

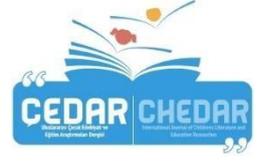


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Parenting Attitudes In Young Adult Novels

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Abstract: Young adult novels are books that are written with a problem-oriented approach, generally about identity inquiries during adolescence, internal family conflicts, friendship relations, and growth crises. Although such novels are not being produced with the concern of finding a solution to the problems experienced by adolescents, they can provide a wide perspective towards the solutions that are being created. In the formation and solution processes of the problems covered in such novels, parenting attitudes finds large rooms for themselves. This study follows the qualitative research methodology. Documentation was examined in the collection of the research data and content analysis was used in the analysis of the data that is obtained. In this study, the attitudes of parents in young adult novels written by Aslı Der, one of the most recent juvenile and youth literature writers, were examined in the context of their impacts on young people's personality traits. Authoritarian, oblivious and helicopter parent attitudes are included in the analyzed novels, and the close relationship between the attitudes of the parents described and the occurrence and solutions of the problems are among the results that are being reached.

Key Words: Young Adult Literature, Young Adult Novels, YA Books, Parenting Attitude.

Özet: Gençlik romanları, genellikle ergenlik döneminde yaşanan kimlik sorgulamalarını, aile içi çatışmaları, arkadaşlık ilişkilerini, büyüme bunalımlarını konu alan, sorun odaklı yaklaşımla yazılmış kitaplardır. Bu tür romanlar gençlerin yaşadıkları sorunlara bir çözüm üretme kaygısı ile yazılmış değilseler de onların üreteceği çözümlere farklı bakışlar sunabilirler. Anne-baba tutumu, bu tür kitaplarda işlenen sorunların oluşum ve çözüm süreçlerinde kendine geniş bir yer bulur. Çalışmada son dönem çocuk ve gençlik edebiyatı yazarlarından Aslı Der tarafından kaleme alınmış gençlik romanlarında yer alan anne-baba tutumları gençlerin kişilik özelliklerine etkileri bağlamında incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın verileri doküman incelemesiyle toplanmıştır. Veriler, içerik analizi ile çözümlenmiştir. İncelenen romanlarda otoriter, kayıtsız ve helikopter anne-baba tutumlarına yer verildiği, betimlenen anne-baba tutumları ile konu edilen sorunların oluşumları ve çözümleri arasındaki sıkı ilişkinin okura sezdirildiği ulaşılan sonuçlar arasındadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gençlik Edebiyatı, Gençlik Romanları, Anne-Baba Tutumları.

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Introduction

Children's literature is the general name of the products that enrich the world of emotions and thoughts with artistic linguistic and visual messages and increase the level of appreciation in accordance with the language development and comprehension levels of children in a life period starting from early childhood to adolescence (Sever, 2012, p. 17). While children's literature, which coincides with the fastest developmental time of human life, is examined under a single heading in some sources, it is divided into two subcategories, with youth literature, in the others. Juvenile and youth books have structural features ranging from book size to page structure, illustrations, and letter size. Besides, they have differences in terms of the topics covered as well. Children's books usually focus on the child's sense of self and personal power; while the youth literature covers the realization of the power and function of numerous social institutions such as family, school, religion, the state, and their position in front of them (Seelingers-Trites, 2000, p. 3). Dilidüzgün (2018, p. 19), states that juvenile and youth writings should be handled separately since they contain different literary works in terms of their style and content. Therefore, it would be correct to define young adult literature in a different way from children's literature. Young adult literature includes works that are suitable for the cognitive and spiritual development, interests and needs of young people, producing solutions to the problems they experience, and also providing them with literary and aesthetic pleasure (Uslu-Üstten, 2018: 36). Young adult literature is a transition that serves as a bridge to reach adult literature (Asutay, 2018: 233; Örgen ve Güneş, 2018: 76).

Interest in young adult literature usually begins with the end of childhood. Nilsen and Donelson (2009, p. 3) claimed that the young adulthood period ranges between 18 and 22 years old according to The Educational Resources Information Clearinghouse (ERIC) and that gap is considered as between 21 and 25 according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). Also, they emphasized the fact that they used the term young adult literature for all the works that young people between the ages of 12 and 18 have chosen for reading.

Young adult novels are one of the products of young adult literature. In such novels, the protagonist is someone who has stepped into adolescence from childhood. The subject of the novel is his/her identity problems and youth-specific events during his/her adolescence (Asutay, 2013; Uslu-Üstten, 2018). These books, in which young adult readers relate closely to the protagonist in the novel, have a great impact on the reader as they coincide with a critical period of identity formation (Hughes-Hassel ve Guild, 2002; Coast, 2011: 316). Young adult novels are commonly associated with the concept of adolescence and the subject is adolescence problems (Asutay, 2013; Örgen ve Güneş, 2018; Uslu-Üstten, 2018: 89). That is why these novels are included in the problem-oriented book group (Asutay, 2018: 233). Problem-focused young adult books aim to introduce some facts that a young person cannot understand or use in communication directly into their world by the means of literature. Young adult literature does not offer young readers a recipe for their problems; but it allows them to see the facts from different perspectives. Thus, it contributes to the individual and social development of young people. Conflicts with parents are shown among the topics covered in such books (Dilidüzgün, 2018: 108-109).

In the early periods of young adult literature, parents were not generally mentioned; they were left in the background and the children were allowed to live their own adventures. The reason for this is that the child, who has been neglected for many years in literary works, is freed from the domination of the adult world (Rundell, 2020: 34). Nelms ve Nelms (1984), describe these parents, who are not mentioned in the works, as invisible. In the following years, hostile or indifferent family types began to appear (Nelms ve Nelms, 1984). Neydim (2005) emphasizes that the family structure in the young adult books is shaped according to the sociological status of the period. The researcher, who does not make a sharp distinction for the mother concept, deals with the situation of "fathers" in the books from a cultural perspective. According to him, while there is a transition from the holy father figure to the egalitarian father figure in the West, the authoritarian father choice continues in the Turkish young adult literature (Neydim, 2005: 105).

Nowadays, too much emphasis in pedagogy on child education, the fact that family is also the dominant element of child education resulted in the change of parent's position in literary books. Another reason for the change is that, as Asutay (2018:233) quotes from Ewers (2000) and Pantos (2013), the children's and young adult literature is a double-edged literature that concerns not only children but also

parents and educators.

The child who reads qualified books for his/her age group from the pre-school period to the end of adolescence becomes a general literary reader by passing through the stages in the literature sequentially as a result of the reading habits he/she has gained and the literary accumulation he/she has created (Asutay, 2018: 233). Parents have a great influence on the process of making the child's reading continuous and turning it into a habit. It is important for parents to read books with their children not only in the pre-school period when children do not know how to read, but also in the following years in terms of both analysing the selected book and discussing and evaluating the book after reading. While the expectation of child reader from the book is an interest, the adult reader also has the desire to remember childhood feelings in addition to this expectation (Rundell, 2020:4). In this way, a feeling of unity is established between the child and the adult.

In order for the reading process to progress efficiently, parents should be aware of the child's interests and needs, developmental characteristics, and they should be good readers. Demiray (1973) underlined the role of parents and teachers in bringing literary pleasure to the child, and emphasized that the act of reading a book should be done together with the family. While Erdogan (2019: 45) said that the biggest supporters of children's book authors are parents and teachers, he underlined the adult reader's "having a developed literary taste". Asutay (2018: 232) also stated that as parents, adults should have ideas and knowledge about child and young adult literature. Parents are among the target readers of children's and young adult books. Moreover, children's and youth books have messages that connect not only young readers but also adults who are related to them. The psychological atmosphere in the family plays a decisive role in both the psychological and physical development of the child (Sümer, Aktürk ve Helvacı, 2010: 42). Parental attitudes are based on this psychological state. Parents, who are readers of young adult books, can monitor the effects of their adopted attitude on their children by means of these books. The mentioned cases paved the way for adults to be more visible in children's and young adult books.

The term attitude, which is being considered as one of the fundamental topics of psychology science, has been the subject of numerous studies so that it has been described by many researchers. Oğuzkan (1981, p. 153), defines this term as an individual's attitude and behaviour towards people, events and non-living things. According to Sparrow and Knight (2006), the term attitude is a position (evaluative position). About anything -a person, idea or an organization. Attitudes are accepted as evaluations made by individuals towards objects, subjects and people, including their own selves (Petty, Briñol and DeMarree, 2007, p. 658). Considering the definitions, it is possible to describe the term attitude as an evaluation made against anything or situation. Different types of attitude are among the study subjects of various fields. One of the kinds of attitudes that educational sciences often work on is parenting attitudes.

Parenting attitude can be defined as the attitude in the childrearing process, in other words, the communication style that parents adopt with the child. When researches on parental attitudes are analysed, it is seen that various categorizations are made regarding this issue. Although they have common points, there is no certain consensus. Baumrind (1966), who is widely respected in the categorization of parenting attitudes, separates those attitudes into three as permissive, authoritarian and authoritative. The permissive group attempts to behave in a nonpunitive, receptive and affirmative manner toward the child's impulses, desires and actions. That type of parent gives the child small responsibilities about the house, explains the house rules, provides them a venue in decision-making process, and allows them to organize their own activities as much as possible (Baumrind, 1966, p. 889). The authoritarian type tends to form, control and evaluate the child's attitudes and behaviours in accordance with a standard that is usually shaped by a higher authority (Baumrind, 1966, p. 889); whereas authoritative parents are warm, loving, sensitive and supportive. They respect their children's independence, personality traits, perspectives, field of interests and motives since they communicate well with their children, encourage their participation into discussions, and are clear about the justifications of their directives (Eisenberg and Mussen, 2003, p. 91).

Parenting attitude is a highly comprehensive topic. Many researchers have described parental attitudes derived from the categorization based on the triple subgrouping made by Baumrind (1966). Based on the reasons about why this comprehensive topic goes beyond the aim of the study and that the attitudes of parents develop in parallel with the culture of the society (Sümer, Gündoğdu - Aktürk and Helvacı, 2010, p. 43), parenting attitude classification made by Yavuzer (1996) was taken into

consideration.

In this study, parenting attitudes in young adult novels produced by Aslı Der, one of the most recent children and youth literature writers, were examined in the context of their effects on the personality traits of youth in the books.

Method

Model of the Study

In this study, document analysis, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was used. Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents both printed and electronic material. Document analysis involves skimming, reading and interpretation. This iterative process combines elements of content analysis and thematic analysis (Bowen, 2009).

Analyzed Documents

The books examined within the scope of the study are Defne'yi Beklerken (Waiting for Defne), Darmadağın (Messed Up) and Denek E.E.E. (Case Study: Home-Schooled Ekim). Book titles are used shortened in the text: Defneyi Beklerken (DB), Darmadağın (DD), Denek E.E.E. (DE). There are two reasons for choosing the examined documents. First, the selected books bear the characteristics of young adult literature. The second reason is that the fact that the characters of the parents are included in the books is suitable for the purpose of the research.

Data Collection and Analysis

The data of the research were collected through document analysis. Conventional content analysis was used in the examination of the obtained data. In conventional content analysis, coding categories are derived directly from the text data. The advantage of the conventional approach to content analysis is gaining direct information from texts without imposing determined categories or theoretical perspectives (Hsieh and Shannon, 2005). The data analysis was done drawing on Yıldırım and Şimşek's (2013, 260) process steps:

Coding The Data and Finding the Themes

The first step of content analysis is to convert the data obtained through document analysis into codes. At this stage, the data can be coded according to their similarities or a framework existing in the literature can be used. In the study, Yavuzer's (1996: 28) parent attitude classification was used as a framework.

Yavuzer (1996: 28) evaluates parental attitudes under six headings. Four of these attitudes can be associated with the attitudes and behaviours of parents in the books examined in the study:

Authoritarian Parental Attitude: This attitude is often seen in traditional families and strict discipline prevails. Parents behave in a strict disciplinarian way. When rules are not being followed, they may punish the child. The child is controlled by withholding love (Yavuzer, 1996:28).

Unstable and Inconsistent Attitude: Parents with this attitude may be inconsistent in maintaining their views consistently, or there might be disagreement between parents (Yavuzer, 1996:31).

Ignoring and Indifferent Attitude: Parents who adopt that type of attitude tend to leave their children alone and ignore them. A communication gap is observed between parents and children (Yavuzer, 1996:33).

Supporting and Tolerant Attitude: Parents with this attitude are tolerant and supportive towards their children. Apart from some restrictions, they allow their children to realize their desires as they wish (Yavuzer, 1996: 35).

In addition to those attitudes that are listed above, helicopter parenting -which is an up-to-date concept- was included in this study in accordance with its relation to the attitudes of parents in the reviewed books.

Helicopter Parenting Attitude: Helicopter parenting attitude is known for its inconsistent mix of authoritarianism and overprotection in raising their children; the need to control them regardless of the age of children, not to give them autonomy or to limit them, to force their children to do activities that they do not really like, to deny them to take lessons or socialize with others, to prioritize academic results above all else, the tendency to think that their children are correct in everything they do. It is a childrearing behaviour which is characterized by the act of constantly complaining from teachers and school boards at all levels ranging from pre-school to university (Yılmaz, 2020: 133).

Helicopter parenting, which is not included in this classification but has been defined as parental attitude in recent years, has also been added to the framework. Thus, the collected data were processed under 5 themes such as authoritarian, unstable and indecisive, protective, disinterested, tolerant and helicopter parenting, which were also mentioned in the conceptual framework of the study.

Organizing and Defining the Data According to Codes and Themes

The expressions and behaviour patterns in the books examined within the scope of the study were grouped according to the parental attitudes mentioned in the previous step.

Interpretation of the findings

After the coding of the obtained data, the findings were interpreted and the study was completed.

Findings

The findings obtained from the young adult books examined in this section are classified according to the types of parenting attitudes.

Authoritarian Mother and Indifferent Father

Among one of the analyzed books, which is called *Defne'yi Beklerken*, the mother is depicted as an authoritarian type while the father adopts an indifferent parenting attitude. The protagonist, Defne, is described as a 14-year-old high school student. She lives with her parents and her caretaker, Mimi. She has a major interest in listening to music. Her mother, Emel, is an ambitious, workaholic, and a successful IT expert. She tries hard to provide Defne the opportunities she could not have in her own childhood. Her relationship with Defne is distant due to the intensity of her work and her perspective on mother-daughter relationships. Hence, Defne established the mother-daughter relationship with Mimi so she considers Mimi as a kind of mother. Defne's father, Selim, loves to read books and wants to be an author. Unlike his wife, he does not have an ambitious personality. Although he was capable of performing duties where he could gain more income, he preferred a comfortable position in order to devote more time to himself so that he retired at an early age. He loves to go fishing with his friends, talk about books and intellectual issues. He does not like some of the youth traits he observes in Defne within the framework of his own perception, and sometimes criticizes those behaviours of her. Despite that, he does not get involved much in the issues related to Defne and the household. He tends to avoid taking responsibility.

Defne is being subjected to peer bullying at school so that she is very lonely and unhappy. Her only friend is Mert, who is a newcomer, whom he nicknamed as Book. One day, Defne is found unconscious at home. She is hospitalized by ambulance on suspicion of committing suicide. On their way to the hospital, Emel finds out the diary of Defne and unwittingly takes it with her. While waiting for her daughter at the hospital, Emel reads Defne's diary and realizes the issues that her daughter has been dealing with and the mistakes she has made in their relationship. Meanwhile, Defne wakes up and it is understood that she has not committed suicide.

The approach of the mother that is depicted in the novel *Defne'yi Beklerken* coincides with the attitude of authoritarian parenting attitude. The behaviours of Emel in parallel with the authoritarian parental attitude are displayed in Table-1:

Table 1. Authoritarian Parenting Attitude Characteristics and Emel's Behaviours

Traits	Quotations
Distant	My parents had also changed in a strange way. My father stopped talking to me without frowning, looking sideways at my clothes. My mother was always away. She was always distant, even when she was close. p. 27

Prescriptive	Although our internet is unlimited at home, it's pretty limited for me, thanks to my mom. I'm afraid of my mother. I have a Facebook account, but she knows my passwords. Twitter is a platform that I don't use much. However, my mother can look at the search history of mine on Google any time she wants. An IT mother can do anything any time. My mother is obviously on track. p. 97
Traditional	Emel's mother was not used to speak, she did not speak at all. Maybe that was the reason for Emel not to talk to Defne: Expecting her daughter to learn on her own, just as she once used to do. p. 126
Instructive	My mom is a bit... Oh no, she's one hundred percent crazy. Sometimes when she gets angry with me (when I don't eat or insist on having something she doesn't like) she immediately comes up with the case of African children. She begins to say, as if the responsibility of the entire African continent rests on our family's shoulders: "You are being spoiled while there are children dying of hunger in Africa!" or, "If you think of that children in Africa, this request you made sounds selfish!" There is more... She always bides her time to educate me and she does that consistently. That's boring! p. 45
Tough	Emel doesn't like hugging, listening to other people's problems, and emotional conversations. p. 89
Punitive	If I didn't know I was going to hear a scolding by my mom, I would pull out my iPod and turn it on to listen to <i>My Chemical Romance</i> and avoid that awful conversation. p. 52 One of my mom's great skills is ignoring what the others say when she doesn't want to hear them. p. 86
ominant	When I was in secondary school, I wanted to adopt a cat. But my mother was against this request as she was against almost everything. I told her that I would be a worse child until the cat was adopted, and she could not bear this state yet and she would buy me the cat. I thought it was the perfect plan, but when I look back now, I notice that I did not know my mother at all at that time. She said it was not a wisely behaviour to manage the situation in that way, knowing that she would win every battle between us, so I would be defeated. p. 57

The characterization of the mother in that novel titled Defne'yi Beklerken, has a distant stance towards her child. She adopts a traditional, prescriptive, instructive, punitive, tough and dominant attitude towards raising her daughter.

The father's attitude in terms of raising a child coincides with the behaviours of indifferent parenting attitude. Selim's acts in parallel with the indifferent parenting attitude are demonstrated in Table-2:

Table 2. Indifferent Parenting Attitude and Selim's Behaviours

Traits	Quotations
Intolerant	My father does not talk too much unless it is necessary. When he talks, he tries educating me. We weren't even playing games with him when I was young. Except for the times when we talked about books, there is only one thing I remember from my childhood: He shouted at me when I fell. Then he regretted, came to me and told me that he was afraid that something would happen to me, so he lost his control. I was not afraid of falling, my pain could disappear quickly, but I was really scared that my father would shout. p. 20
Indifferent	Today is not only the first day of school, but also my birthday as well. Neither my mother nor my father congratulated me in the morning. It was obvious that they forgot about it. They were in a rush to send me to school. p.19
Not spend time with their children	Nowadays, my father is up to ninety so that he is his room all the time. He is, again, chasing her dream to write books. Sometimes, he even escapes from home. p. 31

Puts the responsibility of their children on the other parent's shoulders	Since Emel was working hard to do what would be the best for her daughter, she was working like crazy. If she hadn't worked, they wouldn't have been able to live in these conditions they have. Selim had never been an ambitious person. For him, it is not necessary for Defne to grow up without playing the piano or having swimming lessons. Emel thought how happy Defne was, when they bought the piano for her. If it was up to him, he would prefer buying a violin instead. He kept saying that a portable instrument would be much better, but her daughter insisted on the piano, so Selim did not interfere more and left the decision to his wife and Defne. "Selim, oh Selim! Would saying that you are indifferent make my indifference?", Emel murmured. p. 64-65
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The type of father that is shown in the novel is in an indifferent attitude by leaving the decisions about their child to his wife. He acts as he does not like to spend too much time with his child, and constantly ignores his mistakes.

The personality traits of Defne, who was raised by an authoritarian mother and an indifferent father, are indicated in Table-3:

Table 3. The Personality Traits of Defne

Traits	Quotations
Introverted	Emel assumed that Defne was busy with her iPod and she was immersed in her books. Her iPod was the major obstacle between those two. It was a great excuse for Defne to introvert. p. 11
Reticent	I don't not talk to anyone at shuttle. Well, I don't speak much at school either. It's a long story that has been going on for years. Maybe this year... Today is not only the first day of school, but also my birthday. Neither my mother nor my father congratulated me in the morning. It is obvious that they forgot about it. They were in a rush to send me to school. p. 19
Reserved	Where we travel to, my mom finds a museum for herself to visit, my father is also pleased with that situation. Although sometimes I like doing that, there are sometimes that I hate doing it as well. Some museums are interesting, while some are incredibly boring. Still, I have to stand next to my parents and pretend as if I am deeply impressed. Otherwise, I have to put up with my mother. p. 102
Angry	Mimi embraced me, played with me, raised me, and then left me. Even though I know that Mimi is still thinking of me in the place she lives in, I'm still angry with her. p. 119
Unhappy	Mimi is the only one at home, who knows how unhappy I was at school. I tried explaining my mom once, twice. She told me that I was old enough to solve my issues at school by myself. p. 51
Pessimistic	Sometimes, I wake up with a void inside of me, which will never be filled. It is a feeling as if I did not do the homework I had to do for the day, or not getting prepared for the exam, and on top of all those, I found my mother on my bedside while yelling and calling. p. 75
Lonely	The closest and most loyal friends of mine are my computer and -of course- the internet. p. 97
Insecure	...I hate my acnes. p. 98

The parenting attitudes of Emel and Selim are different from each other. While Emel is a decision maker and has a restricting role at home, Selim is in the position of complying with her decisions since he wants to spend his time only with himself. Eventually, Defne has become a lonely, introverted youth who does not enjoy speaking, hide her emotions and thoughts, and lives without reflecting her anger, as a result of her mother's rules and the choices she made for her.

The Attitudes of An Authoritarian Father and An Indifferent Mother

The mother type among one of the analysed novels titled *Darmadağın* is a representation of indifferent parenting attitude, while the father adopts the authoritarian parenting attitude. Ece, who is the narrator and the protagonist of the novel, is a 15-year-old high school student. She lives with her parents and her sister, Selin. She has an unhappy family who have internal conflicts. Her mother is the

victim of emotional and physical violence of her husband and tries hiding that. Besides, she has nothing in common with her college student sister, Selin. While her family keep living in that unhappy atmosphere, Ece becomes friends with Cem, who has just moved to the building. They spend time together by talking about books and music in the basement of the building. One day, Ece notices that Cem has a black box. Cem opens it and shows the news and articles he has collected about the violence against women from various regions of the world. Then, Ece learns that Cem is sensitive to that issue so that her awareness towards violence against women also increases. In the further chapters of the novel, her father uses violence on his daughters as well, but her mother refuses to tolerate that and gets divorce with the support of the mother of Cem.

When the attitude that the father adopts is examined among the novel, it is observed that the mother has an indifferent attitude towards children. Although the personality traits of the mother are mentioned in many parts of the novel, her relationship with her children is almost never mentioned.

Whereas the father figure that is described in the novel adopts an authoritarian attitude in raising their children. The parallel behaviours of the father, Ertuğrul, with the authoritarian parenting attitude are shown in Table-4:

Table 4. Authoritarian Parenting Attitude and Ertuğrul's Behaviours

Traits	Quotations
Instructive	When I tell my father that I am planning to major in the field of psychology, he becomes very angry. "One psychologist was enough for a family", he says. He says I will be poor! p. 43
Tough	I take a shower and wear my mini jean shorts and my purple t-shirt. My dad said I could only wear these shorts at home or on vacation in the following day. It is very polite of me to express the way he talked like that, I must say he squawked to my face. According to him, Istanbul is full of vagabonds and by dressing like this, I was going to get myself in trouble. On his mind, I was inciting men. p. 43
Punitive	My father spread his fingers that were stuck in my shoulders slightly, as if he somehow read my mind. While I thought I was saved, he grabbed my arms and throws me with all his might once again and -much stronger this time. I am not a petite woman, but my whole body took off and hit the wall of our living room, that were in the color of paper bags. I clung to the wall like a disgusting mosquito. I gasped due to that force and fell to the ground. p. 130

The personality traits of Ece, who was raised by an indifferent mother and an authoritarian father, are exemplified in Table 5:

Table 5. The Personality Traits of Ece

Traits	Quotations
Insensitive	This is one of the frequent things that my father has forced us to do: Keeping quiet not to increase tension in the air, at the times and conditions he is not comfortable with. Waiting while the other person yells at you like a wild animal, without moving a single axis on your face, and being afraid of blinking your eyes. Selin and I are definitely experts on that matter. p. 59
Timid	I am timid. Nothing new, I have always been like that. Despite my huge body, I feel like a petite most of the time. It is very difficult for me to straighten my shoulders, to make my voice audible, to be a little flirtatious or, let's say, noticeable. That's almost impossible. p. 47
Angry	Would anyone want to hold the noise, the fight, the crying, the violence, the regret, the silence, the compulsion, the fear, and the anxiety inside of their own? Oh, and there is anger, of course! That heavy feeling in me towards either my mother or my father, and I am not sure to whom I feel that anger much stronger! p. 48
Funky	All three of us are like gazelles wandering through the greenery in fear of preys. We are waiting for our hunter, which is our father in our case. Every knock on the door and every noise coming from inside the apartment makes us more timid than we already are. p. 74

Compare themselves to the others	The Dutch one is cheerful, relaxed and happy. Otherwise, can a person smile like this in every photo? If your father beats your mother, would you even put that photo of you while jumping off the ground, I asked to the Dutch. As soon as I notice that I said that out loudly towards the screen, I came round p. 55
Have pessimistic/scary thoughts	Sometimes, I wake up with a void inside of me, which will never be filled. It is a feeling as if I did not do the homework I had to do for the day, or not getting prepared for the exam, and on top of all those, I found my mother on my bedside while yelling and calling. p. 75
Lonely	I am neither hardworking nor the top of my class, but I'm a good student at school. I am good at listening to the lectures and catching every word that will come out of my teacher's mouth. Maybe the reason for me to be like that is because I don't have many friends, I am not being friendly. I am used to spend the hours at school in my own world as quietly as possible, then shutting myself to my room when I arrived home. p. 96

Raised by an indifferent mother and an authoritative father and being victim of a parental violence, Ece is a timid and an angry youth who compares herself to the others and gets lonely.

Helicopter Parenting Attitude

Among the book titled Denek E.E.E., the mother and father of the child depict a helicopter parenting attitude. Case Study: Home-schooled Ekim, is the most recent young adult novel written by her. In the first chapter titled The Beginning of the Story, the nuclear family consisting of a mother, a father and their only child is introduced. The mother, Ebru, and the father, Melih, are both well-educated. Both of them realized that they have interests other than the fields they majored so that they made different career choices idealistically. Ebru and Melih learn that they will have a baby while traveling from country to country due to their positions at their works. The couple, who named their son Ekim, had educated him at home as of preschool. They aim to control all actions of their son and surround him with the best behaviours and skills. As a smart child, Ekim meets these expectations of his family adequately. His grandfather nicknamed him "E.E.E", which underlines his way of getting education. Ekim was 12 years old when his family decided to return to Turkey. The school period had started for some time before they returned to Turkey, so that they continued educating him at home. In the meantime, his parents learnt that an organization, which conducts research on artificial intelligence, had chosen Ekim as a subject for a scientific experiment. The aim of the experiment was to compare artificial intelligence robots and humans in terms of their social and cognitive skills. Ebru and Melih were pleased with this offer, and they wanted their sons to take part in that experiment which will mark a breakthrough in human history. Ekim accepted that offer to make his family even happier.

When the experimental process began, they realized that something was wrong. Ekim was left alone with the artificial intelligence robot in virtual reality and had difficulty in completing the tasks given by the robot. Ebru and Melih had to confront by the fact that their son, his wide knowledge about the universe, was not aware about his immediate surroundings, and that being educated at home weakened his social abilities. The novel resulted with Ekim overcoming those social issues by making new friends.

The attitude that is adopted by the mother among the piece titled Denek E.E.E., coincides with the features of the helicopter parenting attitude. The approach of Ebru in the same line with the helicopter parenting attitude is exemplified in Table-6:

Table 6. Helicopter Parenting Attitude and The Behaviours of The Mother

Traits	Quotations
Well-educated	She was a kind of mother who seems awkward at first. As a successful engineer candidate, she chose a completely different career path and became a vocal for a jazz band. p. 9
Education-oriented	Ekin had learned about the magma layer of the Earth at the age of four. His training started quickly and it had been increasing incrementally. Ekim, who was home-schooled, had much more knowledge compared to his peers. p. 15

Authoritarian-inconsistent	Ekim was daydreaming as always. "What do you think? Would you like to be part of that experiment with the others?" His mother was nice, but when she feels that she is not being listened to, she suddenly gets out of her gentle mood and turns into a completely different person. Ekim had learned this. "Sure, why not," he replied. He was angry with himself for not following his parent's conversations. p. 16
Puts academic success at first	"Ekim will finish the experiment and solve the questions one by one, as it is expected. Besides, he will easily achieve this by surprising everyone. Also, we are not wrong, you are exaggerating the situation. It is true that he spent a year without school, so what? Look up at the kids around you! Ekim is in a completely different mood of development. " p. 144
Restricting social life	Ekim is following the lessons from home this year, his tutors and we are helping him on that journey. As you see, he is not very social... It was Ebru, who asked those questions anxiously. p. 38
Making sure of her decisions about her son	On the other hand, Ebru could not manage to get rid of her internal distress, which she still could not name. She thought of Ekim and thought that he can achieve anything. She repeated those words and tried to relax herself. p. 41
Overprotectiveness	Pizza was the big prize of a hard day. It was eaten only once in a blue moon, to celebrate special occasions. In general, both Ebru and Melih were obsessed with eating healthy meals cooked at home. p. 58
Oppressiveness	Whenever his mother was bothered about something, she would either attack his father or him in a sarcastic tone and keeps up questioning them with the same tone until one of them got bored and angry at her. p. 126

The attitude of the father depicted in the novel titled *Denek E.E.E.* goes in the same line with the personal traits of the helicopter parenting attitude. The behaviours of the father, Melih, coincides with the helicopter parenting attitudes that are shown in Table-7:

Table 7. Helicopter Parenting Attitudes and The Behaviours of Melih

Traits	Quotations
Well-educated	While everyone thought that he would specialize in humanoid robot projects, neural networks, or drones, or even stay at university as an academic, he was devoted to agriculture and carpentry. p. 11
Education-oriented	Both of his parents had planned everything in detail for the education of their son by taking many difficulties and chose the best schools for him. When they returned to Turkey, they provide an optimal environment outside for him to get prepared for the exam at the end of the year to follow up. p. 104
Restricting Social Life	The only problem was that his parents were becoming increasingly disconnected, anxious types. "Well, after all I am their product too! I haven't been able to get out of the walls of the site alone! " And yet, what could be the reason for him to discuss the concept of freedom all day? p. 95
Treating the son as an Object	Melih could already imagine himself posting on his social media. "We raise our son by constantly nurturing his curiosity and encouraging him to think freely. We are proud of him!" p. 42.
Overprotectiveness	He did not want to tell him about his parents' tons of anxiety, the fact that they did not allow him to walk around the neighbourhood alone, and that he naturally did not know his surroundings, as he did not go anywhere except his little garden and walkways. p.93

The personality traits of Ekim, who was raised in the light of helicopter parenting attitude, are demonstrated in Table 8:

Table 8. The Personality Traits of Ekim

Traits	Quotations
Tries making his parents happy	He had willingly got into trouble, just to make his family happier. It had nothing to do with his good luck or bad luck. p. 32

Highly imaginative	Ekim was an imaginative, curious, and self-confident child. p. 104
Idealist	When he becomes thirty, he wants to live on Mars. Moreover, he will be the first Ekim to settle on Mars with his dog. When he succeeds, he will get rid of his nickname, which his grandfather found and which his parents liked and extended at every opportunity they get. From then on, everyone will call him as Ekim with a Dog Living on Mars. For this cause, the experiment or whatever - whatever might happen to him – gets ready to endure anything. p. 28
Detached from the outside world	Ekim is following the lessons from home this year, his tutors and we are helping him. As you see, he is not very social... p. 38

Ekim is an imaginative, idealistic child who strives for his parent's happiness, but he is detached from the outside world and has issues in terms of social development.

Results

In this study, parenting attitudes among the most recent young adult novels titled *Defne'yi Beklerken*, *Darmadağın* and *Denek E.E.E.* were evaluated in the context of the emergence and resolution of the issues in those novels and their reflection on the personality traits of adolescents. Since there is no similar research in the literature, the results obtained in the study are supported by theoretical information.

Among the novels that were examined, the communication issues within families, peer bullying, loneliness (*Defne'yi Beklerken*); emotional, verbal and physical violence (*Darmadağın*), social development issues (*Denek E.E.E.*) issues were covered. The gathering point of all those novels is that the parenting attitudes that are shown in the books and their impacts on the child's personality traits have large rooms within the plots.

The attitudes of mothers and fathers in the novels often vary. Authoritarian mother and indifferent father attitudes are described in the book titled *Defne'yi Beklerken*, while indifferent mother and authoritarian father attitudes are covered in *Darmadağın*. Yavuzer (1996) defines those types of attitude differences between parents with the terms unstable and indecisive. According to him, internal conflicts and disturbances can be seen in the child in cases where such attitude conflicts are being experienced (Yavuzer, 1996: 31). There are similarities determined between the personality traits of *Defne* in *Defne'yi Beklerken* and *Ece* in *Darmadağın*. Both of them are lonely and angry. Furthermore, both of them live their anger inside and do not reflect it out.

Destructive effects of both mother and father figures demonstrate similar attitudes in the novel titled *Denek E.E.E.* Both parents focused on the education of their child and used all their means to raise him well-rounded. Dursun (2019) emphasizes that success-oriented families tend to keep their children safe by giving them education instead of money. Parallel to this point of view, mothers and fathers have been trying to keep their children safe by giving them home education since preschool, with the purpose of making him superior to his peers. Among the novel, the mother plays a supportive role in *Ekim's* education and takes the control of the procedure. Her situation coincides with the results of the study that was conducted by Yılmaz (2020). According to the results of the mentioned study, mothers exhibit more helicopter parenting attitudes compared to fathers (Yılmaz, 2020, p. 150).

The common point of the three books is that parents evaluate their attitudes towards their children and decide to change their attitudes at the end of the book.

The mother, who is known with her authoritarian attitude towards *Defne* in *Defne'yi Beklerken*, questions herself and her attitudes towards raising a child when confronted with her problems. In the case of *Darmadağın*, the mother, who is withdrawn because of the violence that comes from her husband, has limited communication with her children and has an indifferent attitude toward them. She experiences an enlightenment and adopts a more tolerant attitude when her child becomes a subject to violence as well. In the subject of *Denek E.E.E.*, the helicopter parents gain a tolerant attitude by trying to find solutions to the social issues of their children. Vashistha and Rajshree (2012) claimed that attitudes are positive or negative feelings that are obtained about people, objects and ideas, and stated that these feelings can be changed by experience, persuasion, or as predispositions to actions. Sakallı-Uğurlu (2018, p. 275) also clarifies that attitude change is difficult for some individuals, however it is possible to change them. In conclusion, the analysed books offer adult readers the opportunity to question and modify their parenting attitudes.

The novels that are being subjected to this study are problem-oriented books. Problem-focused young adult books do not provide young readers a recipe for their issues; however, they allow them to see the facts from various perspectives. Thus, they contribute to the individual and social development of youth (Dilidüzgün, 2018, p. 109). As an outcome of the study, it can be argued that the recent young adult novels not only offer youth multi-angle solutions, but also give their parents chance to evaluate those issues from their own viewpoints.

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YAPILANDIRILMIŞ ÖZ

Gençlik Romanlarında Anne-Baba Tutumları

Giriş

Gençlik romanları, gençlik yazınındaki yazınsal türlerden biridir. Bu tür romanlarda olaylar genellikle ergenlik dönemine henüz girmiş çocukların yaşadıkları durumlar ve hissettikleri duygular üzerine kuruludur. Genç okurlar, benzer duygu durumlarına sahip oldukları için kitaplardaki kişilerle kendilerini özdeşleştirirler. Çocukların aileleriyle yaşadıkları fikir çatışmaları ve benzer konular gençlik romanlarında kendilerine sıklıkla yer bulur. Çocuğun kimlik gelişimi üzerinde büyük etkisi olan anne-baba tutumları da bu konular ekseninde okura sunulur. Çalışmada yakın dönem gençlik romanı yazarlarından Aslı Der tarafından kaleme alınmış gençlik romanlarında yer alan anne-baba tutumları, kitaplardaki gençlerin kişilik özelliklerine etkileri bağlamında değerlendirilmiştir.

Yöntem

Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan doküman incelemesi kullanılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında incelenen kitaplar; Defne’yi Beklerken (DB), Darmadağın (DD) ve Denek E.E.E. (DE)’dir. Elde edilen verilerin analizinde içerik çözümlemesinden yararlanılmıştır. Analiz çerçevesi oluşturulurken Yavuzer’in (1996: 28) anne-baba tutum sınıflandırması kullanılmıştır.

Tartışma ve Sonuçlar

İncelenen kitaplarda aile içi iletişimsizlik, akran zorbalığı, yalnızlık (DB); aile içi duygusal, sözel ve fiziksel şiddet (DD); sosyal gelişim sorunları (DE) konuları işlenmiştir. Üç kitabın da ortak noktası kitaplarda betimlenen anne-baba tutumlarının ve bunların çocuğun kişilik özellikleri üzerindeki etkisinin olay örgüsünde büyük bir yere sahip olmasıdır. Kitaplardaki annelerin ve babaların tutumları genellikle birbirinden farklıdır. DB’de otoriter anne tutumu ve kayıtsız baba tutumu, DD’de kayıtsız anne ve otoriter baba tutumu betimlenmiştir. Anne babanın çocuklarına karşı farklı tutum sergilemesi çocukların içe dönük ve öfkeli olmalarına yol açabilir. İncelenen kitaplardan DB’de Defne, DD’de Ece iç dünyaları ile çatışan huzursuz çocuklardır. Her iki genç kız da yalnız ve öfkeli. Üstelik her ikisi de öfkelerini dışarıya yansıtmamaktadır. DB ve DD’de otoriter anne baba tutumunun çocuk üzerindeki yıkıcı etkilerinin sıklıkla vurgulandığı görülür. Her iki kitapta da otoriter ebeveynler, çocuklarından beklentisi

çok yüksek, onları kontrol altında tutmaya çalışan ve sert tavırları olan kişilerdir. Bu davranışlar çocukların huzursuzluklarını artırmaktadır.

DE’de hem anne hem de baba helikopter ebeveynlerin tutum ve davranışlara sahiptir. Her iki ebeveyn de çocuklarının eğitime odaklanmış, onu donanımlı yetiştirebilmek için tüm imkanlarını kullanmıştır. Okul öncesi dönemden itibaren çocuklarına evde eğitim verip onu yaşlılarından üstün duruma getirerek güvenli kılma çabası içinde olmuşlardır. Kitapta anne çocuk yetiştirmede merkez durumda iken baba destekleyici bir role sahiptir. Bu tutumları sonucunda dış dünyadan korkan ve sosyal ilişki kurmakta zorlanan bir çocuk yetiştirmişlerdir.

İncelenen üç kitabın ortak noktası, anne babaların çocuklarına karşı takındıkları tutumu değerlendirmeleri ve kitap sonlarında tutum değişikliğine gitmeye karar vermeleridir. DB’de çocuğuna karşı otoriter tutum geliştirmiş olan anne, onun yaşadığı sorunlarla yüzleştiğinde kendisini ve çocuk yetiştirme konusundaki tavrını sorgular. DD’da eşinden şiddet gördüğü için içine kapanan ve çocukları ile çok fazla iletişim kurmayan, kayıtsız tutuma sahip anne, çocuğunun da şiddete maruz kalması ile bir aydınlanma yaşar ve daha hoşgörülü bir tutum takınır. DE’de ise helikopter ebeveynler olarak betimlenen anne baba, çocuklarının yaşadığı sosyal sorunlara çözüm üretme çabasına girerek hoşgörülü bir tutuma sahip olurlar. İncelenen kitapların, yetişkin okurların kendi anne baba tutumlarını sorgulama ve değiştirme imkânı sunduğu söylenebilir.

Yapılan çalışma sonunda, yakın dönem gençlik romanlarının, gençlerin anne babalarıyla yaşadıkları sorunlara çözümler sunmasının yanı sıra anne babalara da yaşanan sorunlara farklı açılardan bakma şansı verdiği söylenebilir.