



T.C. KÜLTÜR BAKANLIĞI YAYINLARI / 2836
Yayımlar Dairesi Başkanlığı
Sanat-Edebiyat Eserleri Dizisi / 390-134

ORHAN KEMAL'İN ROMANLARI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Araştırmaları Merkezi Kütüphanesi Yavuz ARGIT Bölümü	
Dem.No.	121041
Tes.No.	T 813.31 NAR.0

Mehmet NARLI

Ankara 2002

Orhan Kemal
150090 177

ed. Th. Menzel, Leipzig 1932, 329-54; E.A. Zachariadou, *Ἱστορία καὶ Θρύλοι τῶν Παλαιῶν Σουλτάνων 1300-1400*, Athens 1991; eadem, *S'enrichit en Asie Mineure au quatorzième siècle*, in *Hommes et richesses dans l'empire byzantin*, ed. V. Kravari et al., ii, Paris 1991, 215-24; eadem, *Trade and Crusade, Venetian Crete and the Emirates of Menteshe and Aydın (1300-1415)*, Library of the Hellenic Institute of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Studies, xi, Venice 1983.

ORKHAN KEMAL, Mehmed Râşid (Orhan Kemâl Oğütçü), Turkish short story writer and novelist, born in Adana, Ceyhan, on 15 September 1914, died in 1970. His father 'Abd ül-Kâdir Kemâlî was a lawyer who became a first-term MP (1920-3) and Minister of Justice for a while and founded the Ehâlî Djümhürîyyet party in Adana but was forced to flee to Syria upon the closure of his party. Orhan Kemâl left secondary school and went with his father, and for a year they lived in Syria and Lebanon, where he worked at a printing house (reflected in his later novel *Baba evi*). In 1932 his father died and Orhan came back to Adana, working as a labourer, weaver, secretary and stock-taker in the cotton mills (1932-8). During his spare time he read extensively and began to write adventure novels and plays. While doing his military service, he wrote poetry under the pseudonym Raşit Kemali (later he also used that of Orhan Raşit). He was arrested on the allegation that he had engaged in political propaganda and was imprisoned for 5 years (1938-43). He published his first story *Balık*, in 1940, and between 1941-3, his stories were published in *Yeni edebiyat*, *Yürüyüş*, *İkdam*, *Yurt ve dünya*, and *Adımlar*. In Bursa prison he met Nâzım Hikmet [q.v.] and wrote prose under his influence, and in 1945, the literary journal *Varlık* declared him to be the most popular story writer. In 1943 he had come back to Adana, and when he could no longer find employment, moved to Istanbul with his family and tried to make a living as a writer. In 1949 *Ekmeğin kağanı* and his first novel *Baba evi* were published, and he then became famous; in 1958 *Kardeş payı* and in 1969 *Once ekmeğin* won literary prizes. He still had to write for his living, and produced novels, short stories, interviews, scripts for cinema and theatre. In 1970 he was invited to Bulgaria, where he died on 2 June.

In his works Orhan Kemâl told of the small people who struggled to earn their daily bread—labourers who worked in the fields and factories of the Çukurova, people who lived in the slums of the big city. His characters therefore are workers, small government officials, beggars, garbage collectors, inmates, villagers, drivers, whores and the like. He played a great role in introducing "life in the prison" as a theme to Turkish short story. He was keen to reflect the social state of women and children in his works. His women have the traditional positive attributes, and his child heroes begin to work before they can enjoy their childhood. Some of his works reflect the conditions after the war years: effects of industrialisation, capitalism, changing traditions of the lower classes, especially in the Adana region. He reflected on his childhood, and the stories he heard from his inmates during his imprisonment. His works after 1946 are about the class war, and the bitter indifference of the big cities to poor people became a dominant theme. He does not describe the psychological dispositions of his characters, but this is reflected instead in the dialogues of the characters themselves. His language and style are plain, without metaphors and similes. Most of his works have been made into films, with the scripts by the author himself.

Bibliography: 1. First editions. (a) Novels: *Baba evi*, 1949; *Avare yıllar*, 1950; *Murtaza*, 1952; *Cemile*, 1952; *Bereketli topraklar üzerinde*, 1954 (in French: *Sur les terres fertiles*, Paris, Gallimard, 1971); *Suflu*, 1957; *Devlet kuşu*, 1958; *Vukuat var*, 1959; *Gävurun kızı*, 1959; *Dünya evi*, 1960; *El kızı*, 1960; *Hanımın çiftliği*, 1961; *Gurbet kuşları*, 1962; *Eskici ve oğulları*, 1962; *Sokakların çocuğu*, 1963; *Kanlı topraklar*, 1963; *Bir Filiz vardı*, 1965; *Müfettişler müfettişi*, 1966; *Yalancı dünya*, 1966; *Evlere birisi*, 1966; *Arkadaş ıslıkları*, 1968; *Sokaklardan bir kız*, 1968; *Üç kağıtçı*, 1969; *Kötü yol*, 1969; *Kaçak*, 1970. (b) Stories: *Ekmeğin kağanı*, 1949; *Sarhoşlar*, 1951; *Çamaşırcının kızı*, 1952; *72 koğuş*, 1954; *Grey*, 1954; *Arka sokak*, 1956; *Kardeş payı*, 1957; *Babil kulesi*, 1957; *Senseri milyoner*, 1957; *Küçükük*, 1960; *Mahalle kağanı*, 1963; *Dünyada harp vardı*, 1963; *İşsiz*, 1966; *Once ekmeğin*, 1968; *Küçükler ve büyükler*, 1971.

2. Studies. Y. Kenan Karacanlar, *Orhan Kemal*, Istanbul 1974; H. Alunkaynak, A. Bezirci, *Orhan Kemal*, Istanbul 1977; O. Önerter, *Türk roman ve öyküsü*, Ankara 1984; C. Kudret, *Türk edebiyatında hikâye ve roman*, Istanbul 1990. (ÇİÇDEM BALIM)

ORKHAN SEYFİ (Orhan Seyfi Orhon), Turkish poet and journalist, born in 1890 in Istanbul, died in 1972. He was the son of Colonel Emin and Ni'met. After finishing Mekteb-i Hukuk (Istanbul Darülfünun Hukuk Fakültesi, i.e. Faculty of Law) in 1914, the same year he became a secretary at the Othmanlı Meclis-i Meb'ûthâni until its suspension. In 1913 he published a small book of poems *Firfina ve kâr in 'arûd* metre. His second book, *Peri kızı ile çoban hikâyesi*, a poetic tale with a Turkic theme written in syllabic metre, was published in 1919. He taught literature at several schools in Istanbul, and then in 1922 he began to publish *Ak baba*, the famous satirical magazine, with Yusuf Ziyâ. In 1924 he launched *Resimli dünya*, a children's magazine, followed by *Güneş*, *Papaghan* and *Yeni kalem* magazines in 1927. In 1932 he published *Edebiyat gazetesi*, in 1935 *Ayda bir*, and in 1942 *Çınaraltı*. In 1946 he became an MP for the Halk partisi (Republican People's Party) from Zonguldak. In 1960 he returned to journalism. In 1965 he joined the Adalet partisi (Justice Party) as an MP from Istanbul. From 1969 until his death on 22 August 1972, he worked as a journalist.

Throughout his life, he wrote for many newspapers and magazines, including *Taşvî-i efkâr*, *Cumhuriyet*, *Ulus*, *Zafer* and *Son Havadis*. As a poet, his first poems are in 'arûd/aruz, but later he became one of the famous promoters of syllabic metre of the National literary movement between 1908-12. In fact, he is known as one of the group of young poets called the "Five poets of the syllabic metre" (Faruk Nafiz Çamlıbel, Enis Behiç Koryürek, Halit Fahri Ozansoy and Yusuf Ziya Ortaç being the others). His popular poems have been set to music.

Bibliography: 1. Selected works. (a) Poetry: *Firfina ve kâr*, 1919; *Peri kızı ile çoban hikâyesi*, 1919; *Gönülden sesler*, 1922; *O beyaz bir kuştur*, 1941; *Keroan*, 1964; *İşte sevdiğim dünya*, 1965; *Şiirler*, 1970. (b) Novel: *Çocuk adam*, 1964. (c) Satire: *Asri Kerem*, 1942. (d) Collected articles: *Dün, bugün, yarın*, 1943; *Kulaktan kulağa*, 1943; *Hicivler*, 1951. (e) Short story: *Düğün gecesi*, 1957.

2. Studies. Ş. Kurdakul, *Şairler ve yazarlar sözlüğü*, Istanbul 1971; N.S. Banarlı, *Türk edebiyatı tarihi*, Ankara 1984; S.K. Karaalioglu, *Türk edebiyatı tarihi*, Istanbul 1986. (ÇİÇDEM BALIM)

ORKHON, a river of the northern part of what is now the Mongolian People's Republic; it joins the Selenga to flow northwards eventually into Lake Baikal.

150090

ORHAN KEMAL

1 ASLI KANTARCI, Orhan Kemal'in hikayelerinde çocuk tipleri, Marmara Üniversitesi, Yüksek Lisans, 2006

2 FUNDA MASDAR, Türk sinemasında Orhan Kemal uyarlamaları: Yedi örnek, Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Doktora, 2011

İnc. Erü

Narlı, Mehmet. "Orhan Kemal'in Romanları Üzerine Bir İnceleme."
—Doktora Tezi. Hacettepe Üniversitesi, 2000. 764s. (Danışmanı:
Prof. Dr. Bilge Ercilasun)

10 MAYIS 2007