

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE "ARKITEKT" JOURNAL FROM HOUSING PERSPECTIVE: A DISCUSSION ABOUT SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HOUSING IN TURKEY (1) Ufuk KÜÇÜKYAZICI*, Yasemin ALKIŞER BREGGER**

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1. This paper is developed based on a proceeding titled "A Discussion about Social Aspects of Housing in Turkey: Evaluating the Changing Spatial Characteristics of Shared Places in Turkish Housing" which was presented by the first author at the conference ENHR 2022: "The Struggle for the "Right to Housing": The Pressures of Globalization and Affordability in Cities Today. Additionally, this paper and the proceeding were part of a PhD thesis titled "Social Aspect of Housing and Collaborative Housing: Public-Domestic Space Interaction in Residential Areas" completed by Ufuk Küçük yazıcı under the supervision of Yasemin Alkişer Bregger.

INTRODUCTION

The housing problem is a social phenomenon that is closely tied to both individual and societal needs, concerning the attainment of suitable living environment. While Turkey experienced industrial development later than European countries, similar housing challenges occurred due to the growing urban population and increased urban density. However, the definition of 'social housing' remains ambiguous in Turkey, despite the attempts to delineate related terms such as affordable housing, public housing, cheap housing, and mass housing (Keleş, 1980). These various definitions share common characteristics, primarily centered around providing affordable housing for a substantial number of people and facilitating the necessary spaces for community development. In the context of this research, the term social aspect of housing encompasses the intricate interplay between housing and the daily life habits. This perspective underscores the significance of shared spaces in residential areas in both ensuring adequate housing and optimizing the use of space in individual dwelling units. Shared spaces within residential areas serve as the interface for the interaction between private/domestic and public/social life, fostering the potential for the development of more sustainable residential areas. Consequently, the term social aspect of housing refers to housing types that contain the different levels of public-private hierarchy levels with various types of shared spaces and facilitate individual and society interaction in terms of their daily life routines which also identify the intertwined characteristics of most private living space and public uses in residential areas.

The objective of this research is to initiate a discussion on the social aspects of housing, particularly concerning the public-private sphere hierarchy in residential developments of Turkey. This examination is based on a content analysis of the *Arkitekt* journal, focusing on articles related to housing, and a spatial analysis of housing projects published within the

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journal. The choice of this journal is motivated by two key considerations. First, *Arkitekt* Journal primarily emphasizes the exposition of architectural events, buildings, and production, from the architects' perspectives (Sayar, 1980). Second, the temporal dimension is significant in the selection of this journal. It has been emphasized that in the Turkish housing history between 1923 and 1980, the number of qualified housing projects produced in the first years of the republic gradually decreased. (Alkişer and Yürekli, 2004). Therefore, the *Arkitekt* journal serves as a valuable resource for examining the social aspects of housing within the context of the built environment disciplines during these periods.

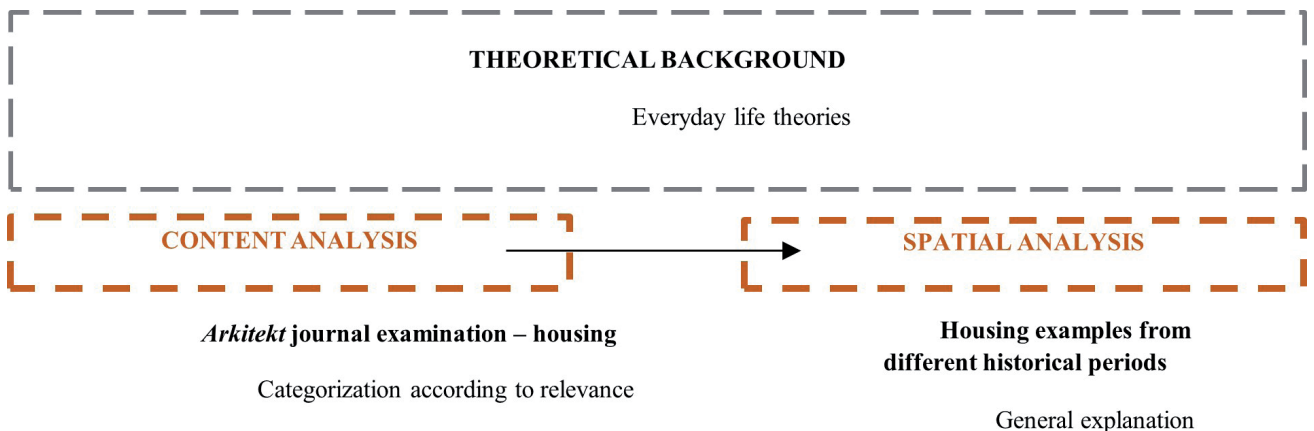
Methodology

This study about developing a discussion of social aspects of housing in the historical context of Turkish housing has three main parts as conceptual theoretical background, content analysis of *Arkitekt* journal and spatial analysis of housing examples selected within the content analysis. The conceptual background is based on the discussions about the public-domestic space hierarchy in residential areas, which emerges according to spatial characteristics of individual and society interactions. **Figure 1** shows the schematic structure of the research.

The origins of content analysis can be traced back to the early stages of language evolution in ancient civilizations, yet the formal conceptualization and integration of this method into scholarly discourse emerged notably post-Second World War. Despite its antiquated roots, content analysis has undergone substantive changes in both its objectives and methodological frameworks within contemporary academic discourse. Present-day iterations of content analysis are distinguished by three salient characteristics: empirical underpinnings, an exploratory modality, and a predictive or inferential orientation (Krippendorff, 2004, 16). This method finds frequent application in the comprehension of societal phenomena. However, its drawbacks include its labor-intensive nature, the inherent subjectivity involved in the analysis procedure, and the absence of universally recognized guidelines (Cho, Lee, 2014).

Content analysis, originally conceived as a quantitative methodology, has garnered recognition as a qualitative approach for systematically examining themes within written media, facilitating structured categorization and assessment. The primary objective for researchers while conducting content analysis is to extract insights from the determined materials and to elucidate and contextualize them within categories,

Figure 1. Methodology scheme (illustrated by authors)



leading to their classification within these categories using predetermined codes for the analysis. This analytical approach encompasses two fundamental methodologies based on code determination: deductive and inductive. In deductive approaches to content analysis, codes are determined based on pre-existing knowledge, and the aim is to identify these codes within written texts. Conversely, in inductive approaches, codes are derived from texts (Cho and Lee, 2014). In our study, a deductive approach was adopted to examine the societal dimension of housing in architectural literature, and for this purpose, an architectural journal *Arkitekt* is examined.

In the methodology of content analysis, various coding and categorization systems are contingent upon the nature of the information scrutinized and the disciplinary context. Disciplines such as psychology aim to uncover nuanced meanings embedded beyond textual symbols, whereas fields like politics and economics operate under the premise of clear and universally understood meanings within texts, consequently different coding practices occur in accordance with this assumption. (Krippendorff, 2004, 24). Within the sphere of built environment disciplines, content analysis extends beyond traditional publications to encompass diverse sources of information, including digital content, media materials, and newsletters. For example, Czischke, et. al (2020), undertook a comprehensive examination of publications concerning collaborative housing, employing content analysis alongside with thematic analysis to discern prevalent themes in contemporary discourse on the topic (Czischke, et. al, 2020).

Another application of content analysis in the built environment involves examining reports from Pritzker Prize juries. Researchers aim to identify shifts in jury discourse and the reasons behind their award decisions. Initially, researchers categorize jury members based on various factors such as individual characteristics, nationalities, dates, tenure, and frequency of participation. Subsequently, they categorize the reports according to focal points, values, and architectural elements. This investigation sheds light on the criteria for jury member selection and their tenure, as well as the relationship between these criteria and the architectural themes emphasized in the award deliberations (Mahdavinejad and Hosseini, 2019).

In this study, within the content analysis section, codes were established to identify the subjects emphasized in the content and to create categories for the purpose of elucidating the societal dimension of housing. The content analysis of the articles in the *Arkitekt* journal depends on chronological examination for identifying the housing development in Turkey between 1930 and 1980 on categories according to period, subject, location, building type and the relevance to the social aspects of the housing. The categorization of three main periods depends on the chronological examination of the differences in housing developments under the influence of cultural, political, and social changes. As Alkışer and Yürekli describes in the early years of the Turkish Republic until 1945, government support played a crucial role in promoting the creation of high-quality living environments. The period between 1945 and 1960 saw the encouragement of cooperative initiatives aimed at developing residential areas with social facilities and shared spaces. However, after 1960, there was a noticeable shift towards constructing apartment buildings, prompting discussions on the preservation of neighborhood life (Alkışer and Yürekli, 2004). The subject has two categories: project, and discussion according to their scope about analyzing the examples or providing

Keywords for housing articles		
House, home, dwelling, neighborhood, housing problem,		
Content categories	Social aspect of housing – selection criteria	
	Inclusion	Exclusion
Housing typology – apartment / detached / row / mixed	Multiple household typologies, affordable housing, cheap housing, cooperative housing, small living environment, housing problem, housing policy, rental housing, housing standards, urban development	Luxury housing, single-family detached housing, rural development-housing, traditional housing
Location scope – national / international		
Article scope typology – discussion / project		

Table 1. Key elements of content analysis

arguments about certain housing situation. The articles were divided into two categories, national and international for the location. The housing type consists of apartment buildings, row houses, single-family houses and mixed as the combination of these types. The relevance to the social aspect of housing is determined according to variation of public-private sphere hierarchy, potentials of shared space use for neighbor relations and community developments. In this context, multiple household residential areas, affordable housing, cheap housing, cooperative housing, small living environment, housing problem, housing policy, rental housing, housing standards, urban development keywords are determined as selection criteria in order to identify the articles which maintain the social aspect of housing content. **Table 1** summarizes the key elements of content analysis.

In the spatial analysis, examples are selected based on the content analysis of the *Arkitekt* journal, specifically from the project articles that exhibit intertwine public and private spheres hierarchy in spatial configuration, as well as contain the spaces designed to facilitate community interactions. The spatial configuration of each example is assessed according to the information published in the *Arkitekt* journal. The housing examples are analyzed in terms of their utilization of the public-private sphere through the creation of diagrams that depict the relationships between urban functions within the built environment, in the unit, building, and neighborhood scales. This spatial analysis aims to examine the spatial characteristics of the projects in relation to the intertwined boundaries between public and domestic life routines. The housing examples are evaluated according to their spatial characteristics into two categories as; the social environment, which is divided into three categories; as individual, household, and society and the built environment, which is divided into three different scales as unit, building, and neighborhood.

CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND: SOCIAL ASPECT OF HOUSING and HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS IN TURKEY

The physical determination of geometric space is not enough to explain the (architectural) space in terms of individual/ society interaction and their daily life routines, due to the spatial aspects of the “dwelling” activities which also identifies the individual’s perspectives about identifying their own understandings of the world (Merleau-Ponty, 2005, 19-26). The meaning of space changes in terms of urban activities according to daily life, which is a phenomenon, does not only have spatial characteristics but also has social and temporal dimensions.

Social space is shaped by the complex web of daily life relations influenced by individual behaviors within society. The interactions between individuals and the public sphere have impacts on the spatial



Figure 2. Spatial analysis of public private sphere hierarchy for residential areas – contemporary housing developments with multiple-user typologies (illustrated by authors, based on discussion of Hayden, 1981; Ayata, 1988; Colomina, 2016; Gehl, 2011)

configuration, determined by the activities an individual engages in within the public realm (Lefebvre, 2014, 99). Consequently, social space embodies the interplay between the social and built environment and the use of public and private spaces. In contrast, the field of built environment disciplines has often leaned towards separating public and private spheres, owing to the influence of the modern architectural movement and its distinct categorization of urban functions such as living, working, recreation, and circulation (Gold, 1998). This division of urban functions has led to a misconception where outdoor activities are seen exclusively as public and recreational in nature (Gehl, 2011). However, while outdoor activities are typically associated with public spaces, there are instances where the demands of private life within residential areas extend to outdoor spaces, resulting in a blend of semi-public and semi-private areas where the boundaries of public and private spheres intertwine. Additionally, domestic life and public life are intertwined within residential areas, in terms of activities such as childcare, housing maintenance, commuting, housework, and recreation (Hayden, 1981).

According to changing lifestyle habits of metropolitan society and economic systems, consumption patterns—such as preferences and experiences during grocery shopping, errand handling, working habits, and recreational activities—play a pivotal role in shaping the production of space based on everyday life activities. These patterns also contribute to the creation of new spatial configurations within urban environments (De Certeau, 2008, 55-8). In terms of residential areas, individuals seek places that facilitate interaction among people from diverse social groups, either on an individual basis or within the community across various public-private spheres, resulting in a harmony between domestic space and public space despite the tendency for distinctive spatial definitions (Hayden D, 1984). Accordingly, the traditional perception of public-private space uses has changed under the influence of information technologies and

contemporary lifestyles. Additionally, the studies on characteristics of the Turkish apartment unit spatial organization show that the living rooms and kitchens have potentials not only for recreational activities with neighbors but also sharing domestic requirements with the neighbors (Ayata, 1988). **Figure 2** illustrates the characteristics of public and private spheres within residential areas, considering urban functions and spatial dimensions at three scales: the unit, building, and neighborhood. This figure demonstrates that across these scales, various spatial features are available, which have the potential to accommodate multiple urban functions. These functions, including living, working/education, and recreation, are also defined in terms of public-private sphere characteristics within these three levels of the built environment. The circulation function is inherently interconnected with the other functions. As a result, **Figure 2** serves as a medium for exploring urban uses in residential areas and determining a research framework for the examination of different housing examples concerning their social aspects.

After the foundation of the Turkish Republic, there was significant governmental control and support on housing production and the studies between 1930 and 1945 for promoting the developments in both rural and urban areas throughout the country (Bozdoğan, 2015, 243). Especially since the 1930s, the westernization process had rapid effects on the spatial organization of houses according to the changes in spatial requirements of different daily life routines (Bozdoğan, 1996, 314-6). In this period, Turkish architects tried to follow the international trends about the attempts for solving the housing problem in order to develop housing projects for Turkey (Mortaş, 1931; Saim, 1931). Aslanoğlu (1986) contends that during the early years of the Republic, Ankara maintained its focus on urban development and public infrastructure until the 1930s. This era signifies pioneering endeavors aimed at advancing urbanization in other cities and delineating a distinct Turkish architectural style. Furthermore, it is acknowledged that Ankara experienced vigorous construction activity during this period, particularly emphasizing the construction of detached dwellings (Cengizkan, 2022). On the other hand, in this period, the production of factories and surrounding residential areas became prominent in Anatolian cities in order to support the development plans of those cities (Dorukan Kopuz, 2018).

After the 1960's the emergence of the regulation about separate title deeds and the increase in urban population caused the increase the apartment building production to create more dense settlements (Özüekren, 1996). In this period, minimum space standards for affordable housing were determined by authorities in order to prevent quality issues in apartment buildings with small dwelling units to create more housing and "public housing standards" were published (İmar ve İskan Bakanlığı, 1964). Due to the emphasis on identification of minimum structural dimensions and spatial requirements of furniture, there were critics about the standards as neglecting the social dimension of housing problem and only creating the emphasis on the quantity (Mimarlar Odası, 1964). During this period, rural-urban migration intensified due to increasing job opportunities in cities and the decreasing economic viability of rural areas. In the 1950s, new settlements emerged on the periphery of cities. Factors such as urban migration, the decline in agricultural employment, and advancements in urban transportation significantly altered the population and social structure of urban areas. Balamir (1996) asserts that social structure and urban space mutually transformed each other during this period. Notably,

after the 1950s, the growing urban population led to the adoption of cooperative and mass housing approaches, which were commonly seen in Europe as solutions to the housing problem. However, unlike European practices, these initiatives in our country generally targeted the middle and upper-middle-income groups. Lottery houses, a distinct form of housing production during this period, were awarded as prizes in lotteries organized by banks to promote savings since the 1930s. These houses gained popularity in the 1950s and continued until they were banned in the 1970s. Designed by prominent architects, lottery houses played a significant role in addressing the housing shortage and provided notable examples of multi-user housing (Şumnu, 2014).

Since the 1960s, there has been a significant increase in the construction of densely populated apartment buildings in urban residential areas, attributed to legislation recognizing separate title deeds for different parts of the same building. During this period, urban development accelerated, particularly in housing production; however, this rapid growth also led to challenges in providing adequate resources to the housing sector (Balamir, 1975). In the 1960-1980 period, the apartment units had spatial configuration of public-private hierarchy in terms of interior space. Generally, the houses had two living rooms, one with a dining area for guests and one for daily life routine; daily meals took place in the kitchen and in addition, the kitchen was a place for daily visits of close friends of the family (Ayata, 1988). In this case, public-private hierarchy recreated according to Turkish culture and gained importance in terms of indoor space use in multi-user apartment buildings.

From this perspective, the following chapter discusses the social aspect of housing according to the content analysis of the *Arkitekt* Journal in order to provide information from the built environment disciplines perspective. Due to the tendencies in housing developments about creating sufficient residential areas with required facilities and services while providing multiple dwelling units in order to solve the housing problem.

THE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF HOUSING ARTICLES IN THE ARKITEKT JOURNAL

The housing articles of the *Arkitekt* Journal are categorized according to the period, location, housing typology, and subject. This research identifies the social aspect of the housing according to housing types, which points out the social production of space, accordingly, shows the features about community interactions and emphasis on shared spaces. Therefore, the archival research about the social aspects of the housing focuses on the multiple user residential areas such as row houses, apartment buildings, and settlements with multiple detached houses in the neighborhood.

According to chronological examination of *Arkitekt* journal articles and Turkish housing history **Table 2** shows the quantitative examination of *Arkitekt* journal in terms of three different periods. The first part of the content analysis provides the information in order to identify the articles about housing. The numeric examination shows that there are 3938 articles in the journal and 581 of them are related to housing. During the first period (1930-1945), each volume consistently included at least one article on housing. However, in subsequent periods, the focus on housing topics showed a relative decline. In the first period, housing articles accounted for 19% of the total number of articles, while in the second period, this figure

Content	1930-1945	1945-1960	1960-1980	Total
Total number of the volumes	48	48	81	177
The number of the volumes with the housing articles	48	44	61	151
Total number of articles	1528	1120	1290	3938
Total number of housing articles	292	167	122	581
Articles related to the social aspects of the housing	161	88	61	310
The ratio of housing articles to total articles	19%	14%	9%	14%
The ratio of articles relevant to social aspect of housing to total housing articles	55%	53%	50%	53%

Table 2. The content analysis according to number of volumes-articles of *Arkitekt* Journal in different periods

dropped to 14%. In the third period, housing articles represented only 9% of the total. Notably, approximately half of these housing articles in each period addressed the social aspects of housing (**Table 2**).

During the 1940's the housing discussions contain the ideas of international context and ways to create national solutions for newly experienced housing problem. Berkol (1945), explains that via the examination of international housing examples and debates, there are studies for creating solutions for housing problem in Turkey. After the 1940's the articles focused on discussion of the problematic issues of housing production in terms of the lack of affordable alternatives (Sayar, 1948) and unfair distribution of financial opportunities (Sayar, 1952a) not only among the construction companies but also among society (Zadit, 1948). The discussion articles after 60's critically point out the difficulties about production of affordable housing with the required shared spaces and facilities (Sayar, 1963, 1964) and underestimated subjects of dwelling requirements of ordinary people such as student accommodations (Anonymous, 1970b) and elderly housing (Somer, 1974). These discussions and project articles shed light on persistent challenges in recognizing the social dimension of the housing problem, as well as debates on how to create more livable environments with requisite facilities and shared spaces to foster community development and affordability. From this perspective, **Table 3** shows the examination about *Arkitekt* journal according to the predefined key elements of content analysis and the relevance to social aspect of housing. The next part of the paper explains the quantitative analysis about the content analysis and main debates of discussion and project articles about social aspect of housing.

Especially criticized in discussion articles of *Arkitekt*, there was the need for the production of affordable housing since the beginning of the foundation of the Turkish Republic according to the increasing urban population and the authorities identified the regulations about financial support for housing production. The investments of housing production focused on creating big dwellings with five or six rooms mostly as single-family detached houses. There was not strict control of loan opportunities for construction whether they were suitable for developing affordable housing. (Sayar, 1946a; 1952b; 1953; Evren, 1962). Furthermore, the project articles shows that there were attempts for development of large residential areas which contain facilities, recreational areas in relation to newly established factories in Anatolian cities (Arkan, 1935; Anonymous, 1944). The historical examination of Turkish housing examples shows that the new typologies

period	scope	Housing typology	Articles relevant to social aspect of housing				The other housing articles									
			project		Discussion		project		discussion							
1930-1945	national	apartment building	65	116	122	211	3	20	39	99	5	118	121	2	7	10
		detached house	37				2				109			2		
		row houses	7				2				3			-		
		Mixed	7				13				1			3		
	international	apartment building	1	6	122	211	1	19	39	99	-	3	121	-	3	10
		detached house	1				4				3			-		
		row houses	2				2				-			-		
		Mixed	2				12				-			3		
1945-1960	national	apartment building	14	25	40	211	4	31	48	99	2	44	59	4	14	20
		detached house	10				1				41			2		
		row houses	-				-				-			-		
		Mixed	1				26				1			8		
	international	apartment building	7	15	40	211	3	17	48	99	6	15	59	1	6	20
		detached house	3				3				9			1		
		row houses	2				1				-			-		
		Mixed	3				10				-			4		
1960-1980	national	apartment building	32	38	49	211	1	9	12	99	5	50	53	1	6	8
		detached house	-				-				44			-		
		row houses	1				-				-			-		
		Mixed	5				8				1			5		
	international	apartment building	10	11	49	211	-	3	12	99	-	3	53	-	2	8
		detached house	-				-				3			-		
		row houses	1				-				-			-		
		Mixed	-				3				-			2		

Table 3. The content analysis of the Arkitekt Journal articles in terms of the determined housing typology categories

were designed according to adapting the traditional housing to the current situation via detached houses (Uysal, 1944). For the 1930-1945 period, Table 3 shows that within the scope of social aspect of housing, the discussion articles focus on mixed housing typology in both the national (26 articles) and international (10 articles) scope. Even though the articles of international housing developments show that row houses or mixed typology with the row houses provide better solutions for affordability concerns, in the Turkish project examples the dominant building type was single-family houses for the development of the residential areas in general (Table 3).

In the 1930-1945 period, the project articles have a focus on mostly single-family houses, due to the slow increase in population, the considerable number of vast lands for construction sites and the opportunities for creating similar spatial organization to the traditional Turkish House (Anonymous, 1931; İhsan, 1933). However, especially in 1940's finding the capital for investments was one of the problematic issues for the

constructions due to the general economic crises, accordingly there was a problem with providing finance for dwelling units not only in terms of quality but also for quantity issues (Mortaş, 1944). The newly established state cooperatives were the main housing production source in terms of creating financial resources; however, the housing projects were based on single-family houses with gardens, unlike the cooperative settlements of western culture. The new dwelling projects were mainly the solutions for high-quality living environments for government employees at affordable prices. (Özüekren, 1996). The projects from this period later caused additional disagreements, in terms of expensive investment for a limited number of dwelling units (Sayar, 1946, a,b).

State control and support of the housing production had changed and during the 1945-1960 period, the authorities reduced the economic support for housing constructions (Sayar, 1948). Türkiye Emlak ve Kredi Bankası, a public institution that was providing the loans for cooperatives, was in charge of planning the government subsidies. After changes in the government in order to create new sources for the construction sector, new legal arrangements were planned for loan opportunities in order to encourage cooperative housing not only for government workers' dwellings but also for the general supply of housing. However, the problem of affordable housing started to appear despite the quantitatively considerable number of housing constructions (Evliyagil, 1950). In this period, cooperatives focused on construction of single-family housing while the European examples were mostly row houses. The main criticisms included the subjects about expensive housing developments as blaming housing authorities for not considering the requirements of society in general and not creating suitable financial opportunities for low- and moderate-income level groups (Sayar, 1953). Accordingly, the discussion articles criticize the expensive housing developments with low-density building typologies.

Instead of the row house typology for the multiple user housing development, the apartment building type was chosen as project numbers show that row house examples in the national context did not occur much among the articles. Despite increasing housing production in 1945-1960 period, the number of project articles in *Arkitekt* Journal decreased (**Table 3**). Similarly, architectural interest shifted from housing problems to developments in other areas despite increasing housing shortage. On the other hand, the international project explanations mostly contained the alternatives about apartment building typology.

For the 1960-1980 period, **Table 2** shows that the number of housing articles in the *Arkitekt* journal is 122 and the ratio of housing articles of this period is smallest with 9% (**Table 2**). The content of housing articles focuses mostly on the projects of single-family houses; however, the dominant building typology of this era was apartment buildings. On the contrary, the discussion articles show that the need for affordable housing opportunities was increasing even though constructions were also increasing. The problematic issue of that era appeared in terms of not addressing the loan opportunities for low-income groups (Evren, 1962), increasing housing prices even with the smaller units (Sayar, 1964) and neglected need for affordable and small dwellings (Sayar 1965). During the 1960's urban structure became denser with the apartment building construction in demolished single-family house lands, additional stories on single-family houses and new apartment building constructions (Sayar, 1963).

THE SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF TURKISH HOUSING EXAMPLES FROM ARKITEKT JOURNAL

Housing examples from the different periods show the characteristics of their eras in terms of housing tendencies based on building typologies and neighborhood life. Accordingly, from each period, two examples are selected for the analysis according to the relevance to the social aspects of housing and they are examined in terms of shared space use, which identify the relations about the public-private sphere interaction and relevance to social aspect of housing. For 1930-1945, Zonguldak Coal Mine Workers' Housing project and İstanbul rental apartments in Fatih are selected among the 122 project articles which show social aspect of housing feature, due to the unique spatial characteristics of domestic and public sphere hierarchy in each example with diverse housing alternatives in different tenure type and shared spaces for various purposes. For the second period 1945-1960, the neighborhood development of 4 Levent from İstanbul and Ankara Saving Houses are depicted among the 40 project articles with the content related to social aspect of housing according to the project's location referring to developments for urban expansion, neighborhood configuration with multiple dwelling unit construction for reasonable prices despite the economic problems for financing the constructions. For the third period 1960 and 1980, among the 49 project articles with social aspect content an iconic Turkish Modern Movement example Hukukçular Apartment Block and Yeşiltepe Cooperative Blocks are chosen for spatial analysis due to the spatial configuration of apartment buildings with the shared spaces and facilities. The context of the examples addresses different segments of the society; however, the examples are selected according to the changes of housing developments throughout time from the tendencies for creating multiple dwelling opportunities with shared places. The examples show that in each era there were attempts for providing the shared space use. **Table 4** summarizes the spatial characteristics of examples.

Table 4. Evaluation of the general characteristics of the examples

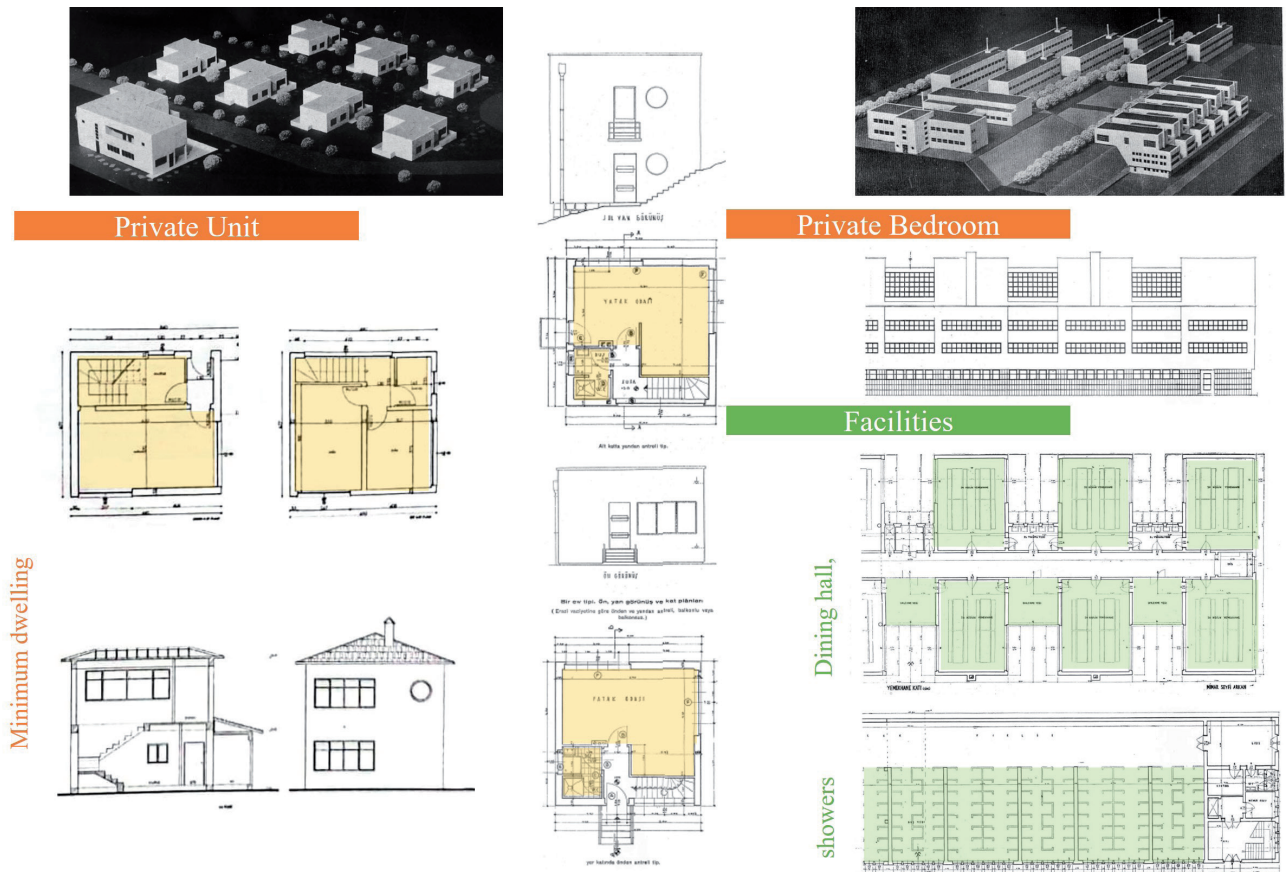
Example, publication time	Location, Construction time	Urban configuration, Building typology	Dwelling number and types	Shared spaces
Coal mine workers' housing (Arkan, 1935, 1936)	Zonguldak, 1933-1935	Neighborhood scale mixed typology with detached, row houses	450 units, 1-2 room dwellings, 2 building types, 3 unit types	Facilities, laundry, dining room, cultural spaces, gardens, circulation
Rental Apartments in Fatih, (Mortaş, 1935)	İstanbul, 1935	Apartment building	6 units, 4-5 room dwellings, 4 unit types	Common room in the roof, laundry, storages, circulation
Saving Houses Ankara (Mortaş, 1948)	Ankara, 1944	Neighborhood scale, detached houses	62 units, 5-7 rooms, 6 unit types	Gardens, circulation
Levent 4 Neighborhood (Arü, 1956)	İstanbul, 1956	Neighborhood scale mixed typology with detached houses and apartment buildings	345 units, 4-5 room dwellings, 8 block types, 10 unit types	Facilities, gardens, cinema, gardens, circulation
Yeşiltepe Cooperative Blocks (Anonymous, 1969)	Ankara, 1967	Neighborhood scale apartment blocks	500 units, 6 rooms dwelling, 1 building type, 1 unit type	Circulation, terrace, garden, outdoor sports areas
Hukukçular Apartment Block (Anonymous, 1961, 1970)	İstanbul, 1967	Apartment block	66 units, 5-6 rooms dwellings, 3 unit types	Facilities, circulation, and service spaces

Coal Mine Workers' Housing, 1933-1935 Zonguldak

Between 1933-1935, for coal mine developments of Zonguldak, Seyfi Arkan prepared the urban planning for Kozlu Zonguldak Coal Mine Workers Housing in Üzülmez neighborhood to include a combination of social facilities and residential areas for coal mine workers. Even though the urban planning projects were not completely constructed in the area, the attempt for developing qualified living areas and the spatial configuration to combine public and domestic life is important in regard to innovative housing development in Turkish housing history (İmamoğlu, 2009). Accordingly, this project is analyzed based on the information published in *Arkitekt* journal. Seyfi Arkan designed a variety of residential units for diverse levels of workers and household types for Üzülmez. There were row houses, single-family houses, detached houses with a private bedroom with bathroom and single workers' apartment building as dormitory (Figure 3). The urban planning projects contained spaces for not only domestic life requirements such as common dining room, bathroom, kitchen, and laundry but also work education and leisure time activities such as educational, cultural, recreational buildings for workers and their families in terms of daily life routines (Arkan, 1935).

The drawings based on *Arkitekt* articles show that there were two types of dwellings as single-family houses and single worker's rooms (Figure 3). Figures 4 and 5 show the spatial characteristics of these two types of dwellings according to public-private sphere hierarchy and urban functions. As Figure 4 shows single workers room contain only the private space in the dwelling, conversely the shared facilities in the settlement

Figure 3. Zonguldak Coal Mine Workers' Housing Spatial Analysis – General Features (illustrated by authors based on Arkan, 1935)



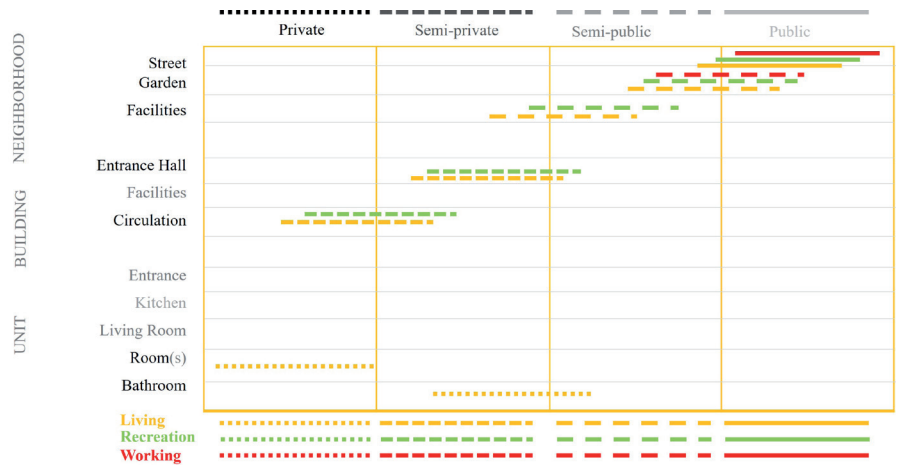


Figure 4. Zonguldak Coal Mine Workers' Housing Activity-Space Analysis – Single Workers' Room (private bedroom)



Figure 5. Zonguldak Coal Mine Workers' Housing Activity-Space Analysis – Single Family House (private unit)

accommodate the domestic life requirements. In contrast, single-family houses consist of multiple rooms with both private and semi-private features; for example, living rooms and kitchens exhibit potential for recreational use, as depicted in **Figure 5**. This spatial configuration within the settlements illustrates a harmonious relationship between the individual and society, setting a unique precedent in Turkish housing history. In terms of social aspect of housing, laundry recreational areas show the potential uses of shared spaces for domestic life requirements and community interaction while providing more space in reasonable prices.

Rental Apartments in Fatih, 1935 İstanbul

This small apartment building, designed by Abidin Mertaş, comprising 6 dwelling units along with shared laundry and storage facilities, represents an example of the emerging rental housing options during the Early Republican period in İstanbul. In response to economic challenges and an increasing demand for housing, residents devised solutions, such as constructing apartment buildings on their own land (Mertaş, 1935). This approach allowed them to provide housing for the landowner while generating additional income through rental units. Additionally, these rental dwelling units offered affordable housing options in city centers. From a social aspect of housing perspective, this apartment building includes shared spaces, such as a communal laundry area, which fulfills domestic life requirements. Conversely, the existence of various tenure



Figure 6. Rental Apartments in Fatih, 1935 İstanbul (illustrated by authors based on Mortaş, 1935).



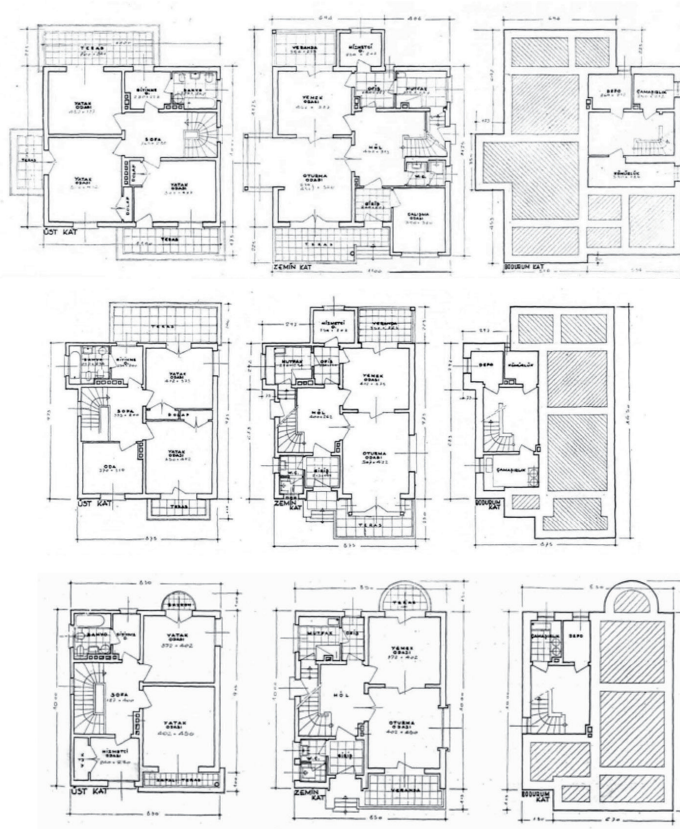
Figure 7. Rental Apartments in Fatih Activity-Space Analysis

types reflects the economic dimension of social aspect of housing, particularly in a period marked by housing shortages and affordability concerns. Figure 6 shows the spatial configuration of the apartment building. The diagram in Figure 7 illustrates the interactions between public and private spaces in this example.

Ankara Savings Houses, 1944, Ankara

Ankara Saving Houses was designed by Abidin Mortaş within the scope of Ankara Savings Houses Cooperative. Although it was originally planned to build 150 detached houses in this settlement, 62 housing units were completed in 1944. There are 6 different types of dwellings ranging from 5-7 rooms and their own gardens. This settlement is included in the analysis because they represent a unique type of housing design via cooperatives with economic concerns and fast construction techniques; thus, contributing to the creation of a critical perspective within the scope of the social aspects of housing (Mortaş, 1943; 1948). The fact that there are no shared facilities in this project shows that social interaction is not at the forefront of design decisions in the neighborhood configuration, and that increasing the number of housing units was a more important design

Dwelling plans



Neighborhood

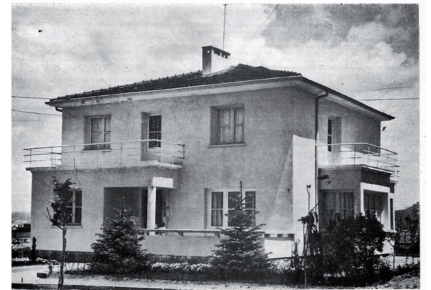
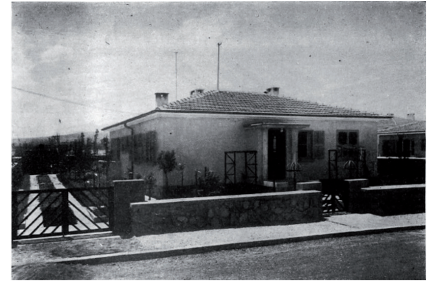


Figure 8. Ankara Savings Houses (arranged by authors based on Mortaş,1943-1948)

NEIGHBORHOOD
BUILDING
UNIT

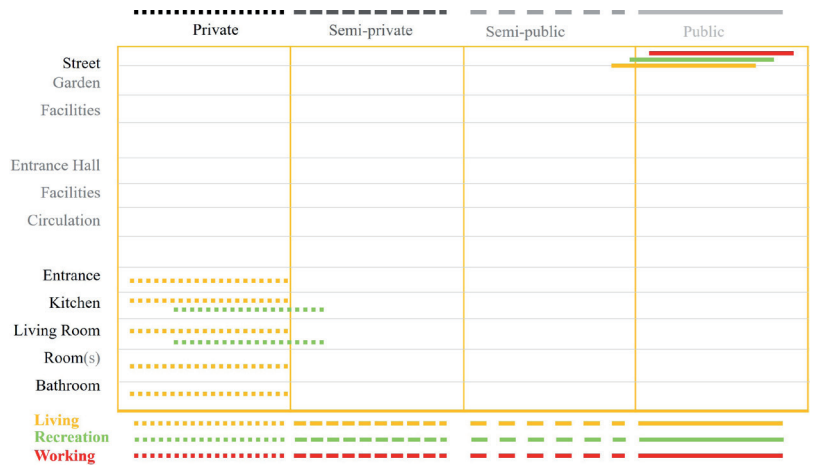


Figure 9. Ankara Savings Houses Activity-Space Analysis

factor. However, due to budget constraints, the first planned number of housing production could not be achieved. This situation shows an example of financing problems in housing production at that time. The general characteristics of Ankara Lottery Houses and analyzes regarding their use between public and private areas are shown in the Figures 8 and 9.

Levend Neighborhood, 1956, İstanbul

Kemal Ahmet Arü had designed 345 lodgings, 70 stores and a movie theater with a capacity of 580 people, a sports club, tennis courts,

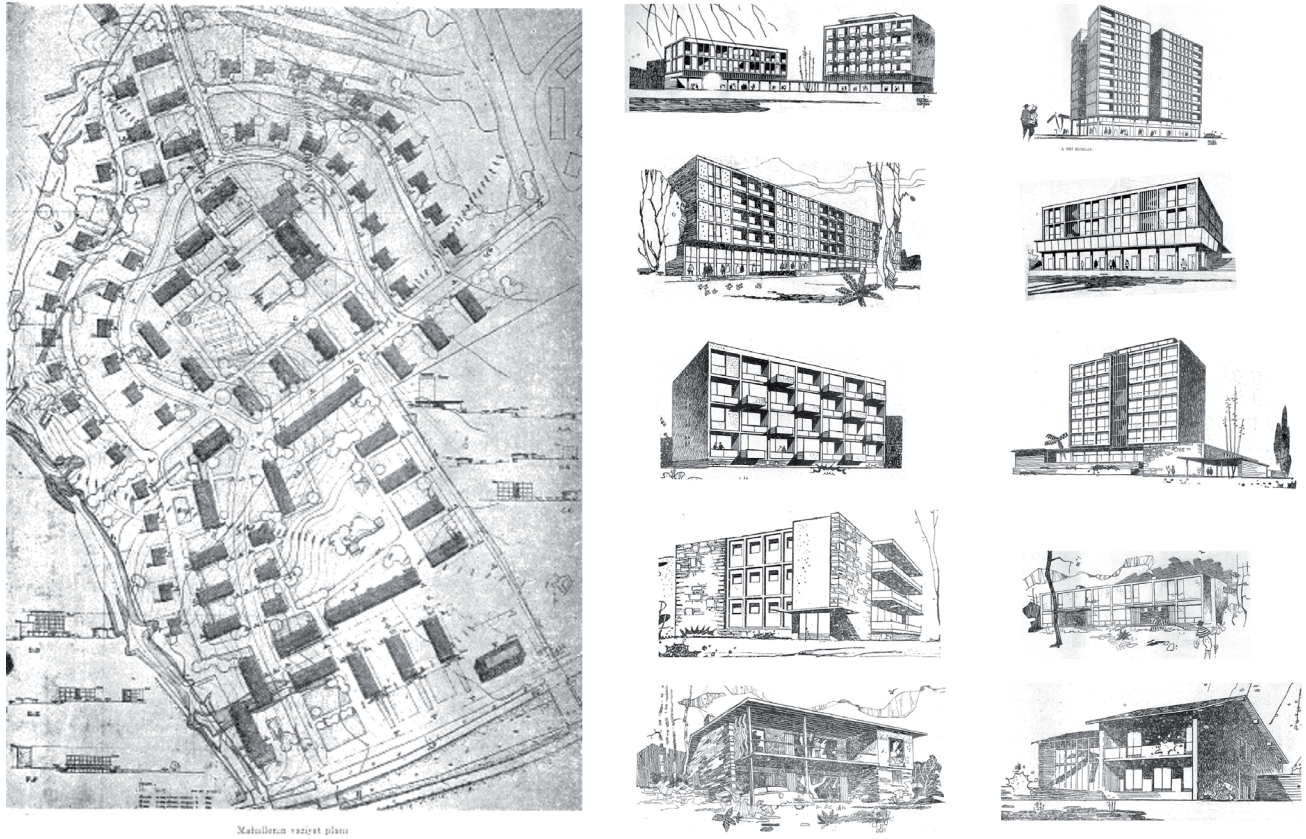


Figure 10. Levent 4 Neighborhood Site Plan and Perspective drawings (arranged by author based on Arü,1956)

swimming pool, casino, tea and coffee pavilions, nightclub, kindergarten, and children's playground, together with the administrative unit for the Levent 4 neighborhood. Eight different blocks were planned for different user types with different building types as apartment buildings and row houses. Each block was created for developing their own daily life configuration with the facilities. Additionally, there were two types of single-family detached house typologies (Arü,1956). Designing the ground floors of the buildings as a common area created social facilities such as bazaars and coffee houses, and socialization spaces where the residents of the neighborhood could come together (Alkişer-Bregger and Çiftçi, 2021). The structure of the housing blocks and the importance of gardens in the planning created common open spaces that could be used by the residents of the region and helped to form the social aspect.

The drawings from the articles showed that the dwelling units had similar characteristics for single-family uses; however, the size and relation to facilities changed (**Figure 11**). Therefore, the analysis depends on two types of dwelling units; one of them is dwelling unit block, and the other is dwelling unit block with facilities (**Figure 12 and 13**).

The facilities located within the buildings provide social interaction among the inhabitants of the neighborhood but also the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhoods. Different housing types give opportunities for different segments of society accommodation alternatives. Due to these features this neighborhood design shows different dimensions of social aspect of housing while the inhabitants have the spaces for interaction and different housing options.

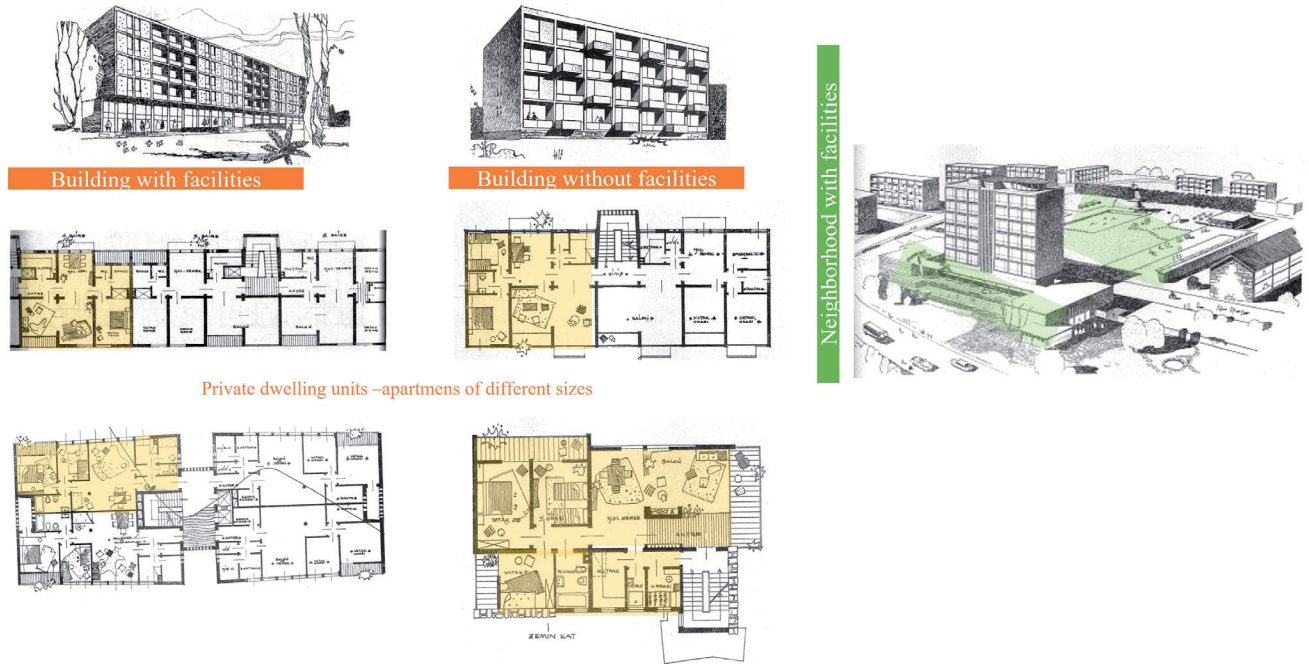


Figure 11. Levent 4 Neighborhood Spatial Analysis – General Features (illustrated by authors based on Artı,1956)

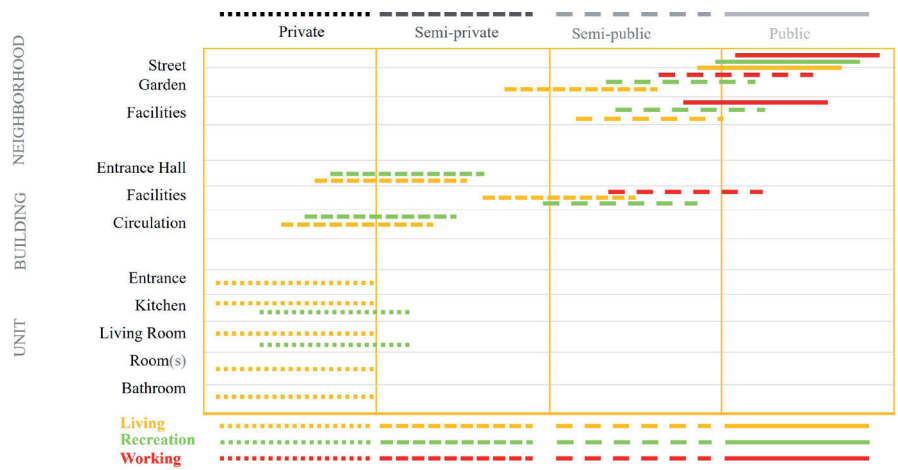


Figure 12. Levent 4 Neighborhood Activity-Space Analysis – Dwelling unit with facilities in the building



Figure 13. Levent 4 Neighborhood Activity-Space Analysis – Dwelling unit without facilities in the building

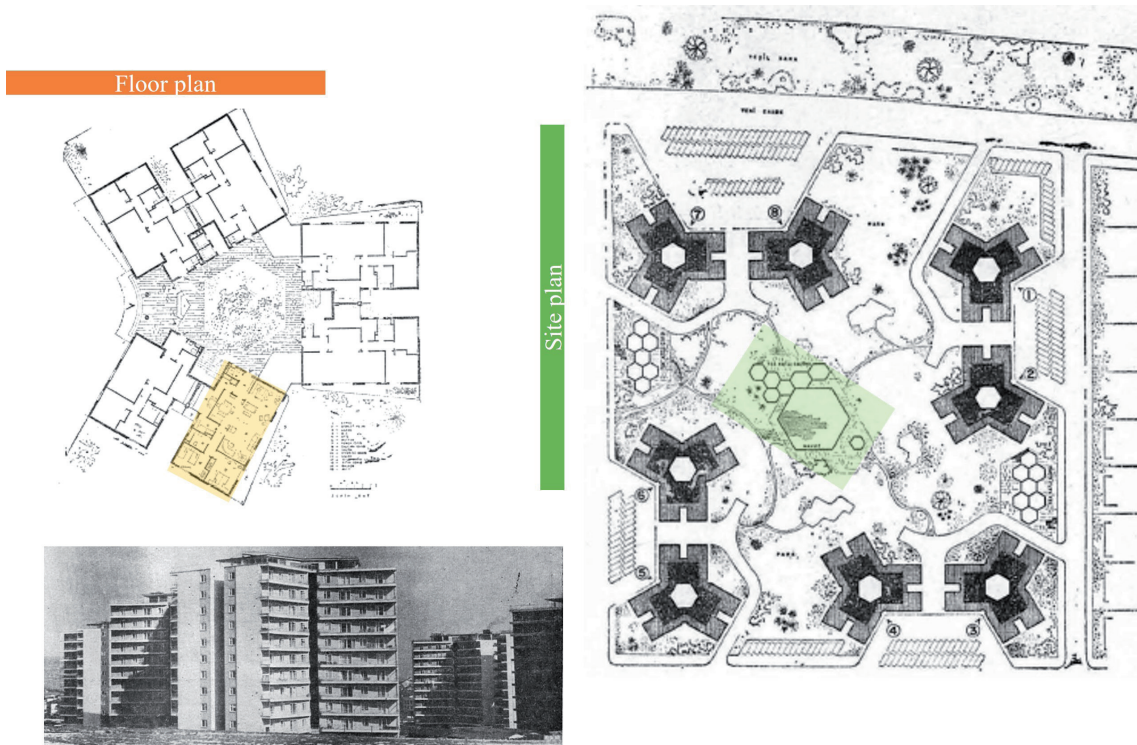
Yeşiltepe Cooperative Blocks, 1967, Ankara

Yeşiltepe Cooperative Blocks was initially designed in the 1950s but was not completed until 1967. It comprises eight identical apartment blocks, with 500 dwelling units in total sharing a same spatial organization. However, the partition walls were designed to offer flexibility, enabling residents to separate living rooms when additional space was required. Each apartment building features an inner courtyard for circulation and terraces on each floor to encourage social interactions. Furthermore, the rooftops were designed as playground areas and open spaces for the residents. This example represents the perspective of the social aspect of housing in quantitatively focused projects (Bediz and Kamçıl, 1969). During this period, the housing shortage, particularly for affordable accommodation options, was a significant issue. In this settlement, the cooperative facilitated the construction of a considerable number of housing units with limited shared spaces, while still fostering community interactions. The **Figure 14** shows the general spatial information about Yeşiltepe Cooperative and **Figure 15** illustrates the activity-space diagrams according to public-private sphere hierarchy.

Hukukçular Apartment Block, 1967, İstanbul

Haluk Baysal and Melih Birsell designed the Hukukçular Apartment Block. They were influenced by the Modern Movement ideas about residential areas. The housing development had sixty-six private dwelling units, social facilities, commercial units, and technical areas. Social facilities were intended to serve the residents and guests; a meeting hall, sports club, playground, and terraces were planned. The passage planned as the entrance of the building included entrances to commercial units and residential units. The first basement, ground and mezzanine floors were designed for commercial space (Anonymous,1970a).

Figure 14. Yeşiltepe Cooperative Blocks General Features (illustrated by authors based on Anonymous, 1969)



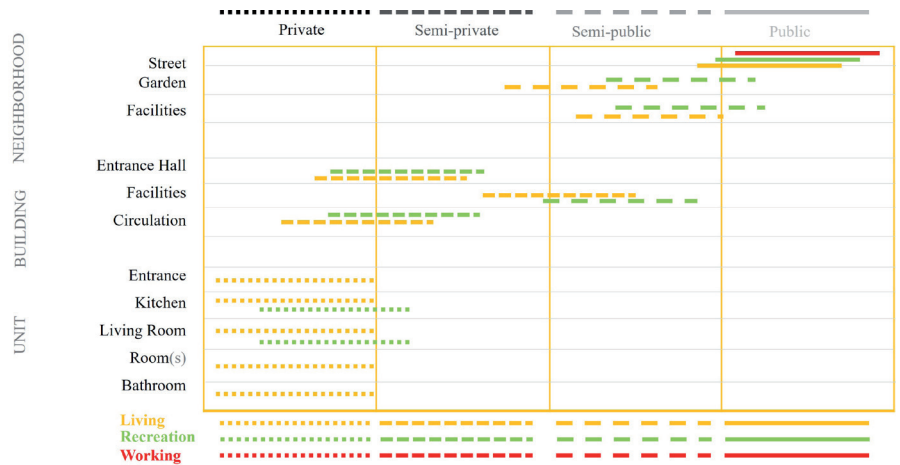


Figure 15. Yeşiltepe Cooperative Blocks Activity-Space Analysis

The drawings show that the building block contained both dwelling units and facilities (Figure 16). The spatial analysis of the Hukukçular apartment block explained the planned spatial configuration of the dwelling block in relation to urban function and public-private sphere hierarchy (Figure 17).

CONCLUSION

Based on a historical review of Turkish housing development and a critical analysis of articles in the Arkitekt journal, it is evident that general housing tendencies, approaches, and problems have undergone significant changes in three distinct periods. The early decades of Turkish Republican era were characterized by stringent state control and a notable housing shortage. The first period placed significant emphasis on advancing the provision of multiple-unit housing areas through the integration of new architectural attempts. During this period, development plans were initiated in the rural areas of Anatolian cities, aimed at enhancing the living conditions of workers in the newly established industrial zones. Simultaneously,

Figure 16. Hukukçular Apartment Spatial Analysis – General Features (illustrated by authors based on Anonymous, 1970,a)

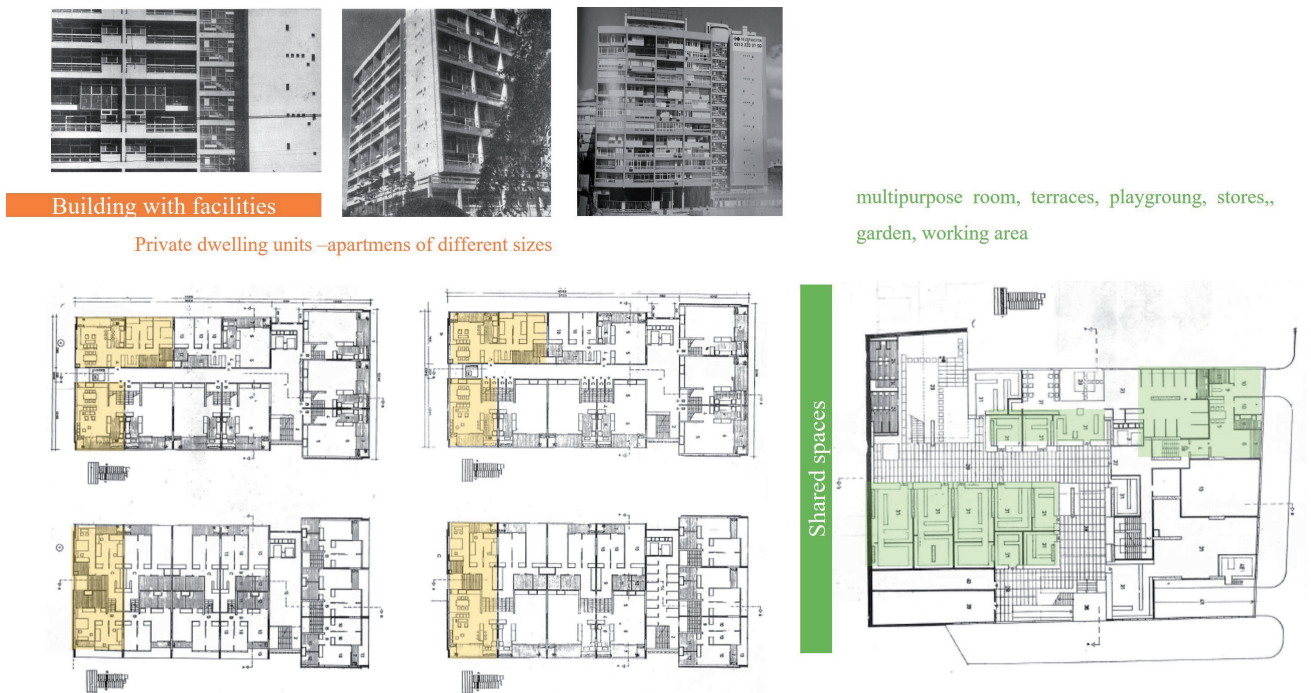




Figure 17. Hukukçular Apartment Block Activity-Space Analysis – Dwelling unit without facilities in the building

efforts were made in urban centers to construct apartment buildings with mixed tenure typologies, offering both owner-occupied and rental options. Subsequently, following political upheavals and the aftermath of the Second World War, economic crises exacerbated housing shortages. Meanwhile, urban areas experienced increased population density, and a variety of user typologies, including mixed typologies that combined traditional values with evolving societal norms, became more prevalent. Due to the growing demand for a variety of housing units, mixed-type housing developments that combine detached houses and apartment buildings have emerged as prominent approaches in neighborhood design. After 1960, apartment buildings emerged as the dominant building typology, coinciding with a significant influx of migrants into cities, necessitating the development of more affordable housing options. From this perspective, three distinct periods have been identified for a comprehensive examination of housing trends within the scope of content analysis of the *Arkitekt* journal, which was published between 1930 and 1980.

Between 1930 and 1945, single-family houses dominated the architectural landscape. Zonguldak workers' housing serves as an exemplary model, demonstrating a design philosophy that combines single-family homes for affordability and community development. Simultaneously, the neighborhood layout presented opportunities for fostering interactions between public and domestic life through shared spaces, as domestic life necessities were strategically integrated into communal facilities. This characteristic stands as a unique aspect in the history of residential development within Turkish housing. During the same period, in city centers, attempts were made to introduce apartment buildings as a typology, as seen in the case of the Istanbul Rental Apartment building in Fatih. In this context, landowners designated sections of apartment blocks for their own residences while allocating upper stories for rental units, thereby supporting the financial well-being of the property owners. Furthermore, these apartment blocks incorporated shared laundry and storage areas, which represented innovative solutions for adapting to the evolving lifestyles of the Early Republican era. Levent 4 neighborhood development underscored the significance of social facilities and shared spaces within residential areas to enhance overall living conditions. The project sought to amalgamate traditional neighborhood habits with urban

living practices. Conversely, Saving Houses in Ankara did not incorporate shared facilities within the settlements due to financial constraints, and accordingly, planned dwelling units number was not accomplished. This situation underscores the tendency about social facilities to be neglected when financial limitations come into play. However, in this settlement, the gardens and porches of the houses played a pivotal role in facilitating spontaneous interactions among residents. The Hukukçular apartment block introduced a vertical neighborhood life concept within the building, highlighting the interconnected nature of urban functions—work, recreation, and daily living—within the context of everyday life requirements. The circulation spaces within the Hukukçular apartment block demonstrated the potential utility of shared spaces within residential areas, particularly for fostering random encounters and visibility. Yeşiltepe cooperative blocks exemplify a neighborhood design approach centered around apartment buildings. In this example, shared areas were integrated into the buildings, while also featuring outdoor communal spaces. These shared spaces within residential areas serve as a medium for investigating the production of space, considering their spatial characteristics that accommodate both social and built environment aspects, as well as the interaction between the public and domestic spheres.

Table 5 summarizes content analysis and spatial analysis of this study in order to identify the social aspect of housing according to the *Arkitekt* Journal. Examples show that shared spaces in residential areas possess the potential to foster community development and social interaction, while also offering opportunities for improved living conditions at reasonable prices. From a social environment perspective, individuals can discover opportunities to engage in community life, fulfilling domestic needs or participating in recreational activities in shared facilities and spaces. At both the household and societal levels, families have the chance to build solidarity with their neighbors. However, the level of participation plays a crucial role in fostering community relations among the inhabitants; residents should be willing to actively engage in community life. Therefore, chance encounters and shared space opportunities become increasingly significant. In terms of the physical environment, residential units typically offer limited shared spaces, such as semi-private areas like balconies, terraces, or entrance halls. However, living rooms and kitchens hold potential for recreational uses. Consideration of integrating social facilities for domestic life requirements at the building level, as well as neighborhood-scale interventions for social facilities, could further enhance these opportunities.

In this study, the combined utilization of two methodologies, content analysis and spatial analysis, identifies the exploration of studies concerning the social dimension of housing within both architectural literature and professional architectural practice. The content analysis examines the approaches emphasized in architectural literature regarding the social aspect of housing during the periods coinciding with the publication of the *Arkitekt* Journal. On the other hand, spatial analysis reveals the spatial characteristics of the examples discussed in the context of the social aspect of housing. Consequently, the integration of these two methods facilitates a comprehensive understanding of studies related to the social aspect of housing in built environment disciplines.

This research initiates a discussion on Turkish housing developments between 1930 and 1980, focusing on the social aspects of housing,


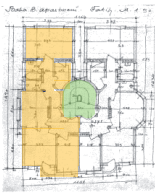
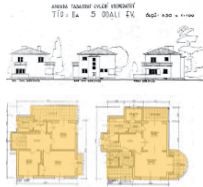


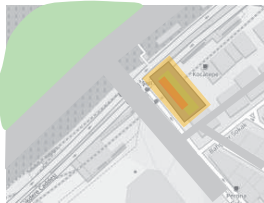
Example, publication time	Location, Construction time	Site Plan	Codes included in the article	Social aspect elements
Coal mine workers' housing (Arkan, 1935, 1936)	Zonguldak, 1933-1935		affordable housing, cooperative housing, small living environment, housing problem	Workers' housing with shared spaces and facilities for common use
Rental Apartments in Fatih, (Mortaş, 1935)	İstanbul, 1935		Multiple household typologies, rental housing	Rental housing alternatives in owner-occupied building, shared spaces for domestic requirements, storage, and laundry
Saving Houses Ankara (Mortaş, 1948)	Ankara, 1944		affordable housing, cooperative housing	Multiple detached housing units development in reasonable prices
Levent 4 Neighborhood (Arü, 1956)	İstanbul, 1956		affordable housing, cooperative housing	Residential development in neighborhood scale with facilities
Yeşiltepe Cooperative Blocks (Anonymous, 1969)	Ankara, 1967		affordable housing, cooperative housing	Residential development with shared spaces and facilities
Hukukçular Apartment Block (Anonymous, 1961, 1970)	İstanbul, 1967		cooperative housing	Residential block with shared spaces and facilities

Table 5. Evaluation of examples in terms of content analysis and spatial analysis

particularly shared space usage in multi-user housing types. The housing problem is a social phenomenon that relates to both individual and societal requirements in finding adequate dwelling opportunities, affecting all segments of society. Shared spaces play a significant role in the development of socially and economically sustainable residential areas, especially concerning adequate housing for everyone. Residential areas possess unique spatial characteristics where various urban functions fulfill everyday life requirements. Shared spaces accommodate diverse urban uses and facilitate public-private space interactions, serving as a medium to discuss the reciprocal relationships among individuals, society, and space.

Within the scope of this research, the potential of shared spaces in residential areas to create socially and economically sustainable housing developments, along with affordability concerns, forms the central discussion on the social aspect of housing. An examination of *Arkitekt* journal highlights the necessity for affordable housing opportunities that include required shared spaces and facilities, despite the increasing number of housing constructions, due to the lack of regulations related to the social housing system. Debates have arisen regarding the potential of shared spaces for affordable housing developments. Economic concerns have gained prominence as housing examples have increasingly focused on structural systems while neglecting the social aspect of residential life. To explore housing developments in Turkey, the term social aspects of housing offers opportunities to identify different factors that influence the social and built environment characteristics of residential areas, in terms of shared space/facility use for domestic life requirement, community interaction among the inhabitants and relatively economic housing options in well qualified living environments.

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Anahtar Sözcükler: Ortak mekan; konut; gündelik hayat; Türkiye'de konutun tarihsel süreci; Arkitekt

ARKITEKT DERGİSİ İÇERİK ANALİZİ ÜZERİNDEN KONUTUN TOPLUMSAL BOYUTU KAPSAMINDA BİR DEĞERLENDİRME

Konut alanlarındaki ortak alanlar, birey-toplum-mekân ilişkisinin özel/ev içi alan ve kamusal/toplumsal yaşam etkileşimi için ortam oluşturmakta; aynı zamanda daha sürdürülebilir konut alanları geliştirme potansiyeli yaratmaktadır. Bu bakış açısına göre, konut problemi, yeterli barınma olanaklarının bulunmasına ilişkin hem bireysel hem de toplumsal gereksinimlerle ilgili toplumsal bir olgu ifade etmektedir. Bu araştırma kapsamında, konutun toplumsal boyutuna dair bir tartışma oluşturulmakta ve bu perspektiften Türk konut tarihi analiz edilmektedir.

Araştırmanın kavramsal arka planı, günlük yaşam rutinlerine göre birey ve toplum etkileşiminin mekânsal özelliklerine ve yerleşim yerlerinde kamusal-özel (ev içi) mekân hiyerarşisine ilişkin konuları içermektedir. Bu çalışmada içerik analizi ve mekânsal analiz olmak üzere iki analiz aşaması bulunmaktadır. İlk olarak Arkitekt Dergisi'nin içerik analizi ile incelenmesi sonucunda Türkiye'deki konut gelişimindeki değişimler tarihsel bağlamda açıklanmaktadır. İkinci aşama analizlerinde, içerik analizine göre belirlenen dönemlere ilişkin Türk konut örnekleri Arkitekt dergisinden seçilerek, genel özellikleri ve kamu-özel alan hiyerarşisi ile mekânsal olarak analiz edilmektedir. İncelenen konut örneklerin mekânsal özellikleri sosyal ve yapısal çevre özelliklerine göre değerlendirilerek yerleşim alanlarındaki ortak mekân kullanımlarına yönelik potansiyeller incelenmektedir. Çalışmanın temel tartışma konusu, Türk konut tarihinde farklı dönemlerde görülen konut örneklerinde ortak kullanım alanlarındaki değişimlere ve dönemlerinin konut üretim biçimlerindeki yaklaşımlarla ilişkisine bağlı olarak geliştirilmektedir. Türkiye'deki konut tarihçesini incelemek için, konutun toplumsal boyutu terimi kullanılmakta, böylece yerleşim alanlarının sosyal ve yapısal çevre özellikleri üzerinde etkisi olan farklı faktörler ve sosyal olarak sürdürülebilir konut geliştirmeleri ile ilişkisi incelenmektedir.

CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE "ARKITEKT" JOURNAL FROM HOUSING PERSPECTIVE: A DISCUSSION ABOUT SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HOUSING IN TURKEY

The shared spaces in residential areas identify the medium for private/domestic and public/social life interaction of the individual-society-space and create potentials for developing more sustainable residential areas. Accordingly, the housing problem is a social phenomenon, which is related to both individual and societal requirements about finding the adequate dwelling opportunities. This research creates a discussion about social

aspects of housing and analysis of Turkish housing history from this perspective.

The conceptual background includes the subjects about spatial characteristics of individual and society interaction according to daily life routines and the public-domestic space hierarchy in residential areas. This research has two analysis phases: content analysis and spatial analysis. Firstly, the changes in the housing development in Turkey is explained in the historical context via the content analysis of the Arkitekt Journal. In the second phase of analysis, Turkish housing examples which were selected according to the content analysis are spatially analyzed with general features and public-private space hierarchy. The spatial characteristics of examples are evaluated according to social and built environment characteristics in order to explain the impact of shared spaces in residential areas. The main discussion is developed according to the changes in shared space use of different periods in relation to housing decisions of their era. In order to examine the housing developments in Turkey, the term social aspects of housing provides the opportunities to identify the different factors, which have effects on social and built environment characteristics of the residential areas and the relevance to socially sustainable housing developments.

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