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## **Resurgence and Remaking of Identity: Civil Beliefs, Domestic and External Dynamics, and the Turkish Mainstream Discourse on Kurds**

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10,1  
Kürds, ethnische Kürds, türkische Bürger kurdischer  
Herkunft, 1990.

1984 1998  
1984 1998

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".









1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated September 8, 1789. In this letter, the President expresses his confidence in the new government and his desire for the success of the new Constitution. He also mentions the importance of the new government and the need for the Congress to act quickly to establish the new government.

2. The second part of the document is a letter from the President to the Congress, dated September 13, 1789. In this letter, the President expresses his confidence in the new government and his desire for the success of the new Constitution. He also mentions the importance of the new government and the need for the Congress to act quickly to establish the new government.

3. The third part of the document is a letter from the President to the Congress, dated September 17, 1789. In this letter, the President expresses his confidence in the new government and his desire for the success of the new Constitution. He also mentions the importance of the new government and the need for the Congress to act quickly to establish the new government.

1993 1998  
1984



... Cl... 1990... (Cl... 2003, 102-110).<sup>10</sup>

1987  
1982  
1999  
1980  
D.2

12. B. Gilbreth (1925) and L. Gilbreth (1925) were the first to apply scientific principles to the study of work. They used time and motion studies to analyze the efficiency of work tasks. Their work laid the foundation for modern ergonomics and industrial engineering. (Gilbreth & Gilbreth, 1925)

13. A. Taylor (1903) was a pioneer in the field of scientific management. He emphasized the importance of standardization, specialization, and the use of incentives to improve worker productivity. His work has had a profound impact on the way organizations manage their operations. (Taylor, 1903)

14. L. Gilbreth (1911) introduced the concept of 'therbligs' (basic motion units) to further refine the study of work. This approach allowed for a more detailed analysis of the individual components of a task, leading to more effective work design. (Gilbreth, 1911)

15. H. L. Gantt (1916) developed the Gantt chart, a visual representation of project schedules. This tool has become essential for project management, allowing managers to track progress, identify delays, and optimize resource allocation. (Gantt, 1916)

16. The Hawthorne studies (1927-1932) conducted by L. L. Dickson and others at Western Electric's Hawthorne plant. These studies revealed that social factors, such as group dynamics and the attention of supervisors, significantly influence worker productivity. This discovery led to a greater emphasis on the human element in organizational design. (Hawthorne, 1927)

17. C. Mayo (1933) further explored the social aspects of work through his research on the Hawthorne studies. He introduced the concept of the 'Hawthorne effect,' which refers to the increase in performance that occurs when individuals are being observed. This finding challenged the traditional view of work as purely task-oriented and highlighted the importance of the social context. (Mayo, 1933)

18. The Human Relations Movement (1940s-1950s) was a response to the limitations of traditional scientific management. It emphasized the importance of understanding the social and psychological needs of workers. Key figures in this movement, such as Elton Mayo and Douglas McGregor, argued that a supportive work environment is essential for high performance. (Mayo & McGregor, 1940-1950)

19. M. Herzberg (1959) introduced the Two-Factor Theory of Motivation, which distinguished between hygiene factors (extrinsic) and motivators (intrinsic). This theory suggested that while hygiene factors prevent dissatisfaction, they do not create satisfaction. True satisfaction comes from motivators like achievement, recognition, and growth. (Herzberg, 1959)

20. F. Herzberg (1966) further refined his Two-Factor Theory, emphasizing the role of intrinsic factors in long-term job satisfaction and performance. His research showed that employees who are motivated by these factors are more engaged, productive, and committed to their work. (Herzberg, 1966)

12. Gilbreth, L. M., & Gilbreth, B. L. (1925). *Applied motion study*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Company.

13. Taylor, F. W. (1903). *Principles of scientific management*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin Company.

















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11. *Journal of Music Theory*, 1999, 00, 277-283).  
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L. A. B. *Journal of Music Theory*, 1999, 00, 277-283).





4  
*External Developments and the Usage of Kurd as a Domestic Category*

		Kurd
1984	0.14	0.11
1985	0.00	0.14
1986	0.17	0.20
1987	0.16	0.22
1988	0.55	0.29
1989	0.17	0.15
1990	0.10	0.14
1991	0.38	0.51
1992	0.25	0.44
1993	0.19	0.32
1994	0.24	0.29
1995	0.34	0.30
1996	0.38	0.25
1997	0.40	0.12
1998	0.35	0.20

1980,

4, 1988, Kurd, 1991, 1992, 1988, peshmergas, Kurd.<sup>27</sup>

27. H rriyet, A, 31, 1988.

28. ...

29. ...

1990, ...

... too ...

... Bi ...

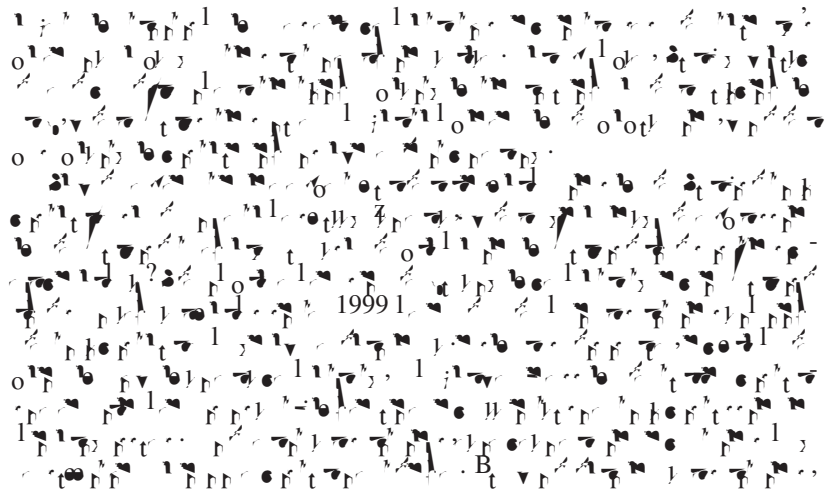
... ? ...

... B ...

(Ril, 2004).

28. ...

29. A ... Al ... H riyet, 12, 16, 1988.



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