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ACADEMIC STUDIES WRITTEN IN TÜRKİYE ON HUXLEY'S *BRAVE NEW WORLD*: A META-ANALYSIS STUDY

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Abstract

Aldous Huxley's famous work *Brave New World* (1932) is one of the most studied works in Türkiye. This work is not only the subject of literature; it also covers fields such as philosophy, sociology and education. *Brave New World* has been analyzed in various graduate and postgraduate theses and articles in Türkiye since 1995. According to the database of DergiPark and the Council of Higher Education Thesis Center of Türkiye, there are 14 articles and 51 theses on *Brave New World*. This research aims to categorize and analyze these studies. There are many variables in this research and these variables were coded in Microsoft Excel using meta-analysis method. The research focuses on doctoral and master's degrees, years, universities, department types, other works studied together with *Brave New World*, and themes on the basis of theses. On the other hand, it focuses on the years, number of authors, genres, journal names, other literary works studied together with *Brave New World*, and themes of the articles published on *Brave New World*. The research aims to answer questions about these distributions. The main findings of the research are as follows: (1) there are differences in the year frequencies of theses and articles; (2) the researchers are more interested in the field of literature; (3) the studies are mostly conducted in the department of English Language and Literature; (4) George Orwell's *1984* and Yevgeni Zamyatin's *We* have the highest frequency among the works studied together with *Brave New World*. The limitations, methodology and other findings of this study are also commented on. Overall, this study provides considerable insights into the recognition and importance of *Brave New World* in Türkiye and suggests future research directions.

Keywords: *Brave New World*, Aldous Huxley, Meta-analysis, Quantitative Research

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Huxley'in *Cesur Yeni Dünya*'sı Üzerine Türkiye'de Yazılan Akademik Çalışmalar: Bir Meta-Analiz Çalışması

Öz

Aldous Huxley'in ünlü eseri *Cesur Yeni Dünya* (1932) Türkiye'de üzerinde en çok çalışılan eserlerden biridir. Bu eser sadece edebiyat alanının konusu değil; aynı zamanda felsefe, sosyoloji ve eğitim gibi alanları da kapsamaktadır. *Cesur Yeni Dünya*, Türkiye'de 1995 yılından bu yana çeşitli lisansüstü tezlerde ve makalelerde incelenmiştir. DergiPark ve Yükseköğretim Kurulu Ulusal Tez Merkezi veri tabanına göre *Cesur Yeni Dünya* eseri üzerine 14 makale ve 51 tez bulunmaktadır. Bu araştırma, bu çalışmaları sınıflandırarak incelemeyi amaçlamıştır. Bu çalışmada birçok değişken bulunmaktadır ve bu değişkenler meta-analiz yöntemi kullanılarak Microsoft Excel'de kodlanmıştır. Araştırma, tezler bazında doktora ve yüksek lisans derecelerine, yıllarına, üniversitelerine, bölüm türlerine, *Cesur Yeni Dünya* ile birlikte çalışılan diğer eserlere ve temalarına odaklanmıştır. Bir diğer yandan *Cesur Yeni Dünya* üzerine yayınlanan makalelerin yıllarına, yazar sayılarına, türlerine, dergi adlarına, birlikte çalışılan diğer edebi eserlere ve temalarına odaklanmıştır. Araştırma bu dağılımlara ilişkin soruları yanıtlamayı amaçlar. Araştırmanın temel bulguları şunlardır: (1) tezlerin ve makalelerin yıl frekansları açısından farklılıklar vardır; (2) araştırmacılar daha çok edebiyat alanıyla ilgilenmiştir; (3) araştırmalar daha çok İngiliz Dili ve Edebiyatı bölümünde yapılmıştır; (4) George Orwell'in *1984* ve Yevgeni Zamyatin'in *Biz* adlı eseri *Cesur Yeni Dünya* ile birlikte incelenen eserler arasında en yüksek frekansa sahiptir. Bu araştırmanın sınırlılıkları, metodolojisi ve diğer bulguları da yorumlanmıştır. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma *Cesur Yeni Dünya* adlı eserin Türkiye'deki tanınırlığı ve önemi hakkında kayda değer bilgiler sunmakta ve gelecekteki araştırma yönelimleri hakkında önerilerde bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Cesur Yeni Dünya*, Aldous Huxley, Meta-analiz, Nicel Araştırma.

Introduction

“Chronic remorse, as all the moralists are agreed, is a most undesirable sentiment. If you have behaved badly, repent, make what amends you can and address yourself to the task of behaving better next time. On no account brood over your wrongdoing. Rolling in the muck is not the best way of getting clean.”

Aldous Huxley (vii)

The British author Aldous Huxley, who was born in 1894, is one of the most well-known writers of both his century and today. He has gained his fame with his masterpiece *Brave New World*. Huxley has envisioned a future in which humanity is thoroughly dehumanized in order to attain universal happiness in this work. Some critics are considering *Brave New World* as a utopian genre. To elaborate on the roots of the word “utopia” was coined by Sir Thomas More in 1516 in his satirical essay *Utopia*. According to Morris, “The title *Utopia* was More’s imaginative invention; it was taken from two Greek terms: *ou topos*, meaning nowhere, and *eu topos*, meaning an ideal place” (2009: 307). In its basic definition, utopia means “a place of ideal perfection especially in laws, government, and social conditions” (Merriam-Webster, 2022). The literary genre utopia has a broad definition and is traditionally thought to refer to fictional literature depicting a good place that is no place/nowhere. As Vieira states, “In fact, though the word utopia came into being to allude to imaginary paradisiacal places, it has also been used to refer to a particular kind of narrative, which became known as utopian literature” (2010: 4). Some of the reasons to consider *Brave New World* as a utopia are summed up like the lack of illnesses, wars, and/or aging. Nevertheless, majority of the critics are of the same opinion that *Brave New World* is a work of dystopia. As opposed to utopian genre, Morris defines the term as;

“The word “dystopia” (or “distopia”) is derived from the Greek *dus* (diseased, faulty, difficult, unfavorable, or bad) + *topos* (place), meaning a bad or faulty place. It is the opposite of “utopia” (or “eutopia”) from the Greek *ou* (no or not) + *topos* (place), meaning literally “no place” but commonly accepted as meaning “a good place”” (2009, p.83).

A dystopia is a future world in which controls have been imposed on society and its inhabitants through social and physical constraints that limit many aspects of life. On the other hand, according to Basu, Broad, and Hintz, “*With their capacity to frighten and warn, dystopian writings engage with pressing global concerns: liberty and self-determination, environmental destruction and looming catastrophe, questions of identity, and the increasingly fragile boundaries between technology and the self*” (2013: 1). *Brave New World* is taken into consideration as a dystopian work since the characters’ individualities are compromised. Also, they are not aware of the fact that they live in a dystopic world. In his work, Huxley criticizes the positive embrace of science and technology, in addition to their emergence and rise blindly.

That being said, utopian and dystopian concepts emerged in the field of literature a long time ago and have managed to maintain their popularity until today. Therefore, there are a large number of articles, as well as MA and Ph.D. theses, have been written on various contents and research topics within this framework in Türkiye. In order to collect data about the frequencies of theses and articles, quantitative research is preferred in this study. Watson explain quantitative research as:

“...encompasses a range of methods concerned with the systematic investigation of social phenomena, using statistical or numerical data. Therefore, quantitative research involves measurement and assumes that the phenomenon under study can be measured. Quantitative research sets out to gather data using measurement, to analyze this data for trends and relationships and to verify the measurements made” (2014: 44).

As a quantitative research analysis method “meta-analysis” is used in this study. Haidich defines that “*meta-analysis is a quantitative, formal, epidemiological study design used to systematically assess the results of previous research to derive conclusions about that body of research*” (2010: 29). In other words, Borenstein, Hedges, Higgins and Rothstein explain meta-analysis:

“*Meta-analysis refers to the statistical synthesis of results from a series of studies. While the statistical procedures used in a meta-analysis can be applied to any set of data, the synthesis will be meaningful only if the studies have been collected systematically. This could be in the context of a systematic review, the process of systematically locating, appraising, and then synthesizing data from a large number of sources*” (2009: xxi-xxii).

Meta analysis research method can be used in many fields such as education, music, comparative studies, and literature. There are many different researchers from different fields who analyzed graduate and postgraduate theses. For instance, Göçer and Arslan studied a meta-analysis research with the aim of “*classifying the postgraduate dissertations written on teaching language in Turkey between 1996 and 2017 according to their types, the research institute, topic, level, target group and the year it was prepared*” (2018: 107). In addition, Çakmak and Taşkiran analyzed the studies in the field of social sciences education by using meta-analysis research method “*in terms of the objectives, methods used, sample groups, data collection tools and the results obtained in the study*” (2020: 1244). Moreover, in the field of education, Çelebi, Ergül, Usta and Mutlu used meta-analysis research method with the purpose of “*classifying and evaluating graduate dissertation on teaching Turkish for foreigners carried out in Turkey between 2009 and 2019 with respect to their years, types, the research institute, university*” (2019: 39). In the field of literature, Balcı aimed to “*evaluate the postgraduate theses prepared on children’s literature between 1981-2010 by classifying them according to the genre, preparation period and topics*” (2012: 195). Furthermore, Çopur focused on post-graduate theses written on Adalet Aġaoġlu by using meta-analysis. He aimed to “*evaluate the postgraduate and doctoral theses prepared about the author between 1991-2019 by classifying them according to their type, preparation period and subjects*” (Çopur, 2020: 1747). On the other hand, content analysis, which is similar to meta-analysis but can be considered as a qualitative classification method, can be used by some researchers for the same purpose. Since meta-analysis is mostly used for synthesizing quantitative data and obtaining statistical results, content analysis is mostly used to examine the meaning and characteristics of qualitative data. Zhang and Wildemuth explain content analysis as:

“Qualitative content analysis goes beyond merely counting words or extracting objective content from texts to examine meanings, themes and patterns that may be manifest or latent in a particular text. It allows researchers to understand social reality in a subjective but scientific manner.” (2009: 1)

This method was used by Kürşat Cesur, one of the inspirations of this study, in his study in the field of education which aimed to analyze the studies on teaching English to young learners by using databases in Türkiye (2022).

It can be said that these types of analysis are not common in Türkiye in the field of literature, however there are English Language and Literature departments in many universities. In most of these universities, such works, especially Thomas More's *Utopia*, are among the discussion topics under the name of 16th century literature, and utopia/dystopia courses. Besides, utopian and dystopian works, such as *1984* by George Orwell and *Fahrenheit 451* by Ray Bradbury, are in the list of best-sellers in the country. On the other hand, it is not possible to say that any kind of analysis, whether in theses or articles, is not conducted from this perspective.

Ultimately, this research intends to answer and discuss the following questions using an overall statistical analysis of articles published in journals that are retrieved from DergiPark, which is a database for articles in Türkiye, and theses are taken from the Council of Higher Education Thesis Center of Türkiye, which is a center that collects, organizes, and makes available all graduate theses and dissertations prepared electronically.

RQ1-What is the distribution of years of theses and graduate degrees?

RQ2-What is the distribution of universities, their types and departments?

RQ3-What is the distribution of other works studied with *Brave New World* in the theses?

RQ4-What is the distribution of themes of the theses written on *Brave New World*?

RQ5-What is the distribution of years of published articles, numbers of authors and numbers of articles published in different journals?

RQ6-What is the distribution of article types and themes of the studies?

RQ7-What is the distribution of other works studied with *Brave New World* in the articles?

Methodology

In this part of the research, the information about the research design, data collection, data analysis, and limitations are presented.

Research Design

In this research, meta-analysis is applied as a research design to analyze how Huxley's *Brave New World* was treated in graduate works and various journals in Türkiye. As a scientific research tool, meta-analysis combines “the findings of similar studies conducted in the same topic, theme, or study field based on specific criteria, interpreting the combined quantitative findings of these studies and determining the effect of a variable based on these combined results” (Dinçer, 2018: 180). Thus, this study aims to combine the results of multiple independent studies on *Brave New World* and to make a statistical analysis of the research findings for future researches.

Data Collection

The data for this study were collected using two databases for access to graduate theses and articles published in journals. The data for the graduate theses were obtained by scanning the databases of the

Council of Higher Education Thesis Center (YÖKTEZ). In order to analyze theses and published articles, “*Brave New World*”, “*Cesur Yeni Dünya*” and “Aldous Huxley” were searched as keywords in the mentioned databases. As a result of detailed scanning, a total of 51 theses were obtained. On the other hand, the published articles were obtained from only DergiPark database. As a result of online research, a total of 14 articles published in Türkiye were reached.

Data Analysis

After the databases were reviewed, theses and published articles were examined in detail one by one, and their frequencies were determined by putting them into different variables. These variables were processed into Microsoft Excel program. The theses were examined in detail by looking at the universities they were studied in, their years, types, departments, and graduate degrees. After obtaining superficial information, the contents of the theses were examined. The method followed in the examination of theses was also applied in the articles. Unlike the theses, the number of authors, the type of the article, and the journal in which they were published were examined in addition to the years and themes of the articles. In addition to aforementioned variables, other works that were studied together with *Brave New World* both in the theses and articles were examined. Thus, after a detailed scanning, the variables of the theses were converted into 7 tables while published articles were converted into 6 tables after being coded on Microsoft Excel program. Data was double-checked by four researchers.

Limitations

The samples of the research are limited to the theses completed at the master’s and doctorate level in Türkiye, which are registered to and granted access by the Council of Higher Education Thesis Center. The articles, on the other hand, are restricted to those published only in Türkiye and those accessed only in the DergiPark database. Book chapters about Huxley’s *Brave New World* published by departments of universities and some private journals were not included both in the samples and in the study due to limited access. Besides, data up to April 2023 were included in the study. Theses being prepared as of this date are not included in the study.

Findings

The aim of this part of the research is to analyze the data by giving tables according to the questions asked.

RQ1 – What is the distribution of years of theses and graduate degrees?

Table 1 demonstrates the frequency distribution of years in which the theses were written. Considering Table 1, it can be said that the largest frequency distribution belongs to 2021 and 2022. In addition, in 2010, and 2019, 4 theses were written in each year. On the other hand, in 1998, 2000, 2013 and 2015, 3 theses were penned. This result shows that in the period from 1995 to 2022, that is, approximately 27 years, the influence of *Brave New World* has not diminished, on the contrary, the rate of studying it through new approaches and theories has increased.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Years

Year	<i>f</i>	%
2022	5	9,80%
2021	5	9,80%
2010	4	7,84%
2019	4	7,84%
1998	3	5,88%
2000	3	5,88%

2013	3	5,88%
2015	3	5,88%
2003	2	3,92%
2004	2	3,92%
2008	2	3,92%
2011	2	3,92%
2014	2	3,92%
2016	2	3,92%
2018	2	3,92%
1995	1	1,96%
2001	1	1,96%
2009	1	1,96%
2012	1	1,96%
2017	1	1,96%
2006	1	1,96%
2020	1	1,96%
Total	51	100,00%

It is deduced from Table 2 that 46 out of 51 theses were written for the master's degree. On the other hand, 5 theses of the total theses belong to the doctorate degree. According to Table 2, 90,20% of theses were written to complete a master's degree. Since there are fewer people studying for a doctorate than for a master's degree at universities in Türkiye, and in order not to repeat the topics already covered in the doctorate, this work was not preferred.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Graduate Degrees

Degree	<i>f</i>	%
MA	46	90,20%
PhD	5	9,80%
Total	51	100,00%

RQ2 – What is the distribution of universities, their types and departments?

As clearly seen in Table 3, most of the theses were written by students who studied at Fatih University. It is followed by Pamukkale University and Karabük University with 3 theses for each. Also, 18 theses among 51 theses belong to universities in Istanbul.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Universities

City	University	<i>f</i>	%
Istanbul	Fatih University	5	9,80%
	Marmara University	2	3,92%
	Yeditepe University	2	3,92%
	İstanbul University	2	3,92%
	İstanbul Aydın University	2	3,92%
	Sabancı University	1	1,96%
	Yıldız Teknik University	1	1,96%
	Doğuş University	1	1,96%
	İstanbul Yeni Yüzyıl University	1	1,96%
	İstanbul Bilgi University	1	1,96%
Ankara	Ankara University	2	3,92%
	Çankaya University	2	3,92%
	Ortadoğu Teknik University	2	3,92%
	Hacettepe University	1	1,96%

İzmir	Atılım University	1	1,96%
	Ege University	2	3,92%
	Dokuz Eylül University	1	1,96%
	Yaşar University	1	1,96%
Karabük	Karabük University	3	5,88%
Denizli	Pamukkale University	3	5,88%
Van	Yüzüncü Yıl University	2	3,92%
Kayseri	Erciyes University	2	3,92%
Konya	Selçuk University	1	1,96%
	Necmettin Erbakan University	1	1,96%
Bursa	Uludağ University	1	1,96%
Corum	Hitit University	1	1,96%
Elazığ	Fırat University	1	1,96%
Erzurum	Atatürk University	1	1,96%
Isparta	Süleyman Demirel University	1	1,96%
Kocaeli	Kocaeli University	1	1,96%
Kutahya	Dumlupınar University	1	1,96%
Mus	Alparslan Türkeş University	1	1,96%
Tekirdağ	Namık Kemal University	1	1,96%
Total		51	100,00%

It can be inferred from Table 4 that most of the theses belong to the students who were in state universities. On the other hand, private universities have a 34% ratio.

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of University Types

University Type	<i>f</i>	%
Private	17	33,33%
State	34	66,67%
Total	51	100,00%

When the frequency distribution of university departments is taken into consideration, the largest frequency belongs to English Language and Literature departments (see Table 5 below). Although there are many different departments such as Communication, Architecture, Journalism etc. Among 51 theses about *Brave New World*, most of them belong to English Language and Literature department students with the ratio of 52,94%. The reason why this work is mostly studied by students of English Language and Literature is that it is considered as a cult work and discussed in the courses. Although it is a literary work and is preferred to be studied by literature students, the fact that students from completely different departments such as public relations, journalism and even architecture dealt with *Brave New World* proves that the work, which is multifaceted and open to all kinds of perspectives, can be handled from different angles and approaches.

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of University Departments

Departments	<i>f</i>	%
English Language and Literature	27	52,94%
Western Languages	4	7,84%
Political Science	4	7,84%
Philosophy and Science of Religion	4	7,84%
Cultural Studies	2	3,92%
Philosophy	2	3,92%

Communication	2	3,92%
English Literature and Culture	1	1,96%
Architecture	1	1,96%
Public Relations	1	1,96%
Sociology	1	1,96%
Journalism	1	1,96%
Curriculum and Instruction	1	1,96%
Total	51	100,00%

RQ3 – What is the distribution of other works studied with Brave New World in the theses?

According to Table 6, some writers preferred studying different works in addition to *Brave New World* by Aldous Huxley to compare themes and find common points. The most preferred work is *1984* by George Orwell with a frequency of 11,68%. It is followed by *We* by Yevgeni Zamyatin with a frequency of 6,07%, and *Utopia* by Thomas More with a frequency of 4,67%. Also, cult works of dystopic literature such as *The Dispossessed* by Ursula K. Le Guin, *Frankenstein* by Mary Shelley and *Republic* by Plato were studied. Moreover, *A Mind at Peace* and *The Time Regulation Institute* by Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar were studied with *Brave New World* which shows the combination of Turkish and English literature. The similarities between the totalitarian practices and ideological indoctrination of *1984*'s The Party and Huxley's The State of the World and the suppression of the individual's identity by both totalitarian regimes are the possible reasons why these two works were analyzed together. Also, one of the possible reasons in the choice of Thomas More's *Utopia* and George Orwell's *1984* can be explained that "Thomas More, in his *Utopia*, conjures an isolated island to describe a better world while in *1984*, George Orwell positions his utopia gone wrong in a grim futuristic society" (Greene, 2011: 2).

Table 6. Frequency Distribution of Other Works Studied with Brave New World

Authors	Works	f	%
George Orwell	1984	25	11,68%
	Animal Farm	1	0,47%
Yevgeni Zamyatin	We	13	6,07%
Thomas More	Utopia	10	4,67%
Tommaso Campanella	The City of Sun	7	3,27%
Plato	Republic	7	3,27%
Ray Bradbury	Fahrenheit 451	5	2,34%
Al-Farabi	Virtuous City	4	1,87%
Francis Bacon	New Atlantis	4	1,87%
Aldous Huxley	Island	4	1,87%
	Point Counter Point	1	0,47%
Ursula K. Le Guin	The Dispossessed	2	0,93%
Franz Kafka	The Metamorphosis	2	0,93%
William Gibson	Neuromancer	2	0,93%
Ahmet Hamdi Tanpınar	A Mind at Peace	1	0,47%
	The Time Regulation Institute	1	0,47%
Suzanne Collins	Hunger Games (series)	1	0,47%
	Mockingjay	1	0,47%
Margaret Atwood	Oryx and Crake	1	0,47%
William Morris	News from Nowhere	1	0,47%
Arthur Koestler	Darkness at Noon	1	0,47%
Kazuo Ishiguro	Never Let Me Go	1	0,47%
Elizabeth Gaskell	North and South	1	0,47%
Jeanette Winterson	Oranges Are Not The Only Fruit	1	0,47%
	The Improvement of Human Reason: Exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn		
Ibn Tufail	Yokdhan	1	0,47%

Stanislaw Lem	The Futurological Congress	1	0,47%
Anthony Burgess	A Clockwork Orange	1	0,47%
Lois Lowry	The Giver	1	0,47%
Spike Jonze	Her	1	0,47%
H. G. Wells	The Island of Dr. Moreau	1	0,47%
	Men Like Gods	1	0,47%
Mary Shelley	Frankenstein	1	0,47%
Harriet Beecher Stowe	Uncle Tom's Cabin	1	0,47%
Jonathan Swift	Gulliver's Travels	1	0,47%
		107	100,00%

RQ4 – What is the distribution of themes of the theses written on *Brave New World*?

According to Table 7, literature has been the most studied field with a total of 27 different themes, with transhumanism, satire, totalitarianism and Marxism addressed most frequently. Transhumanism is one of the most widely researched themes because it does not provide a genuinely liberating environment for people and society; rather, it conceals the mechanism of control by providing partial benefits to the inhabitants. On the other hand, 6 theses among 51 theses, focused on philosophy, themes of totalitarianism, religion and morality, ethical comparison, politics and morals relationship, freedom and morality relationship and modern philosophical thought. Totalitarianism as a theme is taken into consideration from different points such as literature, philosophy, sociology and political science.

Table 7. Frequency Distribution of Themes

Codes	Themes	f	%
Literature	Transhumanism	2	3,92%
	Totalitarianism	2	3,92%
	Marxism and the Concept of Hegemony	2	3,92%
	Satire	2	3,92%
	Educational System	2	3,92%
	Postcolonialism	1	1,96%
	Ecocriticism	1	1,96%
	Eugenics	1	1,96%
	Apocalypse	1	1,96%
	Semiotics	1	1,96%
	Alienation	1	1,96%
	Slavery	1	1,96%
	Posthuman Condition	1	1,96%
	Platonic Influence	1	1,96%
	Function of Education	1	1,96%
	Dream v. Reality	1	1,96%
	Anti-Utopian Tradition	1	1,96%
	Cultural Materialism	1	1,96%
	Science Fiction	1	1,96%
	Models of Society	1	1,96%
	Multiple Modernities	1	1,96%
	The 'Other' in the Ideal States	1	1,96%
	Subjected Individual	1	1,96%
	Propaganda and Force	1	1,96%
	Knowledge and Ideology	1	1,96%
	Critique of Society	1	1,96%
	Free Will v. State Will	1	1,96%
Philosophy	Totalitarianism	1	1,96%
	Religion and Morality	1	1,96%
	Ethical Comparison	1	1,96%
	Politics and Morals Relationship	1	1,96%

	Freedom and Morality Relationship	1	1,96%
	Modern Philosophical Thought	1	1,96%
Political science	Totalitarianism	1	1,96%
	State Understanding	1	1,96%
	The Implications of State	1	1,96%
Cultural studies	Hope and Revolution	1	1,96%
	Ideological Apparatuses	1	1,96%
Sociology	Totalitarianism	1	1,96%
Communication	Mass Communication	1	1,96%
Translation	Paratextuality and Intertextuality	1	1,96%
Journalism	Communication	1	1,96%
Architecture	Literary Spaces	1	1,96%
Public relations	Communication	1	1,96%
International relations	Politics	1	1,96%
Education	The Conception of Education in Utopias	1	1,96%
Total		51	100,00%

RQ5 – What is the distribution of years of published articles, numbers of authors and numbers of articles published in different journals?

There are 51 theses written on *Brave New World*, yet there are only 14 articles on *Brave New World* that were accessed from DergiPark database. Table 8 indicates that most of the articles about *Brave New World* were written in 2022 with a percentage of 35,71. According to the table, it can be seen that there has been a decrease in the rate of study of this work in the 2000s. However, the fact that the frequency of studies has increased over the years, and especially today, can be interpreted as an increase in the interest in *Brave New World* and the broadening of researchers' fields of study in the light of different perspectives and theories.

Table 8. Frequency Distribution of Years

Year	<i>f</i>	%
2022	5	35,71%
2021	2	14,29%
2019	2	14,29%
2018	2	14,29%
2023	1	7,14%
2016	1	7,14%
2000	1	7,14%
Total	14	100,00%

Table 9 shows that authors generally gave preference to working by themselves. Only in two articles authors preferred working with a colleague. There is no article written by more than 2 authors.

Table 9. Frequency Distribution of Number of Authors

Number of Authors	<i>f</i>	%
1	12	85,71%
2	2	14,29%
Total	14	100,00%

Table 10 demonstrates the frequency distribution of journals. Among the journals in the table 10, Mavi Atlas has a higher frequency than the others in terms of the number of articles published on *Brave New World*. On the other hand, except Mavi Atlas, each of the journals has only one article. The fact that

13 different journals have articles on *Brave New World* shows how open the subject is to research and interpret. In addition, the fact that this work became the topic of articles in many journals shows how much interest it attracts on the basis of Türkiye, and how it is spread and presented to readers in the country.

Table 10. Frequency Distribution of Journals

Journal	<i>f</i>	%
Mavi Atlas Journal	2	14,29%
Rize Theology Journal	1	7,14%
Turkish Journal of Political Science	1	7,14%
Journal of Individual and Society	1	7,14%
Cyprus International University	1	7,14%
Journal of Karatay Social Research	1	7,14%
International Journal of Filologia	1	7,14%
Journal of Economy, Culture and Society	1	7,14%
RumeliDE Journal of Language and Literature Research	1	7,14%
Journal of Bitlis Eren University Institute of Social Sciences	1	7,14%
Ankara University Journal of the Faculty of Languages and History-Geography	1	7,14%
Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University Faculty of Fine Arts Journal of Art and Design	1	7,14%
The Journal of Social Sciences of the Faculty of Letters of Sivas Cumhuriyet University	1	7,14%
Total	14	100,00%

RQ6 – What is the distribution of article types and themes of the studies?

As seen in Table 11 which demonstrates the frequency distribution of article types, almost every researcher wrote original research articles. Only one among 14 articles is considered a review article which equals 7,14% of the total. This result shows that the researchers have come up with original and distinctive ideas as a result of their research on *Brave New World*.

Table 11. Frequency Distribution of Article Types

Type	<i>f</i>	%
Original	13	92,86%
Review	1	7,14%
Total	14	100

Table 12 shows the frequency distribution of themes. Articles on *Brave New World* are generally related to literature, themes of apocalypse, primitivist thought, truth engineering and happiness and freedom. Besides, there are articles on *Brave New World* in the field of philosophy, translation, business and architecture. Among these fields, biopolitics is the most distinctive field that stands out with its originality. Through exploring different forms of power, “Foucault’s aim was to demonstrate how power was exercised as an instrument to repress and regulate human subjects and but also reproduce certain forms of subjectivities” (Alım, 2019: 17). From this perspective, biopolitics refers to the transformation of bodies and populations into objects of political goals, which means that life movements are placed at the center of power relations. In this context, a biopolitical analysis of *Brave New World* in terms of the “body” and “the dystopian state” shows how deep the subject of the work and the interpretations that can be made can be deepened.

Table 12. Frequency Distribution of Themes

Codes	Themes	<i>f</i>	%
Literature	Allegory	1	7,14%
	Apocalypse	1	7,14%

	Primitivist Thought	1	7,14%
	Biopolitics of Body	1	7,14%
	Truth Engineering	1	7,14%
	Happiness and Freedom	1	7,14%
Philosophy	Courage and Deterrence	1	7,14%
	Happiness and Freedom	1	7,14%
Translation	Figurative Language	1	7,14%
	Translation Approaches	1	7,14%
Business	Consumption	1	7,14%
History of Religions	Phenomenology of Religion	1	7,14%
Public Administration	Biopolitics of Dystopic State	1	7,14%
Architecture	Art and Architecture Relationship	1	7,14%
Total		14	100,00%

RQ7 – What is the distribution of other works studied with *Brave New World* in the articles?

There are different works studied with *Brave New World* (see Table 13). According to the table, a total of 7 different works were analyzed in terms of having common themes with *Brave New World* and the two most frequently preferred ones are Orwell's *1984* and Zamyatin's *We* with a percentage of 28,57. The reason why *We* has been preferred more than others is because “while the alternative cultural order of *We* is based on the unity of the natural and the cultural, the alternative of *Brave New World* is to reorganize culture with the help of the cultural” (Çörekçiöğlü, 2016: 107). According to Keisman, the frequency with which *1984* is studied together with *Brave New World* can be explained as follows:

Brave New World's World State is governed by ten world controllers and is comprised of stringent class distinctions enforced from the embryonic stage of life... The entire society is built upon maximum happiness ...Contrastingly, the world of *1984* is ruled by a mysterious figure named “big brother,” ... and the proles who remain largely ignored (2016: 19-20).

Table 13. Frequency Distribution of Other Works Studied with *Brave New World*

Authors	Works	f	%
George Orwell	1984	2	28,57%
Yevgeni Zamyatin	We	2	28,57%
Nietzsche	Last Man	1	14,29%
Mary Shelley	Frankenstein	1	14,29%
H. G. Wells	Men Like Gods	1	14,29%
Ray Bradbury	Fahrenheit 451	1	14,29%
Plato	Dialogues (Laches)	1	14,29%
Total		9	100,00%

Conclusion, Discussion, and Implications

Matter states that “As numerous critics have observed, the very idea of creating a better world implies that there is something wrong with the present world” (1975: 148). There is no doubt that Huxley was not happy with the situation of the time he lived. Not only did he want to create a better world, but also, he wanted to demonstrate the future possibilities to warn people. In this case, *Brave New World* is considered as both utopia and dystopia in the world literature. In parallel to this, Reiff asserts that *Brave New World* is “a novel with a vision of the future that brings out the dangers of the present” (2009: 7). Huxley unveiled what will happen in the future from many years ago and wrote a work that would make a distinguished name for itself for years, would be discussed in many types of research, and that have gained worth as time passes. *Brave New World*, which was translated into Turkish towards the end of the 1990s, started to be the subject of researches from those years. There are many reasons why *Brave New World* and so many other utopian and dystopian works are studied and read remarkably. For instance, the industrial

and post-industrial periods shed light on the development of dystopian works. In this sense, the bleak atmosphere of these eras has led authors to create safe zones in order to escape from people's everyday lives. "Dystopian fantasies, as well as apocalyptic projections, often accompany large cultural and technological shifts. They give a fictional voice to that which is too terrifying or disorienting for the collective to express outwardly" (Demerjian, 2016: 6). Although *Brave New World* was written in 1932, people all over the world still draw parallelism between the work and their existence.

Over the years, the researches on this work in terms of their contents and messages have increased and they have begun to be investigated in many fields. The aforementioned researches, totally consisting of 65 articles and theses, are an indication of how much interest in the work has grown and how large a mass *Brave New World* has appealed to in recent years. Thus, this paper aims to gather studies on *Brave New World* completed in many different fields in Türkiye, as well as their frequencies and distributions based on many variables.

When the distribution of *Brave New World* in graduate theses is examined, it is clear that the majority of them were studied at master's degree of public universities. Even though the majority of theses were in the field of literature, their subject distribution is fairly broad, with over 40 different subjects covered. Furthermore, from 1998 to 2021, there was an increase in the study of *Brave New World* in theses and in getting more diverse perspectives on their themes, such as transhumanism, eugenics, semiotics, and ethics. However, the rate of the articles published in Türkiye is quite low compared to the theses. When the total of studied works are taken into consideration, the rate of the theses is 78,46% whereas the rate of the articles is only 24,54%. In 2022, there was an increase in the study of *Brave New World* in the articles in the DergiPark database. In terms of their themes, it is seen that 14 different subjects were discussed in that articles. That is, when the written materials on *Brave New World* are compared, it is observed that the theses published at the graduate level are both more concerned with Huxley's work and have more thorough content than the articles published in the journals.

All in all, this study reveals the existence and recognition of Huxley's *Brave New World* in Türkiye based on quantitative research technique and numerical data. Moreover, it proves that Huxley's popularity has increased over the years and that it is too comprehensive to be limited as utopian or dystopian which is an indication of the fact that researchers did not limit this work to the field of literature but rather utilized it in the fields of architecture, journalism, communication, and public relations. Thus, the meta-analysis method was used to give an idea about the study rates of *Brave New World*, and to guide the researchers who will conduct studies on it in the future.

Conflict of Interest Declaration

The authors have stated that there is no conflict of interest with any institution or person within the scope of the article.

Authors' Declaration of Contribution Rates

The authors contributed NG (30%), ANK (30%), SBK (30%) and YÖ (10%) in the design of the study, data collection, data analysis, writing of the article, submission of the article and revision of the article.

Ethics Statement

It is declared that scientific and ethical principles have been complied with during the preparation of this study and all the studies utilised are indicated in the bibliography. Regarding the Ethics Committee permission, the author(s) and referees of the study that constitutes the subject of this article have declared that there is no need for Ethics Committee Permission.

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