International Journal of Social Science and Humanity

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Volume 7, Number 1, January 2017

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Social Studies Teacher Candidates' Metaphorical Perceptions towards "Modernization" and "Globalization" Concepts

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Abstract—**Modernization and globalization facts led to different reaction in non-Western societies. Stance taken against modernization or globalization also affects the perception for these concepts directly. Metaphors are also effective instruments in terms of revealing the perception of students for a specific concept. In this study, the perception of Social Studies teacher candidates for modernization concept is tried to be determined through metaphors. Working group of the research is consist of first, second, third and fourth grade students from Ataturk University Kazim Karabekir Education Faculty, Department of Social Studies Education. In order to gather the data, all the students were given a form contains the sentences "Modernization is like .....; because ....." and "Globalization is like .....; because ....." and they were wanted to fill the gaps. Analysis and interpreting process of metaphors took place in four stage: (1) determining the metaphors, (2) categorizing the metaphors, (3) developing a category, (4) providing validity and reliability. In research, Phenomology design, one of the qualitative research methods is used. In results of the study, for modernization concept, 146 metaphors which are developed by teacher candidates were collected under 9 category in terms of similar/common traits. For "globalization" concept, 103 different and valid metaphors were developed by 144 teacher candidates. These metaphors were collected under 11 category in terms of similar/common traits.**

Index Terms—**Globalization, metaphor, modernization, perception.**

I. Introduction

Since 19th century, "modernization", "modernity" and "modernism" concepts have been used in lots of subjects like literature, art, philosophy and economy. Investigating the etymology of modernization concept, we reach the Latin word "modo" which means "present, today." This word is used as "moda (fashion)" in our language today and it means "the latest"[1]. Also, this concept is defined as the thing which is short-dated comparing to the customs, instantly changeable, temporary behavior spreading through imitation, dressing and art style [2].

The word "modern" which is derived from the root moda (fashion), means "relating to the present or recent time" [3]. At the same time, the modern concept is defined as "the latest technique, method or produced" or "the characteristic of style or movement as a result of destroying tradition" [4].

The word "modern" that we are trying to explain by investigating etymology — modernus in Latin- was used for the first time in late in 5th century B.C.E. in order to discriminate image-worship history of Roma from the era when

Christianity was accepted officially. It expresses a disengagement or changeover with this feature. The factors emphasized by the meanings of the word "moda (fashion)", the root of the concept of modern, are the expansionist features of change, differentiation, a common acceptance and fashion.

Modernization is a movement for being a modern, as well [5]. Modernization, since it has been appeared, aims to make Catholic traditions close to modern views by predicating on the latest, recent social and political improvements in philosophy, history and the other sciences. In this regard, modernization wants to church to state the truths again and aright [4].

The usage of "disengagement and changeover term" in modernization process became a case that lots of authors mention. The key factor of this usage is the classification of the society done by some authors and philosophers with the modern term. In 1861, Sir Henry Maine divided all the societies as based on "statue" or based on "agreement" [6]. Tönnies who accepts this analysis as beginning, added a discrimination to social science literature; Gemeinschaft (community) and Geselchaft (society) [6].

Another definition claims that modernization is a disengagement and changeover process is belong to Bendix. According to him, modernization is "Social and political changes seen in western civilization countries following the industrialization. Among these changes, urbanization, vocational changes, social mobility, universal education can be seen as a modulation from absolutist regime to pluralist regime and from laissez-faire to modern welfare state [7]. Another name Jeanniere, also, mentions four reforms determine modulation to modernity. These are scientific, political, cultural technical and industrial reforms [7].

Globalization, on the other hand, which occupies the societies' agenda especially onwards the last quarter of 21th century, is a fact we have been coming across. Globalization have been the spotlight of many subjects from economy to policy.

The Economist magazine had influence in terms of globalization concept to gain its current meaning in 4 April 1959 [8]. For the first time, in a text he wrote in 1962,

Manuscript received April 14, 2016; revised July 23, 2016.

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doi: 10.18178/ijssh.2017.7.1.792