



Descriptive analysis of the articles about intergenerational at Dergipark on social studies

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Abstract

The aim of the researcher is to do descriptive analysis of the ‘intergeneration’ term systematically on the Dergipark. This research has been practiced with the descriptive analysis method of qualitative research model. For that purpose, the articles in Social Studies between 2002-2022 that include ‘intergeneration’ term are formed study group. For analysing of obtained datas descriptive analysis method is utilized. According to the results of the research it is obtained 57 articles with the ‘intergenerational’ title. During the research, it is reached that the first article with ‘intergeneration’ term in Social Studies has been published in 2001. Written articles vary in terms of language. It is clearly understood that 8 of them are English, one of them is French and rest of them are Turkish languages. To reach the numbers, the articles have been made groups at the excel table. The main three titles have been determined as a descriptive datas, method and content.

Key words: Intergeneration, intergenerational relations, descriptive content analysis, social studies

Introduction

Nowadays with the increasing old population the concept of the generation comes into prominence once again. It has known that the studies about generations in the fields of economy, demography, psychology, sociology etc. for more than 50 years (Alwin and McCommon, 2007). According to the researchers, each generation has main morals such as family, media, social events that distinguished them from other generations.

When we evaluate the studies in intergenerational around the world, it has seen that psychology, medicine, economy, sociology, communication topics put emphasis on. But in Turkey it has seen that studies are concentrated on medicine, communication through families and psychology mostly (Yıldırım Becerikli, 2013). This studies are important in terms of being understood of intergenerational and generation identity. In the world, increasing old population and changes rapidly bring some problems with together. Some of these changes are migrating from the village to the city, loneliness, changes in traditions and transition elementary family in Turkey. In the literature, as a solution for these problems studies are concentrate on needs of caring for the old and fulfill the needs of the old generation (Kurt, 2014).

The family building block of the society has an importance from the past to the now (Müftüler, 2019). This importance comes from its duty of being bridge between the old generation and the new generation. To progress the society in a healthy way, the old and the new generation should know eachother and understand eachother (Ulus, 2020).

Accordingly knowing two different generation eachother they will have healthy communication and they will live coherently in society. Each generation has different individual feature. Individuals in different historical eras and different events from that eras, become different in terms of character, life styles and point of views.

On the other hand, the experiences of their growing era affect the communications of the generations. In our changing world, the generation concept and realizing the relations of the intergenerational is important in terms of

knowing individuals each other. In terms of knowing the young generation and preventing the conflicts between the old and the young generations, this topic also has been given importance in Hitit tables (Levent, 2015).

According to Turkish Language Society, the 'generation' concept beside the main meaning is also expressed like this; it is the people community that were born approximately at the same year and share the same era conditions. According to Stillman (2018); to understand a generation should be analysed not only their age but also the events belong to the their era (Akt. Erkara and Oktal, 2020). Because in history the era events that person grown up determine the generation identity of the person.

Thereby to get understand society and individual better, it has been utilized from the generation concept from the past to nowadays (Aydın, 2020). Researchers give importance to the concept of generation and classifications of intergenerational to understand the individual. The individuals who lived the same era and had same experiences have formed generations. According to the Comt, generations are transmitters of the history of humanity (Cenker Tuncer and Oktik, 2021). In other words, continuity of the society is important in terms of transfers of the generations. In this direction, there are five mostly known generations:

Known as traditional or silent generation was born between 1925-1945. The effects of the Great Depression and the Second World War have reflected their characters. So they behave cautiously and they avoid from getting risk. In organizations, this generation has formed the working life mainly. They are loyal to the authority (Adıgüzel, Batur and Ekşili, 2014). In other words, they dedicate themselves to the job. Another generation is known as Baby boomers.

This term includes the human born between 1946-1964. It is the generation that born with the population explosion after the Second World War. This generation at first looked after own children and then their parents and so called "Sandwich Generation". For this reason they have strong intergenerational communication (Özkan Bardakçı, 2021). For living brilliant radio era, their communications also have developed. At their working places they have devoted themselves to their jobs. The next generation grown up in the shade of the Baby boomers and felt without an identity they have called X generation (Erkara and Oktal, 2020).

The individuals belong to X generation were born between 1965-1979. They give importance to have fun at their jobs, coherent to the rules and loyal to the authority (Türker, 2017). Technology habits have formed with the selling first personal computers began in this term (Adıgüzel and the authors, 2014). Accordingly they are interested in improvement of the technology. In this term women also have been involved in working life. Next generation is Y generation (millennials) included the ones born between 1979-2000. The children of this term have been affected from the technology greatly. They are different from the other generations because they have the chance to learn via computers.

They give importance freedom, use technology well. Also they give more importance to the job opportunities than the job itself (Adıgüzel and the others, 2014). It is more important to be loyal to the job rather than the organizations. Then next generation is Z generation. Z generation was born between 2000-2020. They are impatient, consume fast and they can interested in lots of topics at the same time (Türker, 2017). It is the generation that born in technology. So having the ability about this topic develops their psycho-motor talents (Akduman and Hatipoğlu, 2021).

As it has been indicated above, Z generation has the capacity of being interested in lots of things, the day has been felt longer than 24 hours for them (Köktener and Algül, 2022). Nowadays lots of concept are the topic of the study about intergenerational. In changing world varying lifestyles, innovations in our lives make these concepts analysed essential.

Beginning with the born of human, learning has changed as a intergenerational learning with the interaction of different generations. The learning concept has not only confronted as structured. In other words learning can also be in different place and time. Accordingly intergenerational learning is one of them. It can also be explained as contribution in terms of information and experiences according to needs of today for people who grown up in different terms.

According to Lichen, intergenerational learning has become the old transfer something to the young in the family, at schools, at working places (Polat, Arslan, Günçavdı, Çiçek and Kazak, 2016). But in modern era intergenerational learning expresses the more than transferring one way information. Mutual learning, old generation and new generation in collaboration, is incorporated in this process. Besides benefiting from the experiences of the old generation in the field of organization prevents the loss of information (Türker, 2017). Like this, with transferring their job experiences to the young generations, the old generations contribute to develop the organizations.

This experience transfers find out the intergenerational interaction. In nowadays increasing old population rates make the need increased for intergenerational adaptation. The first place that interindividual interaction began is the family. During the history, due to the fact that the family structure transforms elementary family with the socio-economic changes, old and young generations become distant each other. Accordingly the interaction between the old and the young generations has been affected negatively (Gültekin, Alan, Erbil Kaya, Yıldırım, Sinanoğlu Gürden and Oğuz İpek, 2022).

However, providing atmosphere that increase the interaction between the young and the old generations will become beneficial for both of them. Interaction between the old and the young provides the social morals and current affairs bifacially (Gültekin and the others, 2022). According to Kaplan; intergenerational interaction programs provides individual from different generations becoming social (Akt. Gültekin and the others, 2022). On the other hand, intergenerational interaction can help to annihilate the prejudice of different generations to each other. For example, it can be observed that the old that spends lots of time with the young can be more tolerant and impressed positively psychologically. When we evaluate in terms of the young generation, when they spend time with the old generations their ability for empathy can improve.

Briefly, for continuity of the society and being understood the roles in the society, intergenerational interaction is significant (Türker, 2017). If this adaptation have not been provided, the intergenerational conflict will occur. Intergenerational conflict also affects even working places. In literature the theme of conflict has been discussed at organizations (Polat and Dereli Demir, 2021). For their different growing era, generations perceive the events in a different way. Thus they can conflict at the same working places because of the different value judgement.

During the history communication problems between the old and the young generations cause the conflicts (Ulus, 2020). In modern era, extension of average lifelong, increasing problems related with the elderness such as loneliness, chronic diseases, caring and the lack of intergenerational interaction cause the conflicts. Also at studies it is stated that turning from extended family to the elementary family turns up the pressure on the intergenerational relations (Özmete, 2017). With the increasing rates of the old population the problems that old population come across, have increased all around the World. According to the studies of the National Center on Elder Abuse, % 55 of the old have been left in the lurch, % 14.6 of them exposed to violence, % 12.3 of them abused materially, % 7.7 of them exposed to sensual abuse, % 0.3 of them also abused sexually (Yıldırım Becerikli, 2013). With these data, in literature intergenerational differences and increasing old population rates have been discussed.

According to the study of Ulus (2020); it is stated that the young expresses the old as a strict, dismissive and at times insulting. This case reflects the seriousness of the intergenerational conflict. Thus not understanding each other and evaluate unheededly the conditions of their own growing era bring out the intergenerational conflict.

In literature, as the intergenerational solidarity has been discussed mostly, the studies about the intergenerational conflicts have been evaluated as insufficient (Ulus, 2020; Özdemir Ocaklı and Yalçın, 2021). The studies about intergenerational conflicts of Ulus (2020); Özdemir Ocaklı and Yalçın (2021); Lofti, Kabiri and Ghasemlou, 2013); the case has been determined and can be tried to develop solutions.

In this solution on behalf of annihilating prejudice, knowing generations each other well and increase communication can prevent the conflicts. As a result the interactions like this contribute to socio-cultural structure of the society, its economy and integrity. For example, intergenerational differences in organization field can be transformed as an advantage and gives a chance about different learning field.

One way providing this is that bringing intergenerational solidarity in to the forefront. In Turkey with the demographical changes in also family structure have changed the intergenerational relations (Özmete, 2017). In

our country caring the old depending on traditions and cultural structure at home, and with the family collaboration has an important role (Aközer, Nuhurat & Say, 2011). This solidarity increase the reliability of the old to the young generations.

Maturity of the old generation, being culture mediator, historical experience are important in terms of the connection of the next generations (Özmete, 2017). Communication and interaction of the old generations with the young generations has an important role on the intergenerational solidarity. Being in solidarity the young and the old provide contribution to their educational and social atmosphere. To be gained a new point of view for the education, there is a need for increasing solidarity between the generations (Türker, 2017). Thus, old generation will realise not being lonely, feel competent and valuable and will do cultural transfer. On the other hand, the young generations can utilize from the experiences of the old generation and have gained new point of view. Also the ability for empathy of them will be stronger.

This study have done with the aim of presenting descriptive, procedural and content of the researches in literature. In intergenerational studies, it is important to mention the concepts related to the intergenerational, to interpret the emergent datas. The aim of it, to emerge the how the descriptive datas discussed and the tendency of it in time. To interpret the datas it is utilized from systematic analysis. Systematic compilation analyse; is to synthesise the studies of the research the topic (Higgins and Hallinger, 2017). It is used content analysis in systematic analysis. In literature there are 3 different content analysis. These are meta-analysis, meta-synthesis and descriptive analysis (Bellibaş and Gümüş, 2018).

In this study, the descriptive analysis is used. In descriptive analysis it is aimed to determine the tendency and results of the any topic. Thus in this study intergenerational concept is determined, and aimed to determine how they distribute in years, which methods used is analysed systematically. As a result, when the literature is analysed, there are lots of studies and concepts related with the intergenerational. It is determined that there are lots of intergenerational conflict studies (Özdemir Ocaklı and Yalçın, 2021; Lofti, Kabiri and Gahsemlou, 2013; Polat and Dereli Demir, 2021; Beytekin and Doğan, 2019; Ulus, 2020). Also there are the studies about the intergenerational concept in terms of technology (Yıldırım Becerikli, 2013; Onursoy, 2019; Akkaya, 2021).

In addition to these, in literature it has been studied about communication through the family (Ördek İnceoğlu and Aktaş Arnas, 2020; Öztürk and Öztıp, 2018). It is known that there are lots of studies about intergenerational concepts in our country and in abroad. It is need these studies to understand the content of scientific studies and to determine the topic related with the intergenerational in literature. Also this study is important for being guide to the next studies.

Purpose of the Research

The purpose of the this research is to analyze the articles are about the intergeneration concept in Dergipark, to state the general circumstances, to determine descriptive qualifications, to analyze the methods and to analyze them in terms of the thematic. Also this research is important in terms of guiding following studies with analyzing the findings. For this reason, studies have analyzed in terms of the subject, distribution by years, promulgated magazines, pattern, universe, sample, theme, data analysis and findings. In this research, research questions are at the following lines.

- 1- How is the descriptive qualifications of the articles about intergenerations in Dergipark?
- 2- How is the procedural features of the articles about intergenerations in Dergipark?
- 3- How is the thematic features of the articles about intergenerations in Dergipark?

Method

Design of the Research

Systematic document analysis has been used as a design in this research. Systematic document analysis is the way that collect the datas from the primary sources (Sak, Şahin Sak, Öneren Şendil and Nas, 2021). In this study, one of the qualitative investigation method descriptive analysis method has been used about the intergeneration.

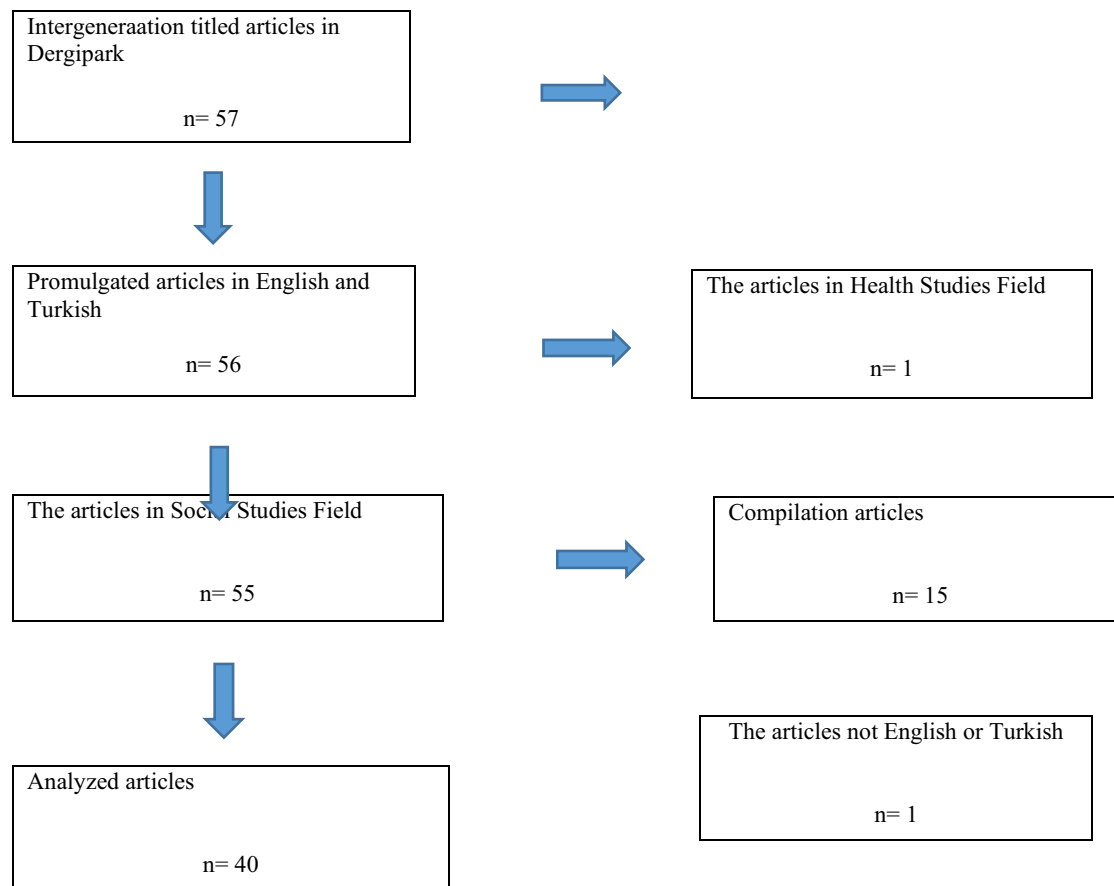
Descriptive analysis is the process that choosing the topic to be searched according to the certain criteria and find out the descriptive datas about it (Bellibaş ve Gümüş, 2018). At the same time, descriptive analysis is to present the results of any topic (Gürer ve Çalık, 2022). Research has been done for the aim of analyzing the articles that titled intergeneration during last 20 years from Dergipark in Social Studies field in terms of descriptive (distribution by years, numbers of the writers, publication year, writers of the articles) method (design, universe, sample, data analysis), and thematic (theme, premises, outputs, findings).

Study Group

The study group of this research has been formed by articles about the intergeneration from Dergipark in Social Studies field between 2002- 2022. When the study group has been formed it has been limited with the title 'intergeneration' and 57 articles have been found in total. One of the articles is French language so it has been excluded from the research. One of the 56 articles is from the Health Studies field so it has been excluded, too. Besides, 15 compilation articles have been excluded from the study. The 40 rest of the articles have been analyzed.

During the study, the titled intergeneration first article in Social Studies field has been determined in 2008. Some of the articles have varied in terms of the language. It is determined that 8 of them are English and 1 of them is French.

The titled 'intergeneration' 57 articles have researched from the data base in terms of inclusion and exclusion criterias have been tabularized:



Collecting Datas

This study has been done with scanning the titled 'intergeneration' articles fundamentally from datas in Dergipark. There have been determined 57 titled 'intergeneration' articles in Dergipark between stated year range. The 57 articles in Dergipark have been get as the full text. With the reasons stated in study group, 17 articles have been excluded. The studies with the literature search method have been analyzed. Also with the aim of the helping fort he study, excel table has been formed. The categories in excel table has formed as a descriptive 'name of the article', 'year of the article', 'magazine of the article', 'writer of the magazine', 'number of the writer'; as a method 'design', 'universe', ' sample', 'data analysis'; as a content 'theme', 'subtheme', 'premise', 'output' and 'findings'

The analyzed articles with forming excel tables have been summarized and interpreted according to the themes that determined previously. At descriptive analysis, it can be used direct expressions of the interviewee to reflect his/her opininons conspicuously. The aim of this kind of analysis is to present findings in a regulated and interpreted way. In that kind of analysis the aim is present obtained datas to the readers in a regulated and interpreted way. For that reason, datas are described clearly at first. After that, these descriptions are interpreted, cause effect relationship is analyzed and some results are attained (Akgül, 2020).

Data Analysis

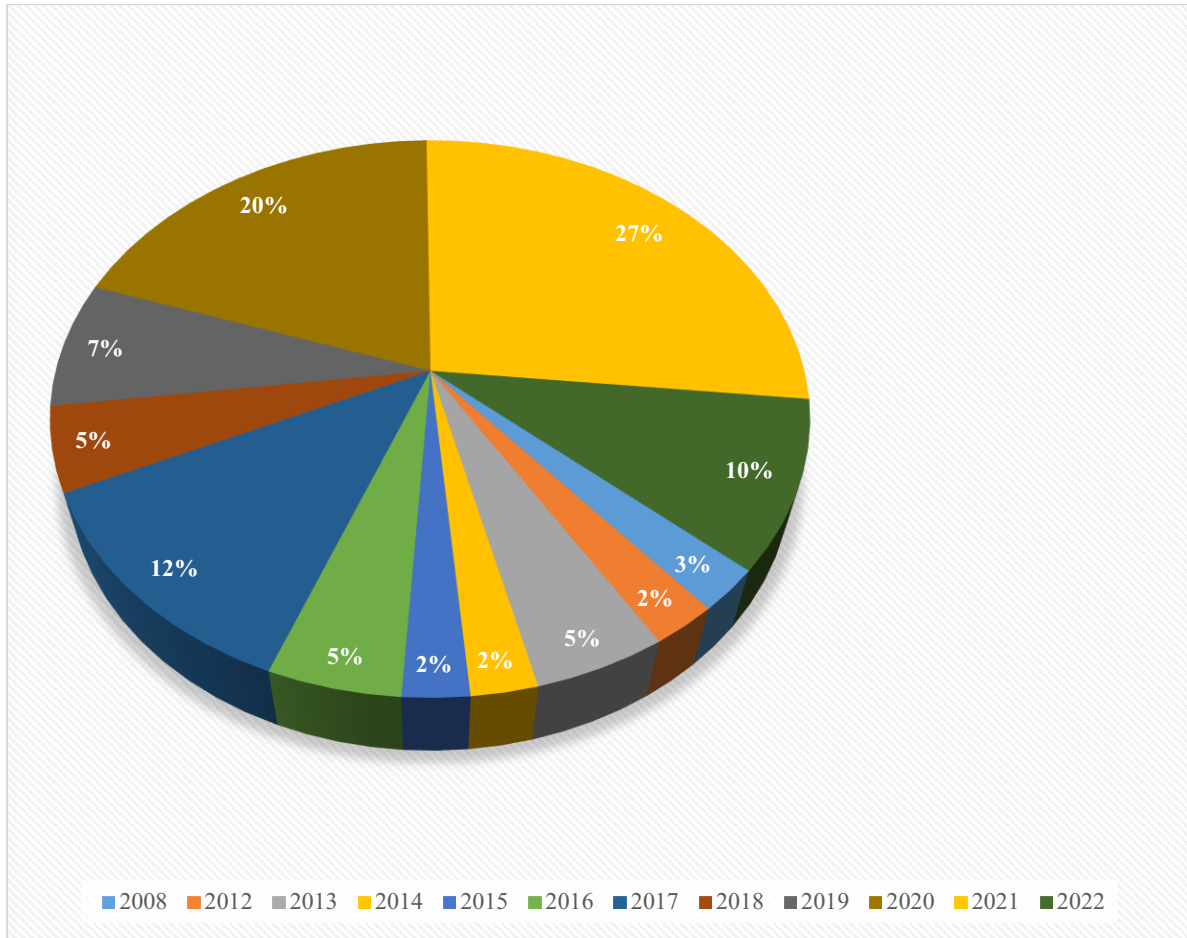
In the study, it has been benefitted from the excel table that included the features of the researched article. At the end of the study, the datas that get with the descriptive analysis from the titled intergeneration articles have been interpreted in terms of various features (research topics, design, study group, data colleting tool and data analysis style). Descriptive analysis is that bringing together similar datas in a certain thematic way and presenting it to the readers clearly (Yıldırım, 2015).

The aim is to reveal the existing situation and at the same time to guide for the following studies. To reach the numbers, the articles have been made groups at the excel table. The main three titles have been determined as a descriptive datas, method and content.

The subtitles of the descriptive datas have been determined as a name of the article, publication of the article, name of the publication magazine, writer of the article and number of the writer. The subtitles of the method have been determined as a design of the article, method, study group, data analysis tools and data analysis. Also the subtitles of the content have been determined as a theme of the article, subtheme of the article, premises of the article, outputs of the articles and findings. Analyzed datas of the articles have been written down in the right column.

Findings

From the obtained 57 articles for the study 1 article has been excluded because of French. Also 1 of the articles has been excluded because of belonging Health Studies. 15 articles have been excluded because of the compilation. With the analysing on the rest 40 titled intergeneration articles in last 20 years have been obtained that there are 1 published article in 2008, 1 article in 2012, 2 articles in 2013, 1 article in 2014, 1 article in 2015, 2 articles in 2016, 5 articles in 2017, 2 articles in 2018, 3 articles in 2019, 8 articles in 2020, 10 articles in 2021 and 4 articles in 2022 in Social Studies Field. With research according to the publising years it is seen that the first study published in 2008 and it has increased from the year 2012 gradually. (Graphic 1)



Graphic 1. Percentage of the articles according to the publishing years

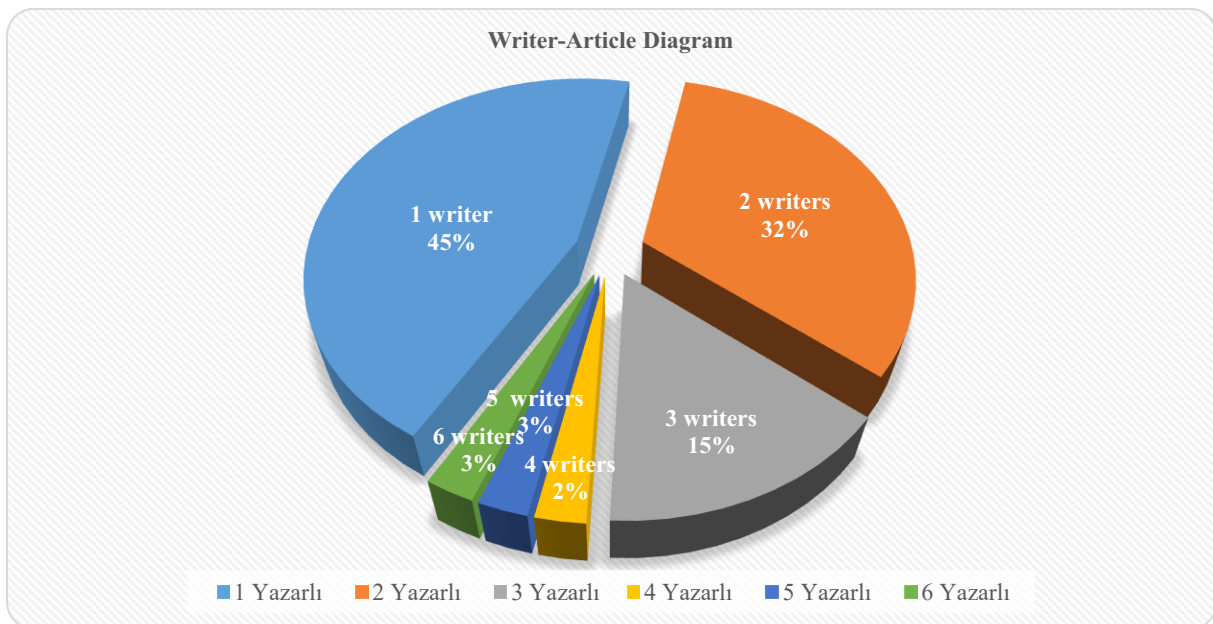
The articles that obtained from the data bases have been published in 36 various magazines. The publishing number of the articles are in the following table.

Table 1. The article numbers according to the publishing magazines

Magazine	Publishing Article Number
1- Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi	2
2- Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi	2
3- Sosyoloji Dergisi	2
4- Uluslararası Toplum Araştırmaları Dergisi	2
5-Uluslararası Türkçe Edebiyat Kültür Eğitim Dergisi	1
6-Ekonomi ve Eğitim Araştırmaları Dergisi	1
7-Erciyes İletişim Dergisi	1
8-Akademik İncelemeler Dergisi	1
9-ASBİ Abant Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi	1
10-Güncel Turizm Araştırmaları Dergisi	1
11-İmgelem Dergisi	1
12-Turkish Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care	1
13-Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi Sosyal Bil.Enst. Dergisi	1
14-Hacettepe Üniversitesi Türkiyat Araştırmaları Dergisi	1

15-Hacettepe Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi	1
16-İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi	1
17-Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü Dergisi	1
18- Mersin Üniversitesi Dil ve Edebiyat Dergisi	1
19- Uluslararası Toplumal Araştırmalar Dergisi	1
20-Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi İletişim Fakültesi Sürekli E.D.	1
21-Erciyes Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi	1
22-Gümüşhane Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Dergisi	1
23-Akademik Hassasiyetler Dergisi	1
24-Adam Akademi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi	1
25-Psikoloji Çalışmaları Dergisi	1
26-Selçuk İletişim Dergisi	1
27- Türkiye Sosyal Araştırmalar Dergisi	1
28-İstanbul Üniversitesi İletişim Dergisi	1
29-Beykent Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi	1
30- Sosyal Politika Dergisi	1
31-Sağlık Bilimleri ve Mesleki Dergisi	1
32-Eğitim Kuram ve Uygulama Araştırmaları	1
33-İstanbul Üniversitesi Sosyoloji Dergisi	1
34-Uluslararası Sosyal Bilimler Eğitim Dergisi	1
35- Kadın Araştırmaları Dergisi	1
36- Bilgi Yönetimi Dergisi	1

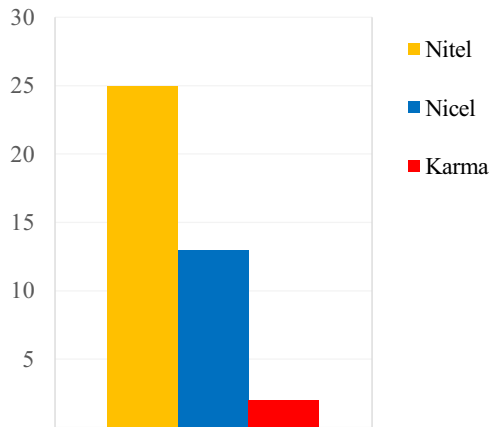
The analysed titled intergeneration articles between 2008- 2022 have been written in a different numbers of writers. It has been determined that 18 articles have 1 writer, 13 articles have 2, 6 articles have 3 writers, 1 article has 4 writers, 1 article has 5 writer and 1 article has 6 writers. The pattern of the writers of the articles is in the following diagram.



Graphic 2. The articles according to the writers

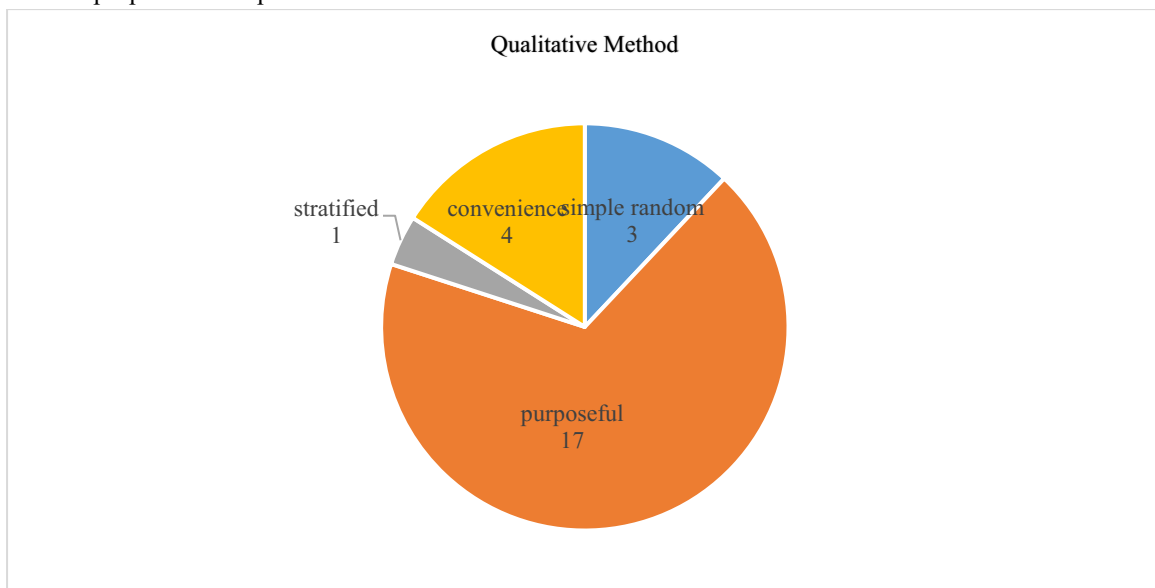
Procedural Findings

Analysed articles have been categorized 3 different research design as a qualitative, quantitative and mixed method. According to this research it has been determined 25 qualitative design, 13 quantitative design and 2 mixed methods. This datas have been showed in the following table.

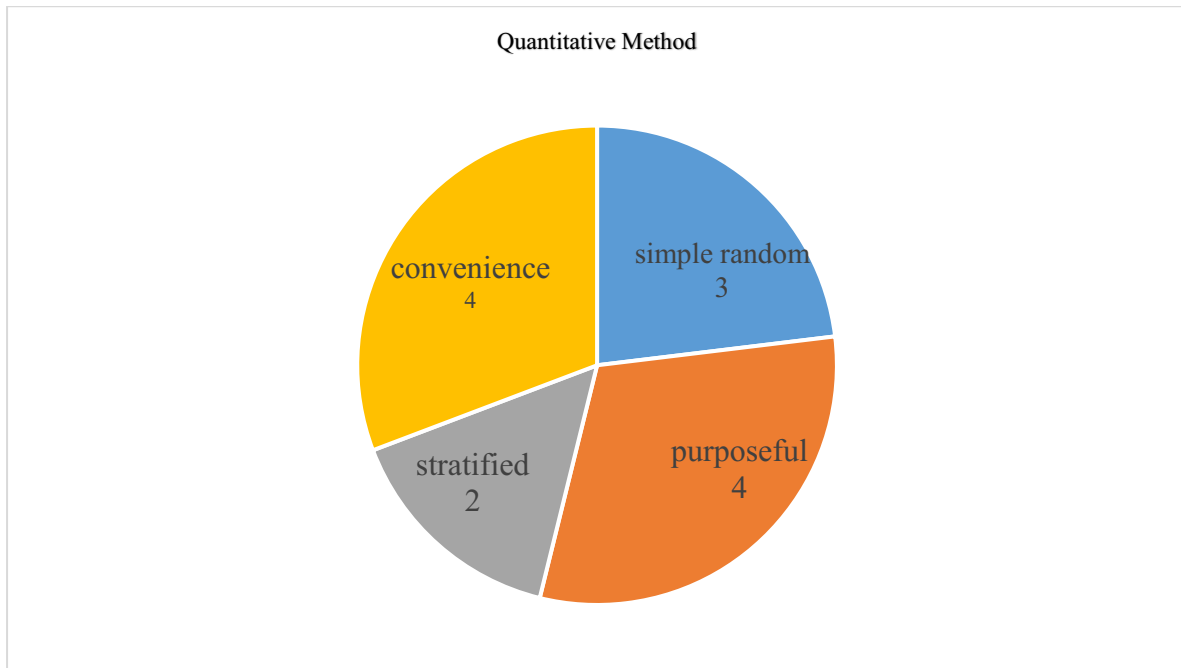


Graphic 3. The articles according to the research design

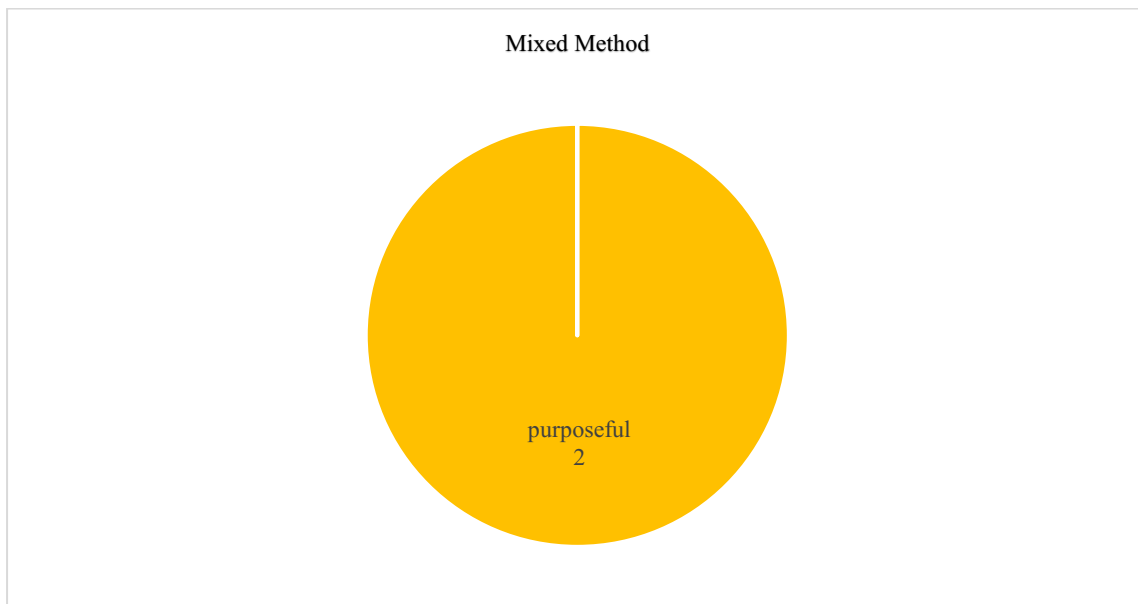
When the articles have been analyzed it has been reached the results that at qualitative research design, simple random sampling 3, purposeful sample 17, stratified sample 1, convenience sample 4; at quantitative research design, simple random sampling 3, purposeful sample 4, stratified sample 2, convenience sample 4 and at mixed method purposeful sample 2.



Graphic 4. At qualitative research design sample types

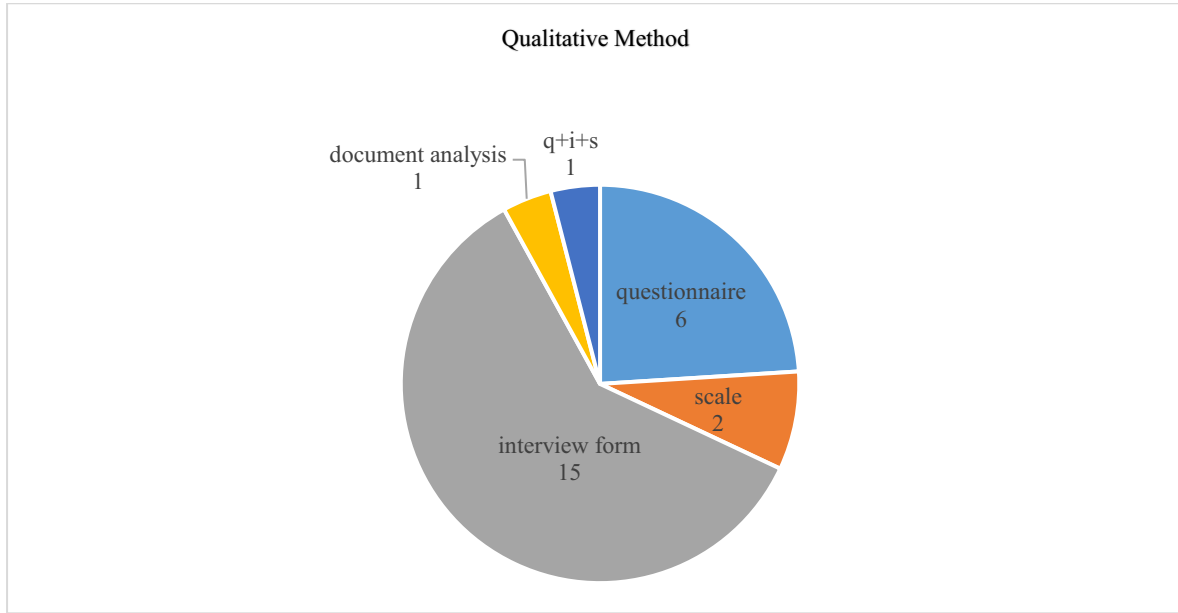


Graphic 5. At quantitative research design sample types

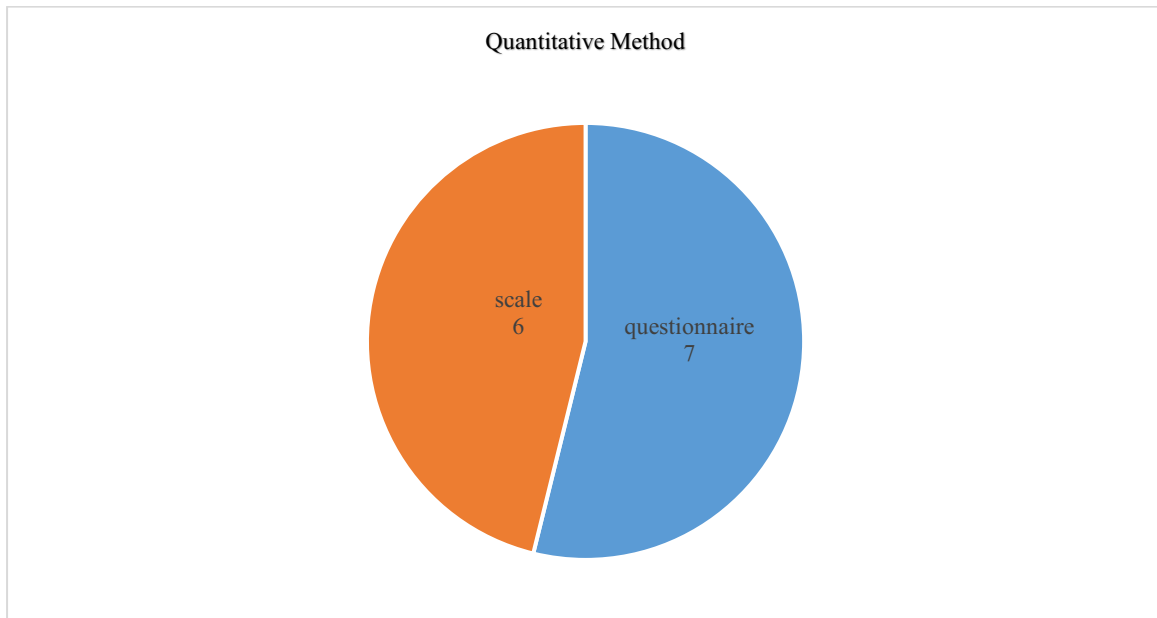


Graphic 6. At mixed research methods sample types

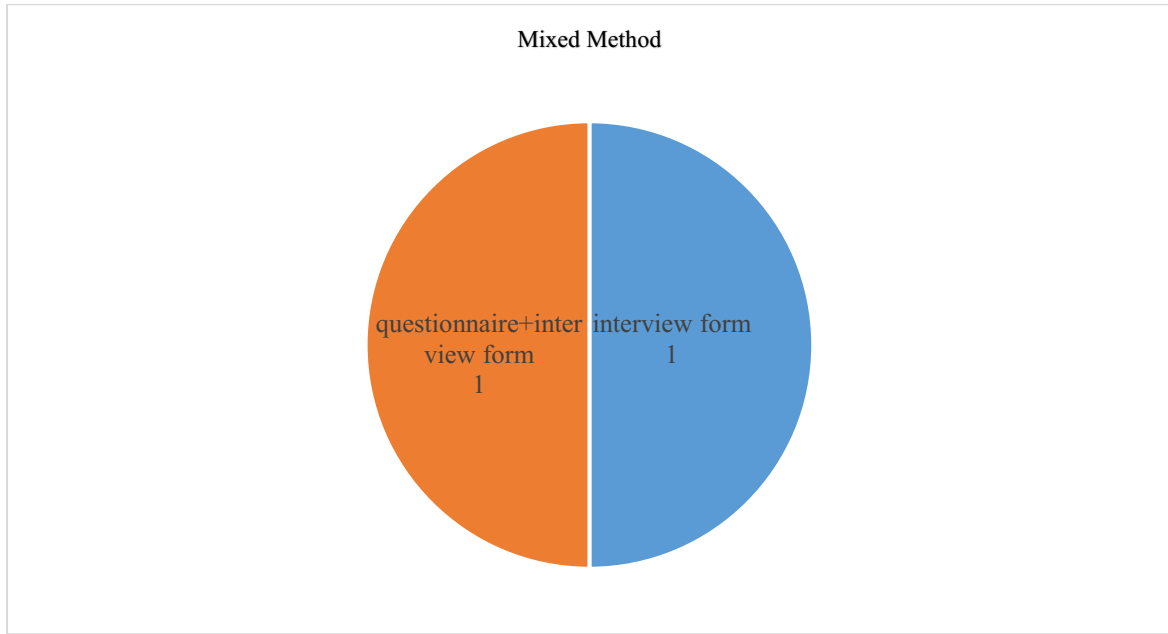
Various tools have been benefited while collecting research datas. At qualitative researches it has been used 15 interview forms, 6 questionnaires, 2 scales, 1 document analysis and it has been found out 1 questionnaire, interview form and scale has been used all together. Otherwise, at quantitative researches there are 7 questionnaires, 6 scales. At mixed researches it has been founded that 1 interview form and 1 questionnaire.



Graphic 7. At qualitative research data collecting tools



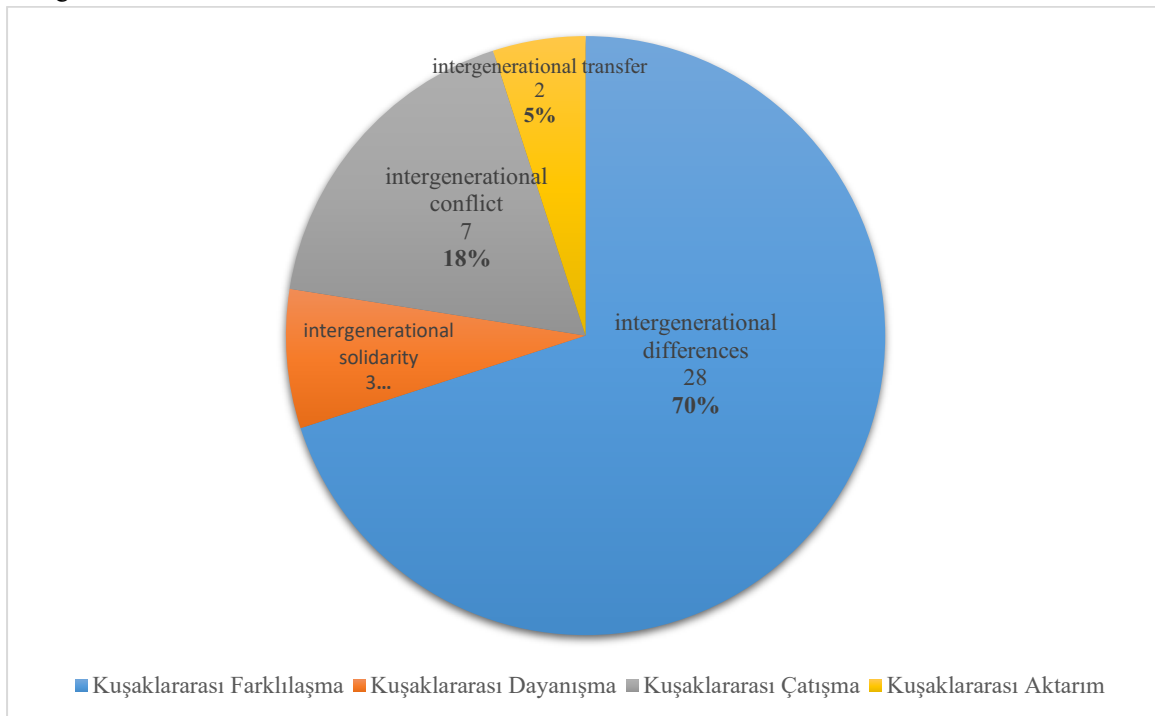
Graphic 8. At quantitative research data collecting tools



Graphic 9. At mixed method data collecting tools

Content Findings

It has been determined that there are various topics about the intergenerations in 40 articles. It has been categorized as 28 intergenerational differences, 3 intergenerational solidarity, 7 intergenerational conflicts and 2 intergenerational transfers.



Graphic 10. Articles thematic pattern

It is determined that there are the utmost subtheme (8) about first, second and third intergenerational studies of intergenerational differences. It has been acquired that there are six studies about X, Y and Z generations, three

studies between parents and their children, three studies between baby boomers, X and Y generations, two studies between baby boomers, X, Y and Z, two studies between X and Y generations, one study between grandmothers and parents, one study between baby boomers and Y generations, one study between teachers. Subthemes belong to the intergenerational conflict; it has been acquired one study between the men under the age of 65 and the women older than 65 age, one study between secondary school teachers, one study between X and Y generations, one study between the old and the young and one study between the young and their parents.

It has been acquired one study between the ones under the age of 65 and the women under the age of 65, one study between the young and the old about intergenerational solidarity. Also at about intergenerational transfer theme, it has been seen that there are one each study between the mothers and their children, between the first, second and third generations and between the children and the old.

Table 2. Thematic analysis result table about intergenerational

THEMES	SUBTHEMES	STUDY GROUPS	WRITERS	FREQUENCIES
Intergenerational Differences	Value Judgement Social Change	Parents- Children	Yılmaz (2012) Abay- Atilla Demir (2014)	3
	Sense of the Internet		Akkaya (2021)	
	Concept Heap Ethnic Identity View Privacy	1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd Generations	Çelebi (2017) Şahin (2008) Kodak (2018) Öztürk (2020) Giritlioğlu-Armutçu-Düzgün (2016) Karademir- Hazır-Çelik-Kalaycıoğlu (2016) Ördek	8
	Living at the same home with the old Familiarity of Gaziantep Cuisine Mobility of Social Category Sense of Fatherhood Maintainability of the Business		İnceoğlu-Aktaş Arnas (2020) Yetkin- Çakırel (2021)	

Organisational Cynicism Baby Care	Baby Boomers, X, Y and Z	Erkara-Oktal (2020) Pekyiğit-Yıldız-Eren Fidancı-Çalık Bağrıyanık-Dehmen- Koçak-Altıntaş (2020)	2
Reading Experiences Oriented Science, Technology and Innovation		Yıldırım Becerikli (2013)	
View of Homosexuality	The young- The Old	Söğüt (2019) Murakami (2017)	3
News about Intergenerational Relationships			
Türkish Lnguage and Türkish Consciousness Brand Value Dimensions Mobil Communication Media and Advertisement Change about Marriage Level of Green Marketing	X, Y and Z Intergenerations	Şenyuva-Ertüzün- Turhan-Demir (2017) Zengin (2020) Onursoy (2019) Karanfiloğlu-Sağlam- Topsever (2022) Yıldırım (2021) Karaman (2021)	6
Consumption Relations Food and Beverage Services at Hotels Difference of Education	Baby Boomer, X ve Y Generations	Tuncer-Oktik (2021) Doğan-Yücel Güngör (2018) Nayir-Çınkır (2017)	3
FOMO Level of the Internet Usage Individual and Professional Morals of the Nurses	X and Y Generations	Biber (2000) Işık-Egelioglu-Cetişli- Tokem-Yılmaz-İlhan (2018)	2
Approaching of the growing up Child	Grandmothers and Mothers- Fathers	Tunca (2022)	1
Marriage in Modernity	Baby Boomers and Y Generations	Baş (2021)	1
Sense of Educational Leadership	Between Teachers	Kalo Efe-Demirdağ- Yücel Ertem (2020)	1
Intergenerational Conflict	The men under the 65 – The women upper the 65	Özdemir-Ocaklı- Yalçın (2021)	1

	Methods of the Solving Conflict	Between Secondary School Teachers	Polat- Dereli Demir (2021)	1
	Intergenerational Difference about Educational Context	X and Y Generations	Beytekin-Doğan (2019)	1
	Criticism of The young against The old	Yaşlılar- Gençler	Ulus (2020)	1
	Morality- Behavioural Conflicts	The young-Parents	Lofti- Kabiri- Ghasemlou (2013)	1
Intergenerational Solidarity	Old Care	Person under the age of 65- The women upper the age of 65	Kurt (2014)	1
	Digital Literacy Experiences of The old	The Young- The Old	Demir Erbil- Hazer (2021)	1
Intergenerational Transfer	Migration Traumas	Mothers-Children	Hocaoğlu Uzunkaya-Yılmaz (2021)	1
	Memories of the Birth	1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd Generation Women	Aktaş Reyhan-Dağlı (2022)	1
	Cultural Transfers	Children-The old	Aydınbaş (2021)	1
TOTAL				40

As it seen upper table, it has been acquired that there are different topics in all these subthemes. In subthemes of the intergenerational differences studies it has been seen that referred only to differences but there is no solution about the management of the differences. It has been acquired that there are mostly advises of the conflict solution at the themes of the intergenerational conflicts.

At the themes of the intergeneration solidarity studies, it has been seen that putting emphasis on the support of the young for the old mostly, but there is lack of the mutual solidarity. At the subthemes of the intergenerational transfer, it has been acquired that there are mostly negative transfer studies. It has been determined that the studies of the positive sides of intergenerational transfer are insufficient.

Results, Conclusions and Recommendations

For the purpose of determining the themes about intergenerational, in the study it has been acquired some datas that will contribute to the literature. When we evaluate at the distribution by years of the articles that on the bird between 2020- 2022 at Dergipark on Social Studies Field, it has been observed that the number of the article about intergenerational has increased from the year 2008 to nowadays. This situation has shown that the necessity of the study on the intergenerational field has increased.

Notwithstanding, when we evaluate in terms of the changing the World rapidly and new technological needs, it can be said that there are lots of study needs about intergenerational would cause a gap in any field. Thus, determining what to do on the themes of the communications, conflicts and differentiation of the generations, it can be provided different generation to guide. When we evaluate the descriptive findings of the study, there are 2 articles in each 4 magazines, rest of the 32 magazines have one each article and this can be interpreted that there is not enough edition about the topic.

However, magazine editions can guide to the generations to know the differences and knowing eachothers. When we evaluate in terms of the procedural findings inspected articles have done with the qualitative pattern and have

encountered that there are the least mixed pattern. But it is important selecting method in a balanced way for studies in terms of the reliability of the studies.

In terms of the thematic findings that one of the purpose of the study, determining 4 major themes, it has presented there is a gap field. It has been determined that about themes there are the most studies about intergenerational deifferentiation in analysed 40 articles, the least study is about intergenerational solidarity. But as we compare with the literatüre, it has been seen that the most studies have done about the intergenerational solidarity in themes and there is not sufficient study about the conflicts (Ulus, 2020; Özdemir Ocaklı and Yalçın, 2021).

In literature, because of the increased old population intergenerational differentiation have been discussed in terms of conflicts (Ulus, 2020). On the other hand, it has been observed that differentiation in analysed articles, evaluated for presenting the current state mostly and has not been evaluated in terms of solving the conflicts. Also in literature, as a study group of the conflict themes are discussed at organizations (Polat and Dereli Demir, 2021), it has been determined that it has been studied with the study group the old and the young about the intergenerational conflict (Özdemir Ocaklı and Yalçın, 2020; Beytekin and Doğan, 2019; Lofti, Kabiri and Ghasemlou, 2013).

When we evaluate subthemes, the concept of the intergeneration has been analyzed in terms of technology in literatüre (Yıldırım Becerikli, 2013; Onursoy, 2019; Akkaya, 2021). On the other hand, although there is a need because of the changing World and rapidly developed technology in this study, it is remarkable there is no sufficient study about the technology. Hence there is a gap in this field and it has been realized to the technology studies should have been increased to provide intergenerational unity.

In literature, it has been determined that communication studies through family in terms of intergenerational (Ördek İnceoğlu and Aktaş Arnas, 2020; Öztürk and Öztop, 2018). In this study it has been determined that communication studies in families are insufficient (Öztürk, 2020). Whereas, nowadays changing rapidly there is a need to study communication in families to provide intergenerational intimacy, to break down the prejudices and to increase the toleration.

When we evaluate in terms of in our country and abroad, it has been determined that there are lots of intergenerational studies aimed at domestic, there are less intergenerational studies aimed at abroad (Şahin, 2008; Doğan and Yücel Güngör, 2018; Lofti, Kabiri and Ghasemlou, 2013). With this gap about the field, it should be done most study about intergenerational. So, with the assesment it can be utilized from the guide methods of intergenerational.

This study is limited the intergenerational articles that between 2020-2022 at Dergipark on Social Studies Field. When we evaluate according to the topic distribution although there are lots of concept such as intergenerational learning, intergenerational interaction, intergenerational information sharing, intergenerational mobility, intergenerational communication, intergenerational cooperation, intergenerational abuse, it has been determined that it is analysed only intergenerational differentiation, intergenerational solidarity, intergenerational conflict and intergenerational transfer. For this reason, this study will be the effective guide on which field to be studied and on which topics to be studied mostly.

As a result, about the insufficient concepts at the end of this study, it will be guide fort he next studies. Studies can be done that would be solution for intergenerational conflicts. Also with the increasing abroad studies about intergenerational and comparing the studies in terms of positive and negative sides, it can be guide for the next studies.

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