Representation of Women in News of the Turkish Cypriot Print Media

Malhun Gazi

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Approval of the Institute of Graduate Studies and Research

_____
Prof. Dr. Elvan Yilmaz
Director

I certify that this thesis satisfies the requirements as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts in Communication and Media Studies.

_____
Prof. Dr. Süleyman İrvan
Chair, Department of Communication and Media Studies

We certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate in scope and quality as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts in Communication and Media Studies

_____
Asst. Prof. Dr. Metin Ersoy
Supervisor

Examining Committee
_____

1. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Agah Gümüş   _____

2. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Bahire Efe Özad   _____

3. Asst. Prof. Dr. Metin Ersoy   _____

ABSTRACT

Power of media over the individuals and in general, in the construction of popular and mass culture cannot be underestimated. Within this perspective, media has crucial role in defining gendered power relations within a society. Approaches to the 'Gender' which is a socially constructed identity, can be shaped and reshaped by the media's active role in the socialization process of any society. Thus answer of the question on how women are represented in the media is the main clue to understand the place of women in that society. In defining the relationship between media and women, both under-representation and stereotypical representation of women are the main pillars of Feminist media criticisms.

This study deals with representation of women in Turkish Cypriot media. Study analyses the representation of women in four main Turkish Cypriot newspapers representing different political positions. In methodological terms critical discourse analysis is employed as an instrument to analyze the underlying contents and messages in the language of the newspapers. Throughout the dissertation, the study intends to answer the questions like; How Turkish Cypriot women are presented on Turkish Cypriot newspapers? Which women image they are trying to impose? Are Turkish Cypriot newspapers use masculine languages when producing news about women?

Keywords: Representation of Women in Media, Turkish Cypriot Media, Critical Discourse Analysis, Gender and Identity.

ÖZ

Medyanın bireyler ve genel olarak popüler ve kitlesel kültürün oluşmasındaki rolü göz ardı edilemez. Bu bağlamda, medya toplumda var olan cinsiyete dayalı güç ilişkilerinin tanımlanmasında önemli bir rol üstlenmektedir. Sosyal bir kimlik olan cinsiyete olan yaklaşımlar medyanın, toplum içerisinde, sosyalleşme sürecindeki aktif rolü ile biçimlenip, yeniden biçimlenebilmektedir. Kadının medyada nasıl temsil edildiği sorusunun cevabı, kadının toplumdaki yerini anlamak adına önemli bir ipucudur. Kadın ve medya ilişkisinin tanımlanmasında, kadının eksik ve kalıplaşmış temsili feminist medya eleştirisinin ana hatlarını oluşturmaktadır.

Bu çalışma, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk basınında kadının temsili ile ilgilidir. Çalışma, değişik siyasi pozisyonlarda yer alan dört ana Kıbrıs Türk gazetesinde kadının temsilini analiz etmektedir. Metodolojik olarak gazete haberlerinin altında yatan muhtevanın ve mesajların incelenmesinde, kritik söylem analizi kullanılmıştır. Tez boyunca, bu çalışma Kıbrıs Türk gazetelerinde kadının nasıl temsil edildiği, nasıl bir kadın imajının empoze edilmeye çalışıldığı, Kıbrıs Türk gazetelerinin kadınla ilgili haberlerde erkeksi bir dil kullanıp kullanmadıkları gibi sorulara cevap aramaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Medyada Kadının Temsili, Kıbrıs Türk Medyası, Kritik Söylem Analizi, Cinsiyet ve Kimlik.

DEDICATION

To my family

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem

It is essential to indicate that women's movement has not been appeared suddenly. It is almost centuries old struggle that women claim their rights to be equal with men in every segments of daily life. Debates over women's role and place in society are generally has been shaped with the claims of gender stereotyping in men-dominated patriarchic society. Within this perspective, mass media, many times, regarded as a tool for consolidation of domination of men centric society.

Role of mass media in shaping perceptions of individuals and its effects on culture and society may not be underestimated. Although media's control over society is not absolute, there is no doubt that role of media in the adoption of dominant discourse is essential. Over last decades researchers have turned their attention into the perception on social roles and values of men and women. Newspapers, in this regard, are accepted as one of the important spheres that position of women is examined from the societal gender roles and values perspectives. This study will concentrate on how newspapers in North Cyprus represent women and whether that representation contributes gender discrimination in society.

1.2 Purpose of Study

At first sight this study aims to analyze representation of gender in Turkish Cypriot newspapers. In doing so, study will examine the language of the newspapers to identify whether it is masculine oriented or not.

1.3 Importance of the Study

Gallagher (2010) argues that 'cultural underpinnings of gender inequality and discrimination against women are reinforced through the media.'(GMMP, Foreword.). Media plays encouraging role in the consolidation and confirmation of societal gender roles which restrict women into relatively lower position than men. This is because, in analyzing Turkish Cypriot newspapers' attitude in representation of women, awareness and effectiveness of journalists will also be discussed.

1.4 Research Questions

This study mainly elaborates how women are presented in the Turkish Cypriot newspapers and is this representation occurs within the masculine perspective? Within this context following research questions will be analyzed;

  a) How the Turkish Cypriot Women are presented on newspapers?

  b) Which women image they are trying to impose?

  c) Are newspapers use masculine languages when writing news about women?

Target population of the study is all newspapers circulated in the North Cyprus. In order to analyze women representation in Turkish Cypriot newspapers, researcher invokes to the discourse analysis method.

1.5 Limitations

Due to time and resources limitations, for the purpose of this study, four well known newspapers in North Cyprus will be used as a sample of target population.

By taking their popularities and sales records into consideration, Kıbrıs, Yenidüzen, Havadis, and Halkınsesi newspapers are chosen. On the other hand newspapers both from right and left wing are selected as chosen newspapers represent different political discourses. In order to reach an up-to-dated conclusion, period of analysis is determined as January 2013.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Presentation

This chapter aims to introduce theories that are used in the structure of the present study. Moreover one of the most important pillars of this study, specifically Turkish Cypriot press, will also be discussed under this chapter. Accordingly in this chapter concepts related to the Feminism and gender will be discussed in details. In order to reach a contemporary definition on the Feminist theory, the chapter will start with the historical development of the Feminist theory. It will be followed by examination of the components of the feminist theory. In this regard, feminist conception of the sex, gender and identity will be discussed in the next part.

After defining the terms and the concepts, in particular, representation of women in the print media will be analyzed by reviewing existing framework on feminism and media. Finally chapter will examine specific characteristics of the Turkish Cypriot press.

Feminism is one of the popular topics in Communication and Media Studies Departments. After examing the thesis about Feminism, Çatak (2013) written of the faculty at Communication (EMU), it is clear that Cyprus Turkish Media misrepresenting the feminism and its identity. On the other hand Tören (2013) has

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examined the representation of International Women's Day by Cyprus Turkish Media. Our thesis is working with the newspapers and analysis the women representations in print media.

2.2 History of Feminism

Defining the concept of feminism is not an easy task. Beside men, even among the thoughts of women, common definition of feminist movement is ambiguous. Although its main motivation is originated from protecting rights of women, it does not merely imply this purpose. Therefore in order to identify the relationship between women rights and feminism, one should carefully identify the concept. Feminism, in its essence, questions the relationship between men and women within a wide framework from family relations to education, business life to politics, and culture to history. Therefore role of the women in the social relations is the main question. From this perspective, a definition of the term is conceptualized by Offen (1988) when he defined feminism as;

> A theory and/or movement concerned with advancing the position of women through such means as achievement of political, legal, or economic rights equal to those granted men (p. 123).

Offen is providing dictionary meaning of the term and identifying aim of the feminist movement. In regard to above definition, feminism implies "advancement" of "rights". Similarly American Heritage Dictionary defines term as "belief in the social, political, and economic equality of the sexes" (3rded; 1992).

Thus everything turns around women's entitlement of equal rights and opportunities. The utmost argument provides that women are being treated unjustly.

A contemporary definition of the term is provided by Freedman (2002) as;

> "Feminism is a belief that although women and men are inherently of equal worth, most societies privilege men as a group. As a result, social movements are necessary to achieve political equality between women and men, with the understanding that gender always intersects with other social hierarchies" (p.7).

Since the concept is related with inherited domination of men and oppression of women within a wide framework of social, political, cultural and economic spheres, simple general definitions of the term is somewhat not useful. In supporting this view, Smart (1989) criticizes grand theorizing of feminism.

> "Feminist analysis increasing falls into the category of 'deconstruction', which challenges naturalistic, overgeneralized and abstract assumptions about the social world. Feminist work has a growing affinity with the idea of analyzing the micro-politics of power, and the everyday oppressions of women which are invisible to the grand theorist" (p. 68).

In generalized broad definitions of Feminism, without specifically understanding and underlining the main reasons of injustice and women subordination in different segments of daily life where the power relations between men and women are exist, only the origin of the term might be understood as a theory aiming equality among sexes. Thus such centralization of the theory would undermine the different types of oppression, inequality and injustice that different kind of women experiences in their daily life.

James (1998) at this point claims that;

> "Feminism is grounded on the belief that women are oppressed or disadvantaged by comparison with men, and that their oppression is in some way illegitimate or unjustified. Under the umbrella of this general characterization there are, however, many interpretations of women and their oppression, so that it is a mistake to think of feminism as a single philosophical doctrine, or as implying an agreed political program" (p. 576).

Notwithstanding with the fact that, feminism should be interpreted as wide concept, it takes its roots from power struggle between men and women based on gender. However, due to wide scope of its core values such as inequality, oppression and domination, inadequate narrow definitions of term has necessitated researchers and scholars to discuss the term within different strands. Socialist, Radical, Liberal, Cultural, Black, Lesbian, Amazon and Eco Feminism are the most likely discussed strands of the Feminist thought. Each defines gender based power struggle form different perspective. Among all Socialist, Liberal and Radical strands of feminism are those provides more comprehensive arguments.

At this point, in order to understand emergence of different strands of feminism, it is essential to review short history of Feminism. Since the concept of feminism did not emerged suddenly but evolved and reshaped throughout the history.

History of feminism dates back to emergence of consciousness based on gender inequalities. In this respect it is widely expected that feminist consciousness has gone through several stages, so called 'waves'.

First Wave Feminists' concerns were mostly about their legal rights. It has been accepted that although struggle for women rights started around 15th century, especially Wollstonecraft's revolutionary work, A Vindication of the Rights of Woman which was published at 1792 is considered as the starting point. 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman' published in United Kingdom during the continuous influence of French Revolution by advocating social and moral equality of sexes (Shulka, 2006, p.7). However first wave feminism mostly refers to the period which had started at early 1900s when women entitled with series of legal rights such as right to vote and property rights especially in western

societies. First wave feminist practice, in this regard, can be viewed as a reformist and revolutionary process in achieving some legal rights for subordinated women. Throughout 1960s and 1970s, feminist activists started to express their interests within broader context. While first wave was successful in achieving equality of women especially before the law, so-called second wave feminist thought concentrated on broader components of inequality with more organized women movements. It is essential to note that second wave feminism took the advantage of liberation atmosphere of sixties and shaped as collectivist and political movement (Carr, 2007, p.121).

Within this atmosphere, most important achievement of the second wave feminism relies on its organizational structure. Although decentralized, second wave has worked through consciousness among women (Synder, 2008, p.175-196).

As a group oriented movement, second-wave feminism actively challenged women's role in the family, society and work place. It should also be noted that, women access to the labor market after Second World War, second-wave focused on sexual division of labor, equal opportunities of employment, discrimination in work place, equal pay and child care. Not surprisingly, second-wave feminism has been affected by the emerged ideologies of post second world war. Unlike first-wave, which was a liberal movement in essence, second wave resulted with the emergence different strands of feminism. Liberal Feminism mostly ignored class based gender inequalities, defended women equality with men in every segment of society within the capitalist status quo. The logic of equal opportunities is the main concern of liberal feminism. It should be underlined that among all and

within the collectivist nature of second wave feminism, liberals are most individualistic by denying the distinction and differences between women and men within capitalist society. It has been believed that through equal treatment and opportunities, women have no less intellectual capabilities than men.

Soble (2006) found the following;

> "Liberal feminists defend the equal rationality of the sexes and emphasize the importance of structuring social, familial, and sexual roles in ways that promote women's autonomous self-fulfillment. They emphasize the similarities between men and women rather than the average differences between them, attribute most of the personality and character differences between the sexes to the social construction of gender, and tend to promote a single set of androgynous virtues for both women and men" (p. 333).

Other important strands, socialist and radical feminist theories mostly reject the liberals' attitude, by accusing liberals to protect capitalist status quo. Radicals and socialists attack to the patriarchal and capitalist society as a source of women subordination and exploitation. Radicals mostly concentrate on the biological differences between men and women and focus on oppression of women as a result of these differences. Within radical perspective, the patriarchy is the only source of problem. Higgs and Smith (2002), in Rethinking Truth described this point as, "Radical feminists regard the fundamental problem for women as being male power over women" (p.41). On the other hand socialist feminism is emerged as a theory based on Marxist thought. According to socialist view, gender based inequalities is inevitable result of capitalist society where women are exploited both as a sex and as a class. Moreover according to socialist point of view, especially economic dependency of women is the main source of problem.

As discussed above, as a group oriented approach, second wave feminism let the emergence of different branches of feminism, in which all of them interpreted gender inequalities and oppression of women from different social, political, economic and cultural point of views. At the beginning of 1990s, new world

order especially after the collapse of Soviet Union and within a more liberated world politics reshaped the feminist cause. So-called third wave feminism emerged with a more individualistic approach to the gender based inequalities. Often termed as post-feminism or next generation feminism differs itself from previous waves as being dependent from ideological, white women first world movements. With the effect of globalization, no doubt, feminist cause in one hand integrated, on the other hand individualized. While individual awareness is increased, the feminist cause has become more internationalized and globalised. Kinser (2004) in his article Negotiating Spaces for/through Third-Wave Feminism, lists the characteristics of the third wave as follows;

> (1) They came to young adulthood as feminists; (2) They practice feminism in a schizophrenic cultural milieu which on one side grants that they have a right to improved opportunities, resources, and legislative support, and on the other side resists their politics which enable to them to lay claim to, embody, and hold onto same; (3) They embrace pluralistic thinking within feminism and work to undermine narrow visions of feminism and their consequent confinements, through in large part the significantly more prominent voice of women of color and global feminism; (4) They live feminism in constant tension with post feminism, though such tension often goes unnoticed as such" (p.133).

As it has been discussed in this part of study, feminism has been emerged as a social need against oppression, subordination, marginalization of disadvantaged women, waves throughout their periods sought to prevent gender based prejudice and inequalities. The notion of feminism, although still far from a clear definition, has evolved throughout the history and today at least has become more integrated and understandable.

Feminist theories, in general, might be considered as a critical analysis of gender relations. In this perspective, Hadjipavlou (2010) asserts that;

> "A fundamental goal of feminist theory is to analyze gender relations, how they are constituted and experienced and how we think or, as important, do not think about them" (p.3).

Feminist movements, on the other hand, represent political actions that turn the theories into valuable practice in the achievement of desired gender relations in the society by taking all of the indications and findings of the theories into consideration. Theories, in the end, are the utmost reference for the feminist movements in the understanding of position of gender related aspects in the society. In order to have a complete conceptual framework about feminist theories thus, well defined components of the theories plays important role. Therefore the next part will be dedicated to analyze the differences between sex, gender and identity from the feminist point of view.

2.3 Cultivation Theory

George Gerbner (1986) developed a theory that media play a very important role on the values and specifications of cultures. This can also be described as the ethical values that connect people to each other. Gerbner (1986) named this theory "Cultivation", because the effect of the TV is in long term and cultivates slowly. Cultivation Theory describes TV as a different world, other than reality. People who watch TV more, affects more from the TV imposes.

According to Condry (1989) TV which actually is a tool of media, is now in a role of making a parallel universe to people. What we see on TV is more real than reality such as violence, places and people. According to this theory people starts to see all of the imagination and fantasy world on TV as real.

Chandler, D. (1995) suggests that television is responsible for shaping, or 'cultivating' viewers' conceptions of social reality. The combined effect of massive television exposure by viewers over time subtly shapes the perception of

social reality for individuals and, ultimately, for our culture as a whole. Cultivation theorists argue that television has long-term effects which are small, gradual, indirect but cumulative and significant. In general, among the media, the most effective source is newspapers after TV. The power of newspapers is same like TV. Especially in North Cyprus, newspapers are the most effective sources. In newspapers, almost all of the newspapers reflect male dominated society. During our research, we have analyzed 4 different newspapers and we have pointed that all of them use male dominated language. This language imposes male domination slowly.

2.4 Cultural Theory

McQuail (1993) believes the relations between media and community both have political and social-cultural sides. Live to the political aspect is the question of freedom and control.

McQuail (1993) suggests that the newspaper press establishes its claim to freedom entirely on its political purpose of conveying opinions and spreading political and financial information. The television and radio uses political purposes of the newspaper and provides information based on a general public interest. As the television industry increases, market controls replaces political power. New media networks as Denis McQuail (1983) believes is still awaiting classifications of their amount of political freedom on the basis of privacy or content being distributed to individual users opposed to mass distribution. Denis McQuail also believes new media needs regulations to avoid misuse of monopoly power. The degree of control in the views of Denis McQuail's suggests control of media by state or society relies on the likelihood of utilizing it. McQuail makes special mention in *Mass Communication Theory* of the difficulty that surrounds identifying

specific uses of media, as well as the difficulty of understanding the reception that any specific medium may have. McQuail uses the medium of the television as an example and notes that despite the many changes and extensions that the occurred, the television is still primarily seen as a medium of family entertainment.

Stuart Hall (1996) believes as new media broadens freedom of communication, the controls of continual organizations alongside the market, in regards to flow, and reception should not be underestimated. The topic of interactivity is also breached in the book, with Hall suggesting that the degree of interactivity is yet another defining feature that confuses the useful purpose and reception of mass media forms.

2.5 Sex and Gender Differences / Identity

Sex and gender are two different categorization of human being by which reaching a correct distinction between these two terms is important for the feminist studies. From the outset it should be noted that the differences between gender and sex relies on the values assigned to the meanings of those terms. As it will also be elaborated, sex most likely represents biological on the other hand gender coined with social and cultural values. The term "gender" most likely refers to an identity gained via the socialization process through the effects of environmental factors. Here environmental factors are essential in the feminist terminology and include cultural, social, political and also economic variables. Thus gender itself is variable component of the social identity of a person which determines the social roles, responsibilities and values. In contrast the term "sex" is naturally gained biological category which is fixed and normatively determined by the rules of natural reproduction of human. Gender itself is defined by the sex,

however true definition of a gender as a category varies from one society to another according to social assignments to the genders in that society.

At this point Harold Garfinkel (1967) in his famous assumption "natural attitude" claims that gender dichotomy is a natural difference between two sexes. Accordingly there are only two genders and essential signs of gender are biological sexes. Apparently gender is related with social identity on the other hand sex more likely represents a biological concern. Oakley (1972) defines sex as 'a word that refers to the biological differences between male and female' (p. 16) and Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (2003) define the relationship between gender and sex as, "sex is a biological categorization based primarily on reproductive potential, whereas gender is the social elaboration of biological sex" (p. 2).

Thus, gender is something related with the social recognition of biological sexes. It includes socially assigned characteristics and represents the identity. At this point one can define the gender as a social assignment resulted from sexes. Eckert & McConnell-Ginet (2003) put forward that; "the definition of males and females, people's understanding of themselves and others as male or female is ultimately social" (p. 10). Genders' construction through social process can be accepted as human-made process, but sexes emerge through biological, natural process. Gilbert and Webster (2004) define the distinction as;

> "Each infant is assigned to one or the other category on the basis of the shape and size of its genitals. Once this assignment is made, we become what culture believes each of us to be - feminine or masculine. Although many people think that men and women are the natural expression of a genetic blueprint, gender is a product of human thought and culture, social construction that creates the 'true nature' of all individuals" (p. 40).

When someone is making distinction between sex and gender, it merely goes through the distinction between woman / female and man/male. This point of view actually, narrowing the gap between sex and gender, is almost a patriarchic approach. Such approach scientifically attempts to turn biological feature into a destiny in defining social roles such as women as a child bearer, and men as money earner. However this clear distinction between these two terms is, in fact represents the distinctions between one variable (gender) and one invariable (sex) concept; while the latter one is god given feature, the formal one represents socially constructed feature that can be change with the effects of different other variables such as culture, politics, education and so on. As discussed, Butler (1986) clarifies this distinction as "the term 'female' designates a fixed and self-identical set of natural corporeal facts (a presumption, by the way, which is seriously challenged by the continuum of chromosomal variations), and the term 'woman' designates a variety of modes through which those facts acquire cultural meaning" (p. 36).

Thus what impose identity to the human being is not natural and fixed birth-given sexes, but later socially and culturally constructed gender which is variable and just because of this provides medium of study in feminist thought. In the feminist studies, everything turns around the gender, all branches of feminism seeks to find a way of manipulation to the social and cultural gender construction process to cope with inherited inequalities in the society. With regard to the gender and sex differences, what feminist theory actually concludes is the "gender performance". The term in coined with the post structural feminist Judith Butler (1990) and implies the fact that gendered identity is result of social power which forces

gender types to identify themselves within accepted and excepted norms and values. Within this perspective Butler in argues that;

> "This is a 'girl', however, who is compelled to 'cite' the norm in order to qualify and remain a viable subject. Femininity is thus not the product of choice, but the forcible citation of a norm, one whose complex historicity is in dissociable from relations of discipline, regulation, and punishment. Indeed, there is not 'one' who takes on a gender norm. On the contrary, this citation of the gender norm is necessary in order to qualify as a 'one', to become viable as a 'one', where subject-formation is dependent on the prior operation of legitimating gender norms" (Barker & Galasinski, 2001, p. 50).

Socialization in fact turns gender into awareness but into stereotyped one. As the social and cultural values of each society determine what masculine and feminine behavior is, also generate social identities based on gender. As a part of social identity, gender in contracts to sex, becomes environmentally affected social, political and cultural phenomenon. Butler (1999) at this point, underlines that; "Gender intersects with racial, class, ethnic, sexual, and regional modalities of discursively constituted identities. As a result, it becomes impossible to separate out 'gender' from the political and cultural intersections in which it is invariably produced and maintained " (p. 6).

2.6 Representation of Women in Media

Feminist media theory, especially with the increasing influence of mass media over the individuals, has emerged as deeply politicized intellectual field of study. Representation of women in media has become one of the primary concerns for feminist scholars, especially because of media's controlling power on the emergence of popular and mass culture. "In many countries, the cultural underpinnings of gender inequality and discrimination against women are reinforced through the media" (Gallagher, GMMP 2010, Foreword) Among the fragmented feminist theories, especially aftermath of the second-wave feminism,

different variations of feminist theory have created their own points of view regarding to the women representation in media.

However feminist critique on representation of women in media is mostly has concentrated on stereotypical representation of women (Van Zoonen, 1994). Brannon (2011) defines gender stereotype as;

> "[b]eliefs about the psychological traits and characteristics of, as well as the activities appropriate to, men or women. Gender roles are defined by behaviors, but gender stereotypes are beliefs and attitudes about masculinity and femininity" (p. 160).

Stereotypical portrayal of women in media mostly concentrated on the gender roles. In order to clarify the terms, as also discussed above, roles attributed to women by society, just because of their natural attitude. According to Gauntlett (2002) in his analysis on representation of gender;

> "The mass media used to be very stereotyped in its representations of gender. As well as showing men being more active, decisive, courageous, intelligent and resourceful, television and movies also showed a much greater quantity of men, compared to women" (p.56).

The feminist critique on media's stereotypical approach focuses on the language of the media in portraying women. Since gender is accepted as socially constructed identity, media's socializing role and influence on the creation of mass culture and behavior, there is no doubt, plays a vital role in gender construction process. As Gardiner (2005) also recognized;

> "The most important accomplishment of 20th-century feminist theory is the concept of gender as a social construction; that is, the idea that masculinity and femininity are loosely defined, historically variable, and interrelated social ascriptions to persons with certain kinds of bodies—not the natural, necessary, or ideal characteristics of people with similar genitals" (p. 35).

Through this accomplishment, in their critics, feminist theory often believes that media, in one hand reflects the existing cultural stereotypes, on the other hand

reinforces the existing image of women in the society. However it is certain that language of media cannot be separated from exiting social, economic and political systems. That is because; representations of women in media in a democratic society and authoritarian society are obviously different. Gallanger (1979) recognizes this fact by claiming that;

> "Mass communication processes and media organizations cannot be separated from the social, economic and political systems in which they are located. Although at the level of theory the media may be somewhat abstractly identified as agents of change, at the level of reality, their ability to promote change is dependent of the range of socio-economic and political policies prevailing in wider society" (p. 12).

The critics then, separate from women position in the existing order, indicates media's role in underlining existing stereotypes in society, especially in gender construction process. Gallanger (2007), here points out that; "how women are spoken for or spoken about is at the heart of the feminist critique of the media content and its implications of construction of gender" (p. 25). Thus in the construction of gender, media's role in defining social roles of women is essential. Hole and Levince (1971) portrays 'media- created women' as "(1) wife, mother, housekeeper for men, (2) a sex object used to sell products to men, (3) a person trying to be beautiful for men" (p.249, as cited in Van Zoonen, 1994, p.66).Women image created by the media is one the main focuses of feminist theory in which they attack to the fictional, subordinated, domesticated representation of women. Gallanger (1979) found that "Overall media treatment of women can best be described as narrow...women are rarely portrayed as rational active or decisive" (p. 9).

Beside, underrepresentation of women has become another important concern for the feminist media studies. Even in the contemporary world, in which concerns

regarding political, economic, societal and cultural problems of women has been recognized and variety of effective courses of action has been taken by diverse NGO, International Organizations, states' parliaments, privately owned companies and etc, un-proportional representation of women, nearly in every segment of society still exists as one of the biggest threat to equal opportunities and equal participation demands. From education to employment in public and private companies, from politics to media, female presence is still un-questionably lower compared to the men. The Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP) which is the leading initiative monitoring women presence in the media, in its 2010 report indicated that;

> "[o]nly 24% of the people heard or read about in print, radio and television news are female. In contrast, 76% - more than 3 out of 4 – of the people in the news are male"(p. 13).

Under-representation of women in the content of media, beside all, puts gender related concerns unsupported and prevents establishment of consciousness regarding women related problems. Role of the media, as Shoemaker (2006) indicated, '[i]s not to mirror the world as it is, but rather to spotlight and draw public attention to problems and situations that need solutions and repair.' (p. 108). On the other hand under-representation of women in media results with perceptions regarding passiveness of women in the current agenda of society. The concept, symbolic annihilation, which is associated with Gaye Tunchman's (1978) well known work "The Symbolic Annihilation of Women by the Mass Media", persuasively depicts attitude of mass media toward women. Tuchman in Symbolic Annihilation concept describes the reason of invisibility of women in media by arguing that media 'symbolically capture the position of women….their lack of power' (p. 12).

There is no doubt that, in the contemporary modern society, roles attributed to women relatively has changed. Women are more socially, politically and economically active in the society. Gauntlett (2002) confirms this fact as;

> "Representations of gender today are more complex, and less stereotyped, than in the past. Women and men are generally equals in the worlds of today's TV and movies, although male characters may still be to the fore" (p. 70).

However, as Gauntlett also recognized in the above quotation, male domination in the media coverage still exists. A recent opinion of European Commission Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men (2010) has illustrated this fact. In the opinion, one of the most noteworthy focuses was given to the recent German research on the women representation of women in the media. Research has been conducted during the presidency of Angela Merkel, who is still chancellor of Germany and one of the rare women presidents in the world. Research covered almost all mainstream media types in the Germany including those print newspapers, TV news and magazines. It has been concluded by the research that even with a women chancellor in Germany, other women cabinet members in Germany attracted lowest media coverage than their male colleagues. The same research also pointed out that media coverage of businesswomen is relatively lesser that businessmen and important portion of media stories on businesswomen is founded in so-called Celebrity Magazines (p. 8-9).

2.7 Turkish Cypriot Press

Cyprus relies in the hearth of Mediterranean Sea as a sui generis entity with its ancient history. Due to its geo-political position, Cyprus throughout her history has always become source of conflicts in the international politics. Operations Turkish Cypriot press, in line with the sensitive character of the Cyprus politics,

politicized and developed. Emergence of the Turkish Cypriot press coincides with the Ottoman rule in the island after the conquest of Ottomans at 1571. However first records about the Turkish Cypriot Press goes back to the period after the starting of British rule on the island when the cleavage between Turkish and Greek communities on the island intensified. Track of records shows that first newspapers during the British time emerged such as Umid, Sadad and Zaman, to reinforce the national unity among Turkish Cypriot community and to defend the interests of Turkish Cypriot community against British colonial rule and Greek Cypriot community (Azgın, 1998, p. 641-642) Especially after the increasing conflicts between Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot community, Turkish Cypriot press become a powerful tool to reaction to the Greek Cypriot press which were used as a propaganda tool for the Enosis.[1] When founded on 1891, Zaman Newspaper's aims are listed as below; (Azgın, 1998, p. 642)

- To fight against English colonialism.

- To maintain the national consciousness and to continue reliance and trust on the motherland.

- To oppose the numerous Greek newspapers propagating the Greek view on the Cyprus statement.

- To resist the Enosis movement.

- To make known the Turkish Cypriot views to the world.

- To make sure that the Turkish language survives on the island of Cyprus.

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[1] The term 'Enosis' refers to Greek Cypriot desire to the union of Cyprus and Greece. See Göktepe Cihat. 2013. British Foreign Policy Towards Turkey, 1959 – 1965. Routledge, p.91.

- Development of the Turkish community.

After the collapse of 1963 Cyprus Republic and foundation of Turkish Republic
of Northern Cyprus, Turkish Cypriot press took a different direction on the eve of
economic, political and international problems of newly founded republic.
Turkish Cypriot press has started to be politicized in the line with party politics to
defend policies of political parties for the inherited problems of North Cyprus.
Şahin (2013) at this point, defines the characteristics of Turkish Cypriot Press as
Mediterranean Model. According to this model;

> "The media are intimately involved in political conflicts, have a
> tradition of advocacy reporting, often dependent on state, political
> parties or wealthy patrons, and are characterized by the limited
> development of journalism as an autonomous profession" (Hallin
> and Mancini, 2004; Papathanassopoulos, 2007 cited in Şahin, 2013,
> p. 3).

Similarly Ersoy (2010) argues that "With the exception of *Kıbrıs Gazetesi*
(*Cyprus Newspaper*), a commercial newspaper with the highest circulation rate,
almost all the newspapers operating in North Cyprus are the news agencies of
certain political parties" (p. 96)

Today, 15 different newspapers operate in Northern Cyprus. However for the
purpose of this study, due to their popularity and sales records, four well known
newspapers, namely Kıbrıs, Yenidüzen, Havadis, and Halkın Sesi will be used.
When the political views and standpoints of these newspapers are concerned, it is
observed that; Yenidüzen newspaper, acting as news organ of Republican Turkish
Party, is stand as a left-wing oriented newspaper, Kıbrıs and Havadis newspapers
are mostly considered as an objective media organ without any political
affiliations and finally Halkın Sesi is a right-wing oriented newspaper.

Table 1: Newspapers of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (2014)

NAME OF THE NEWSPAPER	NAME OF THE OWNER
Afrika	Ali Osman Tabak
Demokrat Bakış	Demokrat Party
Diyalog	Besim Tibuk
Haberal Kıbrıslı	Kartal Harman
Halkın Sesi	Mehmet Küçük
Havadis	Başaran Düzgün
Güneş	National Union Party (UBP)
Kıbrıs Gazetesi	Asil Nadir
Kıbrıs Postası	Polat Alper
Ortam	Communal Democracy Party (TDP)
Detay Gazetesi	Taner Ulutaş
Star Kıbrıs	Ali Özmen Safa
Vatan	Erten Kasımoğlu
Volkan	Aydın Akkurt
Yenidüzen	Republican Turkish Party (CTP)

There are 15 newspapers which are publishing in North Cyprus. Cyprus is a small island but there are so many small groups in it. These are some groups which are supporting to right side, there are some groups which are supporting to left side, and there are some people which are not supporting anything and put themselves in to passive side of political groups. Because of these differentiations, now there are 15 newspapers in this small Cyprus Island. One of the newspapers is published by the political parties such as Yeni Düzen, Ortam, Güneş, and Demokrat Bakış.

Some of them stay in a democratic side such as Havadis, Kıbrıs, Vatan, Volkan, Afrika, Kıbrıs Postası and Diyalog Newspapers.

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Discourse Analysis

For the purpose of this study, discourse analysis has paramount importance, since it will be used as a method to interpret the main ideas behind the media texts to analyze what really they meant and represents. Thus, it is needed to deeply examine the term and its usage. Discourse is somewhat associated with the utterance of meaningful information. In the daily life, the term is mostly used as a synonym of 'spoken language' (Alba-Juez, 2009). However, meaning of 'Discourse' is not that simple at all. There is variety of definitions of the term, to describe its scope. For instance Stubbs (1983) defines the term as a 'language above the sentence or above the clause' (p. 1). For Crystal (1992) the term refers to 'continuous stretch of spoken language larger than a sentence, often constituting a coherent unit' (p. 25). According to Cook (1989), discourse means 'a stretch of language perceived to be meaningful unified, and purposive; language in use' (p. 156).

Benveniste's (1971) definition of discourse is much more comprehensive. Accordingly;

> "Discourse must be understood in its widest sense; every utterance assuming a speaker and a hearer, and in the speaker, the intention of influencing the other in some way….But discourse is written as well as spoken. In practice one passes from one to the other instantaneously" (p. 209).

In a wider sense, discourse can both spoken and written. Thus analyzing discourse for the media texts is clearly different from text linguistics which deals with the text itself (Alba-Juez, 2009, p. 18). Discourse, although often used as synonyms, different from the text, should be understood in broader sense. Text refers to a 'stretch of language interpreted formally, without context' (Cook, 1989, p. 158). However in the analyzing the discourse the external factors has given greater importance. As mentioned in the above definition, discourse within wider scope is, above the sentence and refers to language with context. Du Gay's (1996) following definition of discourse as a social practice can illustrate the wider focus area of term.

> "[a] group of statements which provide a language for talking about a topic and a way of producing a particular kind of knowledge about a topic. Thus the term refers both to the production of knowledge through language and representation and the way that knowledge is institutionalized, shaping social practices and setting new practices into play" (p. 43).

Discourse analysis is more than what the text reads or what is heard from a speech. External environment is not independent from the discourse analysis. Thus analysis of discourse cannot be irrelevant to the cultural, economic, political and social framework in which the discourse is established. In supporting this view, Alba Juez (2009) argues that "when analyzing discourse, researchers are not only concerned with "purely" linguistic facts; they pay equal or more attention to language use in relation to social, political and cultural aspects" (p. 20).

From this perspective, discourse analysis is there to investigate the reality constructed by the discourse which is powerful tool in shaping social practices and interactions. Defining discourse as a social action is, then, presents Discourse as a powerful socialization agent that have an influence in the social interactions. Hence in the gender related issues such as in examining the stereotypical language

of the press, analysis of discourse, provide readers coherent results. Discourse, from the outset, is significant part of socially constructed identities such as Gender. In the identity construction process, discourses represent socially generated meanings of the identities. Van Dijk (1989) recognizes this fact by arguing that;

> "Social representations are largely acquired, used and changed, though text and talk. Therefore, discourse analysis may be used as a powerful instrument to reveal the underlying contents, structures and strategies of SRs" (p. 165).

Thus the discourse analysis provides a focused study for the investigation, examination and interpretation of press, their actual social meaning for the society and their influence in the gender construction process.

A definition of the discourse analysis might be reaching real meaning of the analyzed expression. Definition of discourse analysis is quite complex due to ambiguous definition of the term 'discourse' itself. However one preferred definition of discourse analysis is made by Stubbs (1983);

> Roughly speaking, it refers to attempts to study the organization of language above the sentence or above the clause, and therefore to study larger linguistic units, such as conversational exchanges or written texts. …discourse analysis is also concerned with language use in social contexts, and in particular with interaction or dialogue between speakers (p. 1).

Stubbs (1983) definition is also implying that, discourse analysis does not actually deal with language characteristics of the expression but try to exposing its real function. It is because the discourse analysis often differentiates from the text linguistics. While the differences between discourse and text have been discussed in the previous section, it is noteworthy to highlight that, although between two the differences is not vivid, the major distinction between two is former encompass the latter. Discourse represents broader process, while the text is

accepting as a product rather than process. At this point, Fiske (1996) persuasively makes similar distinction by claiming "Discourse is the continuous process of making sense and of circulating it socially…at times it becomes visible or audible, in texts, or a speech, or a conversation" (p. 6).

Halliday's (1994) two-level definition of discourse analysis, on the other hand, clarifies the distinction between discourse analysis and text linguistics.

> "In any piece of discourse analysis, there are always two possible levels of achievement to aim at. One is a contribution to the understanding of the text: the linguistic analysis enables to one to show how, and why, the text means what it does. In the process, there are likely to be revealed multiple meanings, alternatives, ambiguities, metaphors and so on. This is the lower one of the two levels…The higher level of achievement is a contribution to the evaluation of the text: the linguistic analysis may enable one to say why the text is, or is not, effective text for its own purposes---in what respects it succeeds and in what respects it fails, or is less successful. This goal is very much harder to attain. It requires an interpretation not only of the text itself but also of its context" (p.xv).

The higher level of achievement, what Halliday indicated in above quota, simply reveals the major aim of the discourse analysis which is to evaluate true meaning of the texts, or a speech, or a conversation by considering all circumstances, external environment in which it resides. Teun A. van Dijk (1988) similarly by emphasizing the importance of 'context' such as socio-cultural factors, illustrates discourse analysis is a different and broader field of study than text linguistics.

> "The major aim of discourse analysis, then, is to produce explicit and systematic, descriptions of units of language use that we have called discourse. Such descriptions have two main dimensions, which we may simply call textual and contextual. Textual dimensions account for the structures of discourse at various levels of description. Contextual dimensions relate these structural descriptions to various properties of the context, such as cognitive processes and representations or socio cultural factors" (p. 25).

As it has been highlighted, for the purpose of discourse analysis, external factors in the emergence of discourse have paramount importance. Especially, as this study aims, when examining possible discursive effects on the gender inequalities,

more emphasis to the context is necessary. Different form discourse analysis, an interdisciplinary approach, 'Critical Discourse Analysis' appears as a more effective methodological approach to investigate mainly power relations around the constructed gender based discourses. At this point, Wodak (2009) makes a clear distinction between Discourse Studies (DS) and Critical Discourse Studies (CDA)

> "The significant difference between DS and CDS (or CDA) lies in the constitutive problem-oriented, interdisciplinary approach of the latter…CDA is therefore not interested in investigating a linguistic unit per se but in studying social phenomena which are necessarily complex and thus require a multidisciplinary and multi-methodical approach" (p. 2).

3.2 Critical Discourse Analysis

It is the contextual dimension that makes the discourse analysis critical. The power relations within the external factors influencing the discourse are the focal point for the critical analysts. Van Dijk (1988) defines the Critical Discourse Analysis (hereinafter CDA) as 'a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context' (p. 352). Social analysis of discourse is then, the main idea behind the CDA. Thus CDA involves both micro and macro analysis. Luke (2002) defines micro and Macro analysis of discourse as; "CDA involves a principled and transparent shunting back and forth between the microanalysis of texts using varied tools of linguistics, semiotic, and literary analysis and the macroanalysis of social formations, institutions, and power relations that these texts index and construct" (p. 100).

As identified by Luke above, either by macro-analysis or by second-level analysis, discourse becomes a social practice which can be affected by power relationships in the society. On the other hand for CDA, discourse may also ability to reshape society. According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997);

> "CDA sees discourse form of `social practice'. Describing discourse as social practice implies a dialectical relationship between a particular discursive event and the situation(s), institution(s) and social structure(s), which frame it: The discursive event is shaped by them, but it also shapes them. That is, discourse is socially constitutive as well as socially conditioned—it constitutes situations, objects of knowledge, and the social identities of and relationships between people and groups of people. It is constitutive both in the sense that it helps to sustain and reproduce the social status quo, and in the sense that it contributes to transforming it. Since discourse is so socially consequential, it gives rise to important issues of power. Discursive practices may have major ideological effects, that is, they can help produce and reproduce unequal power relations between (for instance) social classes, women and men, and ethnic/cultural majorities and minorities through the ways in which they represent things and position people" (p. 258).

3.3 Gender and Critical Discourse Analysis

Existing power relationship among the different segments of the society is determinant in the construction of discourse, this relationship, on the other hand, highly determinant in the construction of identities in the society. This relationship shortly might be understood as easy access to discourse that would have greater influence on the construction of social identity. Thus it is also not surprising that discourse reflects the status-quo within the society. Van Dijk (2003) discusses this fact by referencing elites control over the discourses and minds. It is sure that ordinary people have less chance (power) in accessing discourse. For Van Dijk (2003) "power and dominance of groups are measured by their control over (access to) discourse" (p. 257).

This correlation between discourse and gender is resulted within good fit for Feminist CDA. Feminist critique, Lazar (2007) defines Feminist CDA as;

"Feminist CDA as a political perspective on gender, concerned with demystifying the interrelationships of gender, power, and ideology in discourse, is applicable to the study of texts and talk equally, which offers a corrective to approaches that favor one linguistic mode over another" (p. 144).

Thus influence of gendered power relations over the discourse and effect of discourse on the construction of gender are the focus points for the feminist CDA. Moreover in conjunction with the very aim of this study, by taking into consideration media's socializing role and influence on creation of mass culture behavior and gender construction process, CDA critique on the dominance and access to the discourse explains relevancy of Feminist CDA on media as a unique research method.

Chapter 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Analysis

This chapter will focus on the findings obtained from critical discourse analysis of Turkish Cypriot press and will offer interpretations for the findings obtained by the present research. The study designed under main three research questions which explores presentation of Turkish Cypriot women in the press. First part will focus on how the Turkish Cypriot Women are represented on the print media. This part will concentrate on the images of women and men in Turkish Cypriot press. Next, the study will examine the images of women imposed by the Turkish Cypriot media. Second part will investigate existence of linguistic manifestations of gender bias of the news in the Turkish Cypriot press.

In this study, four main newspapers are selected due to their popularity and sales records. Kıbrıs, Yenidüzen, Havadis, and Halkınsesi newspapers are examined about their attitudes toward the news related with women in North Cyprus. Due to time constraints and for the effectiveness of the study, news is collected within a time frame which is determined as January 2013. Only local news is considered and international women related news is not taken within the scope of this study.

4.1.1 Representation of Women in the Turkish Cypriot Newspapers

As it has been discussed in the previous chapters, feminist critique on the representation of women in the media mainly concentrates on two angels; underrepresentation of women and stereotypical representation of women. Former one mostly focuses quantitative results by criticizing relative under-representation of women in the media relative to men. As a result of under-representation, it has been argued by feminist theorists that women existence in the society is ignored and substituted. Latter, on the other hand focuses on the gender-bias in the transferring news related to the women. Within this critique, feminist theorists insist on media's role and influence on the creation of the gender role expectations.

For the purpose of our study, in analyzing the attitude of Turkish Cypriot Newspapers on the representation of women, the special characteristic of the Turkish Cypriot women also should be examined. Northern Cyprus, today, stands on a nearly half of century old conflictual history. Cyprus conflict has international dimensions and consequences which affects almost all aspect of society including social learning. There is no doubt; this has direct results in the social construction process of gender as well. Whereas, economic consequences of the Cyprus conflict and of being an internationally unrecognized state is one of the important aspect in the consideration of gender construction process, on the other hand a highly masculinized, militarized and nationalized society especially during 1960s and 1970s plays crucial role in analyzing gender relations. This is the very reason why, in the early times of conflict, the separation and partition led society, prevented establishment of feminist consciousness in the Turkish Cypriot society. Political and social problems associated with the conflict, disturbed

women in begin their own, independent movement for their rights and liberation from patriarchy (Hadjipavlou, 2010, p. 228).

In regard to Turkish Cypriot Newspapers, which is examined within the scope of this study, it would not be unjust to highlight that representation of women is fair. There is no doubt, effects of small population and restricted geography of the Northern Cyprus is important in the presentation of almost all newsworthy events to the readers by the selected print media regardless of the gender questions.

In their coverage specifically, Kıbrıs newspaper covered eighteen news, Yeni Düzen newspaper covered ten news, Havadis newspaper covered seventeen news, Halkın Sesi newspaper covered twelve news related to women, during January 2013. However it should be noted that, in order to attain the newspapers' positions regarding to the representation of women in Turkish Cypriot Newspapers, this study omitted the news obtained from the TAK (Turkish New Agency). Main reason for this exclusion is to gain true insight into the different newspapers' position by including only the news produced by those newspapers.

Table 2: Number of Women Related News Covered In the Four Main Newspapers

KIBRIS	YENİ DÜZEN	HAVADİS	HALKINSESİ
18	10	17	12

Although the news are constructed and conveyed in their own format, inevitably there was coverage of the same news by the different newspapers. In the most newsworthy events, all four newspapers narrated their own news. On the other hand, there was some news which is ignored by some of the main newspapers.

Moreover some newspapers, during January 2013 published their own reports on the women related concerns.

When the number of journalist employed in the four main newspapers is concerned, it is seen that the women related news are mostly produced by the newspapers that employs female journalists.

Table 3: Number of Journalist in the Four Main Newspapers

	KIBRIS	YENİ DÜZEN	HAVADİS	HALKIN SESİ
MALE	4	1	1	1
FEMALE	6	3	6	1

In terms of coverage, different women related topics have been covered by the four main newspapers. In overall, women related news discussed within six main categories by the selected Turkish Cypriot Newspapers.

1. Traffic Accidents
2. Woman Offender
3. Violence against Women
4. Social Roles of Women
5. Recognition of Successes of Women
6. Women Related Problems

The news related to 'traffic accidents' mostly included the car accidents that women involved. 'Women offenders' topic covered those women who have been involved in the criminal cases such as fraud, theft or murder throughout the island. 'Violence against women' news narrated murder, threat and harassment cases.

'Social roles of women' topics, in general, reported news regarding women in terms of their roles played in the society such as motherhood, wife, and businesswomen. 'Recognition' oriented news covered those ones which are recognizing the successes and achievements of the women, moreover portraying those ones portraying successful, professional women is also included within this category. Topics related to 'Women related problems' included those social problems such as violence and treating women as a sex object

Table 4: Women Related Topics Covered By Four Main Turkish Cypriot Newspaper

TOPICS COVERED	KIBRIS	YENİ DÜZEN	HAVADİS	HALKIN SESİ
Traffic Accidents	3	1	-	2
Woman Offender	4	-	6	1
Violence against Women	8	1	1	3
Social Roles of Women	2	4	6	5
Recognition of Successes of Women	3	9	9	3
Women related problems	-	1	1	-
TOTAL	20	16	23	14

According to the table, Havadis and Yenidüzen Newspapers pay more attention to women than Kıbrıs and Halkınsesi Newspapers. If we look at the total number of women related news, the outcome is that Havadis newspaper give more importance to women news. It can also be related with the number of journalist women. There are 6 women journalists working at Havadis newspaper but women offenders news are way too much for women population. It can be related with the people who are at the top level of all these newspapers like directors owners etc.. According to our researches, we found that all newspapers bosses are men. They are dominated by a man that's why the newspapers language is trying to impose the domination and power of the men'.

4.2 Images of Women in the Turkish Cypriot Newspapers

This part of study will analysis the news produced by the selected newspapers within the five main categories. On the other hand first category of news on the traffic accidents have been ignored, since the language and the content of limited numbers of news were neutral and they were constructed to inform the community about the accident rather than conveying an intentional or unintentional message about the concept of gender. Accordingly, this part of study will first deal with news on women offenders and will continue respectively with other categories; 'violence against women', 'social roles of women', 'recognition of successes of women' and 'women related problems'.

4.2.1 Women Offenders

Feminist theories one the core assumptions regarding to the gender – media relations is the mass media's attitude in the strengthening associated gender-role expectations in the society. Since gender accepted as socially constructed identity within the feminist thought, media's role in this construction process has been affirmative to the underlining societal norms. An example about this critique can

be found in the news on *"SUCH A ONE BETRAYAL!"* published in Halkın Sesi Newspaper on 8 Jan 2013.

News is about a fraud case before the jurisdiction of Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus Court. Precisely alleged event occurred when the university student, Ms. Merve Bayraktar, who is 25 years old, obtained 32.000 UK pounds from her Beau, Mr. Şükrü Baysal who is 47 years old, by claiming to buy a property in Antalya Turkey. Mr. Şükrü Baysal, soon after he could not hear from Ms. Merve Bayraktar and after learning no property has been purchased in Antalya, Turkey, started a fraud case against Ms. Merve Bayraktar. Upon her arrival to Northern Cyprus, Ms. Merve Bayraktar taken under arrest for three days by the local police in accordance with court decision for the further investigation of the case.

News has been transmitted to the reader with the above headline. In analyzing the headline, from the outset it is seen that, journalist prejudicially imply the case as a betrayal without even waiting for the Court's final decision about the case. Even Media Ethics Institute includes presumption of innocence principle among the ethical principles of media. Accordingly, media organs should respect to the presumption of innocence principle and unless otherwise is provided by the final verdict of courts, should avoid publishing anything which may lead to a conclusion regarding guilt of any person (Media Ethics Institute, 2013.).

Moreover the wording *'Such a One',* in the minds of reader categorizes types of betrayals and highlights alleged betrayal in this case as one of the worst ones. At the end of headline, by placing exclamation mark, journalist emphasizes the existence of betrayal. When narrating the story, journalist has often used the

words of "claiming" and "alleged". Although this demonstrates that the there is no final decision about the case, language of the news constructed in a stereotypical way that implies a young women, who behaves against to the socially accepted norms and gender-role expectations, is already offender of the crime. Inside the story, journalist underlines following characteristics of the event; previous relationship between the suspect and plaintiff, their ages, as suspect is relatively younger that plaintiff, current status of the suspect as a university student. These characteristics, tell the reader beforehand a young university student girl fraudulently persuaded her older beau to obtain money and at the end left him. Age disparity in the female male relationship, within the socially accepted gender role expectations perspectives, creates a bias about the health and reliability of relationship.

Thus language of the news implies the case as results of this unreliable relationship. Moreover, journalist by highlighting physiological problems of the suspect tries to legitimize the case. Journalist uses "Had attempted to Suicide" to tell the reader that it is claimed that Ms. Merve Bayraktar previously had attempted a suicide. By highlighting previous physiological problems of the suspect, journalist legitimizes the alleged offence with the physiological state of the suspect. However, using such a subtitle, within a wider perspective creates a perception on the minds of readers to legitimize the age disparity in the relationship between suspect and plaintiff. Shortly language used in the news is designed in a way to create perception in the minds of audience about an act of woman who is not in line with the ideal womanhood. Suspect woman who act against gender-role expectations in the society, prejudicially portrayed as offender without having solid evidences and final court decision.

4.3.2 Portrayal of Violence Against Women

It is seen that, incidents of violence against women are presented in the media as individual criminal cases rather than a systematic social problem. Thus especially discourse of print media, fails to underline the fact that main societal underlining reasons behind the violence is the demand for domination of men over women. Jill Radford (1987) at this point, asserts that "It is clear that men's violence is used to control women, not just in their own individual interests, but also in the interests of men as a sex class in the reproduction of heterosexuality and male supremacy" (p. 43). On the other hand it is also realized that women who are subjected to the violence, are victimized. The victimization of women in the cases of violence against women, within the feminist perspective puts the women subjected to the violence in passive state in the minds of readers. As Convery (2004) puts forward 'adjectives like 'unwitting', 'helpless', and especially 'passive' are so habitually attached to 'victim' as inherent attributes' (p.4). Thus further victimization of women reinforces patriarchic nature of society, foster the views about domination of men in the society.

Within this perspective, among all analyzed news, most noteworthy incident was happened on 24 Jan 2013 when Ahmet Şevketoğlu killed his wife, Aşkın Şevketoğlu after having shot her dead and then committing suicide in front of shocked relatives. All newspapers gave place to the incident in their first pages' banner headline. Havadis used the headline *'Madness and Murder',* Halkın Sesi used *'Horror Day'* , Yeni Düzen newspaper give the incident under the heading of *'Madness'* while the Kıbrıs Newspaper used *"Was it right now, Master"*. All the news announced the incident facts as it has been occurred in front of the witnesses, mother-in-law and father-in-law of Ahmet Şevketoğlu.

All the news covered that, on the morning of the incident, Ahmet Şevketoğlu went to house of his father-in-law where his wife is living and then used the gun to commit the crime and his suicide in front of witnesses. Moreover all the news mention to the previous domestic problems of the couple which brought them on the brink of a divorce. Additionally, all news mentioned to the physiological state of Ahmet Şevketoğlu just one day before the incident. The news shared Mr Şevketoğlu's last status on his social account as he was upset for the continuing divorce proceedings. In the prior evening, on his Facebook account, Mr Şevketoğlu shared that *"What should a father do with someone who has scattered his family?" Other common point in the news was the emphasis on the children of the Şevketoğlu couple as they were having* three children, aged 8, 17 and 21. In the construction of news content, popular identity of Mr. Şevketoğlu is also over emphasized. By taking into consideration this contextual framework, it can be claimed that newspapers individualized the case into the private life of the Şevketoğlu family in which all family members became victims of the case including Ahmet Şevketoğlu.

Although all of the news announced that prior threats and violence attempts of Ahmet Şevketoğlu, the primary link between crime and the reason of the crime is given as the distortion of the family union between the couples. Prior depressive physiological status of the offender is portrayed as the reason for the madness and for the crime. Kıbrıs Newspaper, different than others, used a general language for the case rather than separating victim and offender. In the headline, Kıbrıs used *"Was it right now, Master"* which was a phrase cited from a message of shared on Facebook after the case. The eldest son of Şevketoğlu shared a comment on the Facebook which was asking how his father could have done this,

how would he live without his parents and wishing that they both rest in peace. This kind of language might have created an impression among readers to regret to the case as a whole for vanish of a family.

News related with funeral can be said much more subjective in favor of victim. Yeni Düzen and Halkın Sesi both reported the Funeral with the headline of *"women carried the coffin"*. Active protests of the local women in a case of violence against women can be regarded as solidarity of the women for creating a consciousness among the society. However the same newspapers and the others as well highlighted elegy of mother of Aşkın Şevketoğlu, *"Had no peace in this world"*. There is no doubt that mother's deep regret might be shared in the news, however over emphasis to this phrase which is used in the funeral, might passives the victim.

As discussed above, feminist reaction to the victimization of the women is relies on their objection to the depicting passive and helpless women image. In this kind of oppressions against to the women, victimization might light creation of feeling of mercy for an individual case. Moreover any justification of aggressor such as headline of Kıbrıs, *"Was it right now, Master"* or deeply sharing previous physiological state of offender, might be regarded as mis-representation. On the other hand more social oriented and promotional approach for the recognition and identification such cases as the violation of human rights is the main request of feminist school of thought. Coverage of media on the violence against women was mostly based on individual event. Approach of media to the violence against women as newsworthy individual criminal incident rather than a social problem,

clearly keeps the incidents on violence against women as simple criminal cases on which perpetrator is the sole responsible for the solution of the problem.

Another example to the attitude of media toward the violence against media can be found in the event happened on 6th January 2013. Kıbrıs newspaper gave the news with the headline of *"What did you do Mehmet?"*

Mehmet Özeralp, famous goalkeeper of Turkish Cypriot national football team, attacked to his girlfriend who sought break with him. He, further, broke the finger of a policeman who had involved to the case. Although the story of the case narrated in a neutral form, the headline used for the news, minimizes the seriousness of the violence and individualize the case into a wrongdoing of a famous footballer. A social and critical point of view is, clearly missed in the construction of news.

4.3.3 Social Roles of Women

It has been also underlined in the previous sections that, contemporary feminist critique concentrates the media's construction of news in a way that creating perception about the existing social and power relations in the society. Women often, as feminist theorists argue, represented within socially expected roles. Feminist media critique at this point concentrates on media's role in the reinforcement of these roles. Essentially passivity of women, politically, economically, socially or in a cultural form emphasizes through gender-based roles of women such as wife and mother. On the other hand even in their very existence in the political or economic life, women tend to be subordinated as un-equal partners in society and rarely depicted within powerful, independent roles.

One clear example to this criticism can be found in the news about *four million dollars on import of orange juice* in Halkın Sesi Newspaper which is published on

5 Jan 2013. Ayşe Güler's critical news about the high volume of orange juice importation to the Northern Cyprus, precisely questions the necessity of such importation while North Cyprus is accepted as one of the important orange producers in the region. Although the news does not directly targets any gender related issue, the visual chosen for the news illustrates women working in front of assembly line in the production process of the orange.
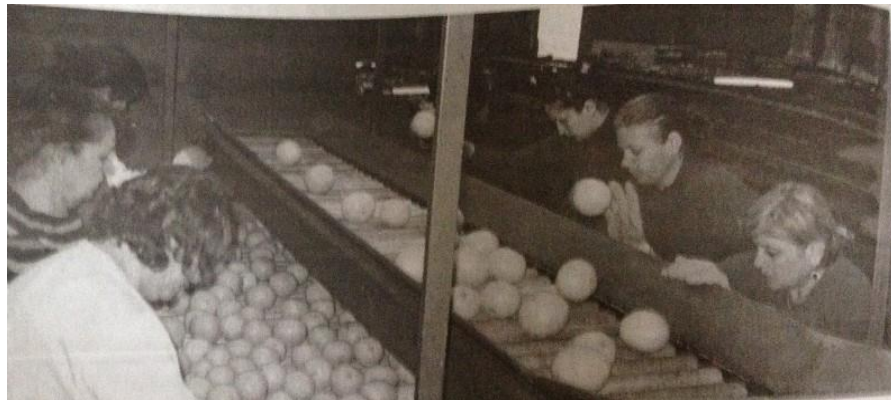

Figure 1. Women working in front of assembly line. Güler Ayşe (2013, January 5). Four million dollars on import of orange juice. *Halkın Sesi*, p.4.

Male dominated media represent women in lower classes in society. Because the society dominated by man, and media owner has to imposes the idea of male domination. This picture is about the women who are working in orange factory in North Cyprus. The writer of the news is women, and she is showing women in working class because of the male dominated media.

News contains an interview with the Mr. Ali Alioğlu, president of North Cyprus Citrus Fruits Producers Union. Most of the news is about inefficiency in the marketing Northern Cypriot Citrus Fruits. However while interviewing with a successful North Cyprus figure, editor's choice of such photo, ultimately highlights and emphasizes the cleavage between the women and men in the production process. Despite the fact that increasing women-men participation in

the business sector, visual in the news, in essence portrays women as dependent rather than rational, active or decisive.

There is no doubt that, women very existence in the workforce and social life cannot be questioned. Within this direction there has been also such news that stressed the success and achievement of women such as following news;

(i) News report related to the attendance of TRNC Business Women Association members' to the 6th Forum of Businesswomen in Islamic Countries which is published on 05 January 2013 at Kıbrıs Newspaper.

(ii) News report related to the National Sportswoman, Eliz Maloney which is published on 07 January 2013 at Yeni Düzen Newspaper.

(iii)News report related to the promotion of the new book of Ms. Nezire Gürkan in the Turkish Cypriot Journalist Union which is published on 08 January 2013 at Yeni Düzen Newspaper.

(iv)News report related to Esma Elgin's election of the president of Girne Inner Wheel Club which is published on 17 January 2013 at Havadis Newspaper.

(v) News related to the Turkish Cypriot Businesswomen visit of Brussels to discuss Economic Problems which is published on 27 January 2013 at Yeni Düzen Newspaper.

Moreover in some news the powerful roles of women in the high bureaucratic and governmental positions also stressed. For instance, decisive image of Ms. Afet Özcafer, Gazimağusa country commissioner of National Unity Party, is emphasized when she defended that rejection of incorporation of Özgürlük ve Reform Partisi and Demokrat Parti Ulusal Güçler to the National Unity Party by

the Gazimağusa country commission. News is reported by *Havadis* with the "*decision is taken by unanimity*" headline and the powerful image of Ms. Afet Özcafer. Likewise news reported by *Halkın Sesi* on 11 January 2013, which is related with Minister of Labor and Social Security, Şerife Ünverdi on the minimum waged determination commission also highlights a powerful female figure.

However beside these examples, in some news women, even powerful figures are associated with gender based motherhood roles. Especially the aid organizations of the women branches of the political parties are illustrated within the female motherhood perspective. The news regarding solidarity between Republican Turkish Party and Municipality Workers Union find its place in all newspapers. Report is constructed within a political framework and discussed the unpaid salaries of the Municipality workers. Republican Turkish Party women branch's organization to gift the children of Municipality Workers Union members was the main theme of the news. Similarly in another organization, wife of Prime Minister, Ms Gülin Küçük and the women from National Unity Party has become subject to the news when they gave out gifts to the school children. In both reports especially visuals were portraying women and children without any male existence. Emphasis to the motherhood of female figures was hidden regardless of the political or social places of the female subjects.

In analyzing media's position in portraying gender-based social relations, reinforcement of patriarchic nature of the society is one of the pillars of feminist media critique. One example of this kind of news can be the one about *Kasap* Family. Nadire Kıraşlıoğlu's news regarding to the financial difficulties of *Kasap*

family is reported on 20th January 2013, with the headline of *"no help but job"*. News was reporting financial difficulties of Emir Kasapoğlu who has lost his left arm eight months ago in a work accident. Due to unemployment of Kasapoğlu, family was experiencing economic problems and was living in poverty. In order to underline this situation, journalist used *"head of family"* to identify Emir Kasapoğlu and communicated his request from the public authorities to give a job at least his wife. Visuals in the news are also used in a form to illustrate a dependent wife of an injured husband.

Thus the language used in both text and image, puts women in a subordinated position where she is not the equal partner in the family but second responsible when *"head of family"*, husband is not in a position to not take the responsibility of the family. In the news with a masculine language the patriarchic society is reinforced and fostered.

There are couple news as well might be regarded as consolidation of subordination and dependence of women in the society. Although the reports are not directly targets the dependence of women, visualization and the language of the texts, pictures the women in economically powerless when they are along without support of men. An example to this kind of news is the report about the birthday of hundred year old nanny Dilber. Duygu Alan's report published in the Havadis Newspaper on 13 January 2013 with the headline of *"celebration of hundred year old"*. News tends to focus on the healthy position of Ms. Dilber on her hundred year old. Although not in prejudice, at the first sight identification of Ms. Dilber as *"grandmother"* minimizes her biggest achievement, protecting her health within hundred years. Actually in the contemporary times, it is difficult to

stay healthier as Ms. Dilber for the most of the population. However *"grandmother"* clearly specifies her position in the family and society. Beside this, most of the content of the news focuses on the dramatic life story of Ms. Dilber. Story goes back when she lost her husband. News associates economic problems of the Ms. Dilber with her loneliness and describes that Ms. Dilbers employment in the undesired works to maintain the living of her family. In the continuous paragraphs, report tells the reader that Ms. Dilber was also illiterate women and just because she has swindled and lost her house.

Report narrates that Ms. Dilber had no peace in this world due to economic difficulties throughout her life. Only in the last part, report concentrates on the reason for the healthier position of Ms. Dilber in which she owes to the regular sport for staying healthy for long years. Although the news intended to demonstrate the difficulties of an aged woman in the Northern Cyprus society, the language has been used, passives Ms. Dilber in way to create a feeling of mercy among the readers. Although the news designed to create a consciousness among the society to look after aged people, fosters and confirms the inevitable difficulties of a lonely woman in a patriarchic society.

Similar news which narrates the economic difficulties of women is given under the headline of *"searching her bread in garbage".* News narrated with the photo of an aged woman searching the garbage. News posted on 14 January 2013 in Halkın Sesi Newspaper. News reported that the scene hurts everybody who saw an aged woman searching garbage to find food and clothing. This image is associated with the poor economic situation of island in which woman is represented as a figure of underdevelopment.

4.3.4 Women as a Sex Object

Representation of women's bodies as sex objects is one of the leading critiques of the feminist thought. Feminists, especially in their media theory, attack to the trivialization of women through sexual objectification and criticize their reduction into a sexual commodity. Szymanski et al. (2011) defines the objectification as a "theory (that) provides an important framework for understanding, researching, and intervening to improve women's lives in a socio cultural context that sexually objectifies the female body and equates a woman's worth with her body's appearance and sexual function" (p. 6). Primary objection to the sexual representation of women derives from the attitude toward the use of women sexuality apart from their personality in a way to target male sexual desire to achieve a goal such as sale, promotion and etc.

Contemporary feminist theory, third wave feminism adopts a more flexible view to the sexual objectification of women. According to Hill (1993) 'it is okay for woman to use their glamour, as long as they are doing it of their own free will' (p. 3-6 cited in Dahlberg and Zimmerman, 2008, p.2). It is the free will and independence of the women is the major determinant to the critiques against to objectification of women sexuality. Although the sexual objectification of women primarily has been discussed in the advertisement sector, there is no doubt, news and texts in the print media also contribute to the sexually objectified portrayal of women and in turn indirectly reinforce sexual difference between men and women.

Within this context, an interview in the Havadis Newspaper is noteworthy for discussion. An interview with Ali Kalyon, owner of Kings Night Club is held by

Selda İçer. The interview published on 13 January 2013 with the headline of "WE ARE NOT SELLING WOMAN".

Interview published within the eve of increasing protests and discontent against to the bad image of North Cyprus due to growing numbers of prostitution events on the island. High number of night clubs in the island and their operations has struck a *responsive chord* among all segments of Northern Cypriot community. Within this atmosphere, Selda İçer in her interview, asked several questions to the Ali Kalyon about the operations of the Night Clubs and the positions of women working in the night clubs.

Ali Kalyon, in the interview answered the criticisms against to him and Night Clubs. The main theme of the interview was the positions of the hostesses. Among many questions in the interview, most noteworthy ones were those which are related with the claims on the hostesses' engagement in prostitution. Ali Kalyon, although not directly, confessed existence of prostitution, however stressed on that only if the women agree so and outside his night clubs. In the interview, extensive part mentions to the state involvement in the operations of Night Clubs. Ali Kalyon at this point stated high volume of tax revenue obtained from the night clubs and the high costs regarding working permissions and health reports of the hostesses working in the night clubs.

Whereas the interview was informative about the sector and the operations of the night clubs, interview only dealt the issue from the perspective of the businessmen owning night clubs. Interview neither in detail mentioned to the prostitution, as one of the crucial social problem of the island, nor included the problems and

rights of the women working in the night clubs. Additionally the visuals used in the report were illustrating the scenes from the Night Clubs when half-naked women were dancing or waiting. There is no doubt; usage such visuals can be considered as representation of women's bodies as sex objects. It should be also taken into consideration that, at the first sight, usage of visuals in the half of a page, raises curiosity among the readers to go into detail of the report.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION AND FURTHER WORK

The aim of this dissertation was to discover the language being used in regard to the gender related news in the Turkish Cypriot Newspapers. As a result of this study it is aimed to have a conclusion regarding whether the languages of the newspapers are masculine oriented or not. More specifically, the mission was to examine the representation of women in the Turkish Cypriot newspapers. In line with this aim, dissertation has sought to provide answers to the following research questions; (i) How the Turkish Cypriot Women are presented on newspapers? (ii) Which women image they are trying to impose? and (iii) Are newspapers use masculine language when writing news about women?

The purpose of this chapter is to summarize the work done to achieve this aim and indicate the scope of the further work that can be done.

5.1 Summary

This section provides the review and the conclusions of each main chapter of the dissertation.

In chapter 2, firstly a brief history of Feminism was summarized by emphasizing the definitional similarities and differences between different branches of feminism. Distinction between sex and gender is analyzed within the perspectives of different feminist thoughts. Later feminist critique of representation of women

in the media especially in print media is discussed. In the last part of chapter 2 focused the need for discourse analyses to interpret the main ideas behind the media texts.

In chapter 3, discourse analysis for a methodological technique is identified. Appropriateness of critical discourse analyses in the analyses of gender related texts is explained briefly.

Next chapter is dedicated to the data analysis and results. In the first part of the chapter 4, representation of women in the Turkish print media is discussed in numbers. Forth chapter of the dissertation include the main methodologies used in this research together with the details of the discourse analysis conducted with the most noteworthy news of the selected newspapers.

5.2 Conclusions

Main focus of the feminist media critics relies on the stereotypical representation of women. Feminist media critics, at the same time emphasizes to the media's role in the gender construction process.

By taking concerns of feminist media critics into account, dissertation tried to answer the question on whether the language that has been used by Turkish Cypriot print media leads to the construction of biased and stereotypical image of women in the Turkish Cypriot community. This is the reason why dissertation mostly concentrated on the investigation of existence of masculine language in the Turkish print media. In analyzing print media content, regardless of the author, it is concluded that news content contains masculine elements in their construction. Masculine elements do not necessarily refer to usage of grammatical masculine

elements, but very existence of masculine factors also consolidates the existing patriarchic nature society.

Within this context following research questions were analyzed;

1- How the Turkish Cypriot Women are presented on newspapers?

2- Which women image they are trying to impose?

3- Are newspapers use masculine languages when writing news about women?

We found these answer after asking questions;

In a comparative study about the topics covered by different newspapers in the North Cyprus, it has been reached that while Kıbrıs newspaper gave much more places to the news on the violence against women; Yeni Düzen mostly gave places to the women recognition cases. Havadis newspaper focused more on recognition and social roles of women. Finally, Halkın Sesi newspaper mostly included news related to the social roles of women in the North Cyprus.

In the first focus area, when the coverage of offences of women in print media investigated, it is seen that media's language toward the women who behave against to the existing societal norms is constructed prejudicially. In the portrayal of violence against women, presented examples in the Turkish Cypriot newspapers have approached to the events by individualization of cases and by victimization of women. As it has been argued, this attitude prevents establishment of a social concern on the subject and also pacifies women.

Within the scope of this analysis, it is discovered that several social images have been imposed to the women by Turkish Cypriot newspapers. Especially social

roles such as wife and mother are used even in the recognition of successes and achievements of the women. Moreover in some news, economic dependency of the women is over-emphasized.

Although rarely, it is also discussed that women are depicted as sex-object in the newspapers. Especially news and reports regarding to the night clubs in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, in their selection of visuals not far away from emphasizing women sexuality apart from their personality.

5.3 Suggestions for Future Researchers

Whilst analyzing the main ideas behind the media texts, many ideas have arisen for ways in which the dissertation could be improved. However, time constraints have prevented these ideas from being implemented. This section presents some of these ideas and explains how they might be considered in the future.

Representation of women in the Turkish Cypriot media have been analyzed with the help of the information from the news contents collected from four main newspapers of Northern Cyprus. Such research could also be conducted by widening the sampling and scope of analysis. Moreover the question of whether the Turkish Cypriot women are under-represented in the Turkish Cypriot press can be discussed with a comparative study on the coverage of gender related news.

As a further work, a questionnaire aiming to find the kind of language used in the Turkish Cypriot print media in regard to the women related news can be prepared and sent to the audiences of the Turkish Cypriot press. Moreover another questionnaire might be designed to analyze the point of view of Turkish Cypriot

women on the problems associated with the representation of women in Turkish Cypriot media.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Women Related News in The Kıbrıs Newspaper

#	DATE	CONTENT OF THE NEWS	TOPIC REPORTED
1	01 JANUARY 2013	Six young people had a car accident and one girl, 20 years old killed. Police investigation started.	Traffic Accident
2	01 JANUARY 2013	Ms. Pınar Manak, had experienced violence within one year from two different men. First her arm broken by the father of her son, later threatened by her partner. Police investigation started upon her request	Violence Against Women
3	02 JANUARY 2013	A men driving with 186 promille alcohol and without license killed a women in a car accident	Traffic Accident
4	04 JANUARY 2013	A 16 years old girl without driving license killed a woman in a car accident. Girl bailed after paying 7.000 Turkish Liras.	Traffic Accident
5	05 JANUARY 2013	22 years old man after claiming he had deposed under police violence, tried once again for the charge of alleged rape against a 76 years old woman.	Violence Against Women
6	05 JANUARY 2013	Members of TRNC Business Women Association participated in the 6th Forum	Recognition

		of Businesswomen in Islamic Countries.	
7	05 JANUARY 2013	Women Branch of the National Unity Party visited Lefkoşa Private Education and Business Center.	Recognition Social Roles of Women
8	06 JANUARY 2013	A young man attacked to his ex-girlfriend and injured a policeman who involved the case.	Violence Against Women
9	08 JANUARY 2013	A young woman arrested in an alleged fraud case.	Woman Offenders
10	08 JANUARY 2013	After a fire raising event, a woman put into jail due to her previous threatening SMS message sent to the family whose car is burned.	Woman Offenders
11	12 JANUARY 2013	Two women arrested in the airport due to alleged theft crime after detection of 62 items gold during their personal search by airport police.	Woman Offenders
12	17 JANUARY 2013	A woman kidnapped by three young people including one young woman, had beaten and threatened.	Violence Against Women
13	17 JANUARY 2013	A young women threaten in the police station by her elder brother	Violence Against Women
14	17 JANUARY 2013	A man threatened his wife in public who is seeking divorce from him.	Violence Against Women
15	22 JANUARY	A 26 years old man beat his	Violence Against

		girlfriend who is 35 years old and hold her daughter to ransom.	Women
16	22 JANUARY 2013	Two women arrested due to alleged fraud case.	Woman Offender
17	24-25-26 JANUARY 2013	Famed rally driver, Şevketoğlu killed his wife and himself. Funeral Details and Protest Against to the violence against women	Violence Against Women / Recognition
18	27 JANUARY 2013	TRNC Businesswomen Association in cooperation with Turkcell organized 2nd Successful Entrepreneurial Women Rewards.	Recognition / Social Roles of Women

Appendix B: Women Related News in the Yenidüzen Newspaper

#	DATE	CONTENT OF THE NEWS	TOPIC REPORTED
1	01 JANUARY 2013	20 years old girl killed in car accident.	Traffic Accident
2	02 JANUARY 2013	Women branch of Republican Turkish Party gave presents to the children of the members of Municipality Workers' Union	Recognition / Social Roles of Women
3	07 JANUARY 2013	A news report related to the National Sportswoman, Eliz Maloney.	Recognition / Social Roles of Women
4	08 JANUARY 2013	A news report related to the promotion of the new book of Ms. Nezire Gürkan in the Turkish Cypriot Journalist Union.	Recognition / Social Roles of Women
5	17 JANUARY 2013	News report related the protests against to the sexual Slavery in North Cyprus	Recognition
6	23 JANUARY 2013	A special news report by Çağıl Günalp criticizing increasing volume of violence and harassment of women in North Cyprus	Recognition / Women Related Problems
7	24-25-26 JANUARY 2013	News related to the Şevketoğlu murder. Funeral details and following FEMA protest against the violence against women.	Violence Against Women / Recognition
8	27 JANUARY 2013	Turkish Cypriot Businesswomen visited Brussels to discuss Economic	Recognition / Social Roles of Women

		Problems	
9	29 JANUARY 2013	Association of Women to Support Living (KAYAD) community members alerted local police to protect children and women against violence	Recognition
10	29 JANUARY 2013	KAMU-SEN issued a call for preventing violence and exploitation against children and women.	Recognition

Appendix C: Women Related News in the Havadis Newspaper

#	DATE	CONTENT OF THE NEWS	TOPIC REPORTED
1	01 JANUARY 2013	Women branch of Republican Turkish Party gave presents to the children of the members of Municipality Workers' Union	Recognition / Social Roles of Women
2	02 JANUARY 2013	First children of the 2013. News report about first children born in 2013 and depicts the new born babies with their mothers in the hospitals.	Social Roles of Women
3	02 JANUARY 2013	A news report about seminar held in Eastern Mediterranean University on the Prejudice. Woman figures are used in the news.	Recognition
4	03 JANUARY 2013	A news report about Ms. Afet Özcafer, Gazimağusa country commissioner of National Unity Party when she defended the rejection of incorporation of ORP and DGP to the National Unity Party by the Gazimağusa country commission	Recognition / Social Roles of Women
5	04 JANUARY 2013	News report about representations of two specialist female doctors on the kidney health at the several public schools in Lefkoşa.	Recognition
6	04 JANUARY 2013	Turkish Cypriot Businesswomen association members attended an international forum	Recognition / Social Roles of Women
7	08 JANUARY 2013	News is about a fraud case against a young woman who is 25 years old,	Woman Offender

		for obtaining money from her boyfriend.	
8	08 JANUARY 2013	A criminal case against a woman who put into jail due to a fire raising event.	Woman Offender
9	13 JANUARY 2013	An interview with Ali Kalyon, owner of Kings Night Club is held by Selda İçer. The interview published on 13 January 2013 with the headline of "We are not Selling Women"	Recognition – women related problems
10	14 JANUARY 2013	A news report related with heritage struggle between wife and sister of famed businessmen, Asil Nadir, who is jail in England due to a fraud case.	Woman Offender
11	17 JANUARY 2013	A news report in detail analyzed the protests against to the 'Sexual Slavery'. Report supported by the interviews with the protestors and given by the headline of 'Close the Night Clubs"	Recognition – women related problems
12	17 JANUARY 2013	News reporting presidential election in Girne Inner Wheel Club. Esma Elgin is elected as the president.	Recognition / Social Roles of Women
13	18 JANUARY 2013	News report regarding Özlem Tütüncü who sentenced 30 months for killing a man after a car accident.	Woman Offender
14	22 JANUARY 2013	News report about a fraud case against two tourist women	Woman Offender
15	23 JANUARY 2013	News about claims of a woman who have been asked to divorce from his husband by the officers of Social services department when she applied for social help.	Social Roles of Women

16	24 JANUARY 2013	News about arrest of two women in the airport due to alleged theft crime.	Woman Offender
17	24 -25- 26 JANUARY 2013	News about Şevketoğlu Murder case given with the headline of '*First Madness , Later Murder'* Funeral Details and the following protest against to the violence against women	Violence Against Women / Recognition

Appendix D: Women Related News in the Halkınsesi Newspaper

#	DATE	CONTENT OF THE NEWS	TOPIC REPORTED
1	01 JANUARY 2013	Women branch of Republican Turkish Party gave presents to the children of the members of Municipality Workers' Union	Recognition / Social Roles of Women
2	02 JANUARY 2013	A men driving with 186 promille alcohol and without license killed a women in a car accident	Traffic Accident
3	04 JANUARY 2013	A 16 years old girl without driving license killed a woman in a car accident. Girl bailed after paying 7.000 Turkish Liras.	Traffic Accident
4	05 JANUARY 2013	A special report which questions the necessity of high volume of orange juice importation while North Cyprus is accepted as one of the important orange producers in the region.	Social Roles of Women
5	05 JANUARY 2013	Women Branch of the National Unity Party visited Lefkoşa Private Education and Business Center.	Recognition / Social Roles of Women
6	08 JANUARY 2013	A young woman arrested in an alleged fraud case.	Woman Offenders
7	11 JANUARY 2013	A news report related with Minister of Labor and Social Security, Şerife Ünverdi on the minimum waged determination commission also	Recognition

		highlights a powerful female figure.	
8	13 JANUARY 2013	A news report about the 100 year old birthday celebration of Dilber *"nanny"* and her life story.	Social Roles of Women
9	14 JANUARY 2013	A news report which narrates the economic difficulties of women is given under the headline of *"Searching her bread in Garbage"*	Social Roles of Women
10	17 JANUARY 2013	A young women threaten in the police station by her elder brother	Violence Against Women
11	17 JANUARY 2013	A man threatened his wife in public who is seeking divorce from him.	Violence Against Women
12	24-25-26 JANUARY 2013	News related to the Şevketoğlu murder. Funeral details and following protest against to the violence against women.	Violence Against Women / Recognition