

Basic News Features of the Press in Turkey

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The structure of the newspapers that make up the media can provide important clues in understanding the general specifications of a country. In this study, aspiring to reveal the overall view of the media with the characterization of news in daily newspapers that are published in Turkey the news selection and resource utilization features of the newspapers have been discussed by comparing with each other. At the same time, the study in which the causes of the major election of the events in the news texts of the printed media are investigated, the news in the main newspapers that are published in Turkey have been under debate with the methods of scanning archives, discourse analysis and content analysis. The main elements in reviewing the news have been news topics news sources and the positive and negative selection of events in the news texts.

For this purpose the study, with the examination of the monthly news of 13 newspapers that were published during the month of November of year 2011 and that were elected to represent press, has been limited. When the findings of the study are examined it has been detected that approximately the half of the news in the 13 newspapers comprise news on politics and when reporting as news of the newspapers they prefer announcing mostly negative events. On the other hand they include in results that the newspapers make a point of giving reference to news but the number of news of their reporters are not enough and they need the agency news in addition to these.

Key words: Turkey, press, news source, discourse analysis, news features.

INTRODUCTION

News topics and news sources that make up the news agenda of the newspapers are among the most concrete elements that determine the broadcasting policies. These elements, when the distinction is made as an idea newspaper or a mass-circulation newspaper, indicate to which line the newspaper is closer as well. On the other hand, positive or negative approaches to the news of the newspapers are important in understanding their ids. Generally in Turkey, mainstream press headlines, news sources, types and contents of news and person or institutions that make news and the information about whom the news is, reveal the common features of the press.

Tuchman (1978) relay information that when making news a number of processes which are thought to be due to professionalism are formed with the effect of power relations in the social structure. One of the effects of selection and preparation of current events is the political effects. In the historical development of the relationship between the media and the political power all the efforts of the governments regardless of whatever way it is, have been to provide the media to be on their side or in their control (Aziz, 2003, 64). Political factors that influence the newspapers spark important debates on autonomy. The relationship between political institutions and the mass media lies in the question of how much the communication institutions is autonomous in effect and to what extent and with what kind of methods this autonomy are restricted (Çaplı, 1995, 138). In general political actors setting up a control on mass communication between political institutions are governments. Politics, produce a determining effect on other areas by means of the media (Bourdieu, 1997, 42). The political parties want to take control over the mass media after coming to power. During their political powers, their objectives are to be provided for his media's broadcasting in favour of their own, playing a positive part in relaying the policies they carry out to the people and in this way helping the government to maintain a successful period of power, and

by all of these, their objective is to be got a provision of its coming to power again being propped up in the next elections (Aziz, 2003, 64).

Gatekeepers are the most important factors that are effective in news selection outside of political influences. Gatekeepers check up how the contents of the media should be, determine the matter of knowledge transfer (Gamson, 1992, 3). In addition, the gatekeepers who hold the information control in the information media and check over the flow of information according to the broadcasting policy of the mass media are the leaders holding the selection of news or their being brought to the agenda. As to the agenda that the gatekeepers create, is defined as to be arranged in order of importance of the issues and the events that make a list of daily news of the newspaper (Shaw, 1977, qtd. In Mutlu, 2004, 119)

Agenda-setting Theory that throw some light on the news' appearing on media imply that the media's ability and the impact to tell which events are important to us are very powerful. In 1922, Walter Lippman's studies indicating that the media had the power to provide image to the public has led on the development of the theory. According to Agenda-setting Theory, people learn about what to think and speak from the messages coming through the media and in this way the agenda that is created influence the political agenda one way or another. In other words, one of the factors in obtaining any topic to the government policies is the media. In order to be ensured that, the power groups of the politics offer to the media the issues they want public to be interested in and in media they try to provide discussing the subject in accordance with his party's political news. Walter Lippman's statement is that;

"The presentation of agenda topics and other issues with the effect of the news media is associated with what the images in our heads are about. The qualification of the agenda are presented with each subject; we reserve consciousness the public figures and the effect of other issues. The imagery is established with political candidates and other public figures that this is the most significant example of the agenda setting of the news media." (McCombs, 2001, 6).

In 1963, with reference to Lippmann's studies, Bernard C. Cohen developing a new point of view in such a way that created a reply to the Limited Effects Model, he said: "Mass media may not be successful many times to tell people what to think but it is very successful in explaining what to think about to the audience." (Cohen, 1963, 13). By this way he has made a distinction between "what to think about" and "what to think" and this has constituted the basic idea of Agenda-setting Theory.

Yet another researcher studying in this subject, Dan Berowitz(1992), decomposed the various categories from each other in the theory of agenda, redefined the relations among political decision-makers, news sources, power information media and public within the framework of the theory of agenda Berowitz in this respect has proposed the terms of "determine the agenda" for a one-way relationship from the information media to the political decision-makers, "setting up political agenda" for a one way relationship of the information media and the public together intended for matters, "setting up agenda" for the relationship between news sources and the information media (Mutlu, 2004, 119-120). Thereby, the political agenda has been composed of every political news, news commentary, column, political speech, statement, words of politicians, all kinds of news related to the administrative authorities, minutes of council, council broadcasting, open sessions, political propaganda speeches and films, political advertising, programs of political parties, brochures and circulars, all kinds of demo program that the political consultants carry out, public relations activities of the political parties and of the news including these topics.

News and News Sources in Press

News is considered to be indispensable for a free society and individuals. News in general is the first announcement of an event of recent date and an information that is given or received about an event. The news is the transfer of the real answers the journalist, who Works on behalf of the people, has got to the society using his authority to ask questions after asking around (Çağlar & Savash, 2012, 18). News in

short, can be defined as a remarkable or an unusual event that has happened just now. Those who pay attention to news is much more than this for them. By passing through a critical sieve, they try to determine the shortcomings and the mistakes (Çağlar & Savash, 2012, 9). For an event which has just happened an usual to be turned into the news, must first appear in print. News as a speller type is a text which is manufactured as part of certain rules. News text is separated from other writing techniques having current, accurate, objective, balanced and objective characteristics. Types of news generally divided into two of these: 1)Routine news 2)Special news

1)Routine news: Routine news is the one which is announced to all the press, the one in everyday, ordinary, accustomed and known in advance most of the news are the routine news. A variety of pre-planned and announced press conference, symposium, the follow-up of conference and special activity, police-court news, economy news, sport news, political news, foreign news, culture-art and magazines news in the daily flow may be collected under this heading. It's possible to evaluate the news flowing from various news agencies in a routine pattern of news.

2)Special news: The special news is the one which the reporter obtain through his own sensations, researches, relationship with the resources, reading and so on. The follow-up routine news also creates a rich potential in terms of special news. A good reporter knows that every moment of life is full of special news subject. It is possible to find special news topics that will surprise everyone, sometimes based on a small detail, sometimes based on a short news seeming unimportant (Çağlar & Savash, 2012, 12).

The news process consists of basically two phases. Gathering information from the knowledge sources, putting the collected knowledge on paper (sound, image) to be considered necessary in a particular architectural discipline. In a stage of putting on paper, it's important to pay attention to the two issues. One, all of the information that should be in will be presented in the news. Two, it ought to be read (listened and looked on) and to be understood easily. These criteria are valid in all from the simplest routine news to the most complex investigative news (Çağlar & Savash, 2012, 9).

Generally in journalism, it's a common opinion that negatives are made news. When the contents of news texts are analyzed, it is seen to be separated as positive news, negative news or neutral approach news. The newspapers' choice of the news making up whichever of these contents, shows their approaches to the newspapers to a general classification and has given priority to the political news among emerging topics (Girgin, 2005, 23). The newspapers are seen to have two types of publication ID as a basis in terms of news selection and content differences. 1) "Advocacy Newspapers" 2)"Mass Newspapers"

1) "Advocacy Newspapers"

The aim of advocacy newspapers, is to inform the reader by educating (edutainment) important social problems are determined and brought to the agenda. The writers within advocacy newspapers open up the reader's horizon and raise his awareness with different aspects on the agenda. Owing to the fact that the advocacy newspapers are not done with commercial concern, doesn't run into high circulation but always has got a rooted audience.

2)"Mass Newspapers"

The aim in mass journalism is to inform the reader by entertaining without wearing him out. In mass journalism it's essential to appeal to the reader's eye. The news on sensation, sensuality, violence, sexuality and death are in the foreground. There's circulation concern in mass journalism. For this reason they allot their column to popular actors, people who write sexually explicit articles and the authors who put down entertaining content articles on paper instead of famous writers and thinkers (Çağlar & Savash, 2012, 19).

On the other hand, reporters are the most important people having an effect upon the selection and preparation of reports. A reporter is considered as the first gatekeeper reaching the newsworthy data. No matter how much the reporter trust in his source, he should necessarily subject the news he is to write to

the dual control mechanism, should “double check”. “Double check” which means the verification of the received information from at least two different sources, is an indispensable method in terms of the quality and objectivity of the news.

One of the most important sources of political agenda news that’s built with the contribution of the reporters is the parliament. The parliament is the only authorized institution that the Law is made of which the decision is taken on behalf of the people. Since the parliamentary institution is closely related to the concept of democracy and the democracy is closely related to the concept of freedom, the news being made provides the press to do its public duty. The parliament is an institution of a political superstructure doing its legislation duty. This institution set up the basic rules of the Law order. As to the basic rules are the Constitution and the Laws. It’s the job of the executive power to set up rules with the terms of Reference and Regulations. The legislative body determines the limits of law plane.

The parliament comes with election among individuals composing a society, as to the management of the country originates from the parliament. The parliament is a political institution that the law is enacted and is a living structure which is created by the members of the parliament representing the people. All kinds of decision, case taken in are directly and closely related to the people. Therefore the parliamentary news are the mass news in the light of originating point. A parliamentary news covers news regarding the parliament. As to substance, first the news of types of policy news are reported in. But the parliamentary news includes the news mentioning all kinds of incidents, situations with respect to the parliament outside the political life realized in the parliament ([www.tbmm.gov.tr/genser/ m3.pdf](http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/genser/m3.pdf)).

First the T.N.A.’s (TBMM) working order is the leading of the issues of the parliamentary news. Furthermore, the duties and powers of T.N.A., the presential Board, political party groups, advisory committee, commissions, General Board, the enactment of Laws, the constitutional amendments, the T.N.A.’s audit work and the foreign relations of the parliament are among the priority issues. On the other hand, a number of issues in the governing body and in the service unit are the subjects of the parliamentary news other subjects are the political life and the work of the council of minister in the parliament. The Daily and social lives of the speaker, ministers, MPs, party leaders who are important and famous, and the commission chairmen are subject to the parliamentary news (Uçak, 2007,165).

The parliamentary news is primarily a qualified social news wherein the political concepts are mentioned including the political stance and attitudes of the parliamentarians who are involved in the political life and also works of the parliament which contain of the daily and social lives besides the political lives. The parliamentary news is primary different because it is about the parliament since it arises from a structure which the boundaries are determined by the concept of freedom, justice, democracy. Another feature that highlights the importance of the parliamentary news is that it falls to the parliament to supervise the executive power. Even if it is the parliament that adopts the Laws the government prepares the laws and supply their being steered through the parliament. The parliament supervises the executive power in the light of mostly general political issues. In this sense there is parliament not to run the country but to supervise it. The parliamentary news' arising from the arrangements of all of these complex but on the stage of the society's prevalence, reveals its own significance and own difference in accordance with the importance of the concepts of justice, law, democracy that it's all about. While the public monitors the parliamentary news and the law-maker, the law-maker, in accordance with these news, sees the problems on the agenda and the reflection of them on the public. The parliamentary news is the directory of the legislative and executive which have passed into each other (Kapani, 2011, 208).

The parliamentary reporter who plays an important role in building the political agenda and molding of the public opinion is defined as follows in the fourth article of the Regulation which organize the work of the members of the press and the broadcasting of T.N.A: "A reporter is the press member who is assigned to monitor the work of the T.N.A. by the media organs and accordance with the provisions of this Regulation to whom the 'continual entrance card' is given by the presidency of the T.N.A." The parliamentary reporters whose operating conditions are connected to the certain provisions ; in broad

terms they are reporters who are responsible for following the subjects of the parliamentary issues, researching and interpreting them by the expert-knowledge and submitting them to the public (www.tbmm.gov.tr/genser/m31.pdf).

According to Atilla Girgin, the main news resources of the mass medium producing written, video or audible news may be listed as follows: internal resources and external resources (Girgin, 2002, 22).

The internal resources: Internal resources are classified in eight types. The mass medium's own intelligence staff the regional correspondents, stamped reporters working per fee news the bulletins of news agencies, the publication of the other mass medium, the press conferences, the press release of various institutions and organizations, special news resources.

The external resources: They are separated into fourteen different types within each other. The bulletins of national agency, the bulletins of foreign agencies (these publications either taken directly or on the basis of agency which is authorized to disseminate the bulletins as a monopoly), the foreign publications (newspapers, magazines etc.) the foreign-language publications released in the country, foreign radio and television broadcasts, news coming through offices and correspondents abroad, the bulletins of the representative offices of foreign countries, news bulletins of international organizations, the bulletins of the foreign private organizations, foreign guests coming to the country, the press conferences of foreign ministry spokesmen, news bulletins sent by post from various institutions, the promotional brochures, the professional magazines and the newspapers.

Besides, news agencies rank among domestic news sources: Anadolu Agency (AA), Doğan News Agency (D.H.A), Anka News Agency (ANKA), İhlas News Agency (İ.H.A). (Girgin,2002, 84) As to the main news agencies of the international news sources are seen as Associated Press (A.P), Reuters, Agence France Presse (A.F.P).

One of the sources which takes an important place in the context preparations of the news are the press releases. The press releases although it's not demanded, are the texts which are delivered to be published and also frequently used in the mass media's editorial office so as to be publicized of the views by the politicians, press spokesmen, the representatives of public relations and publicity (Schneider & Raue, 2002, 24).

The purpose of the research:

It is to reveal the findings of the main features of the news in the daily newspapers within news subject, resources and contexts so that it can give an idea.

The method of the research:

The newspapers have been examined with the methods of the archive scanning, discourse analysis, and the content analysis. The main criteria to be researched of the newspaper news consist of the titles of the news headlines, news subject, news type, the reporter who makes the news, news content and whom the news is about.

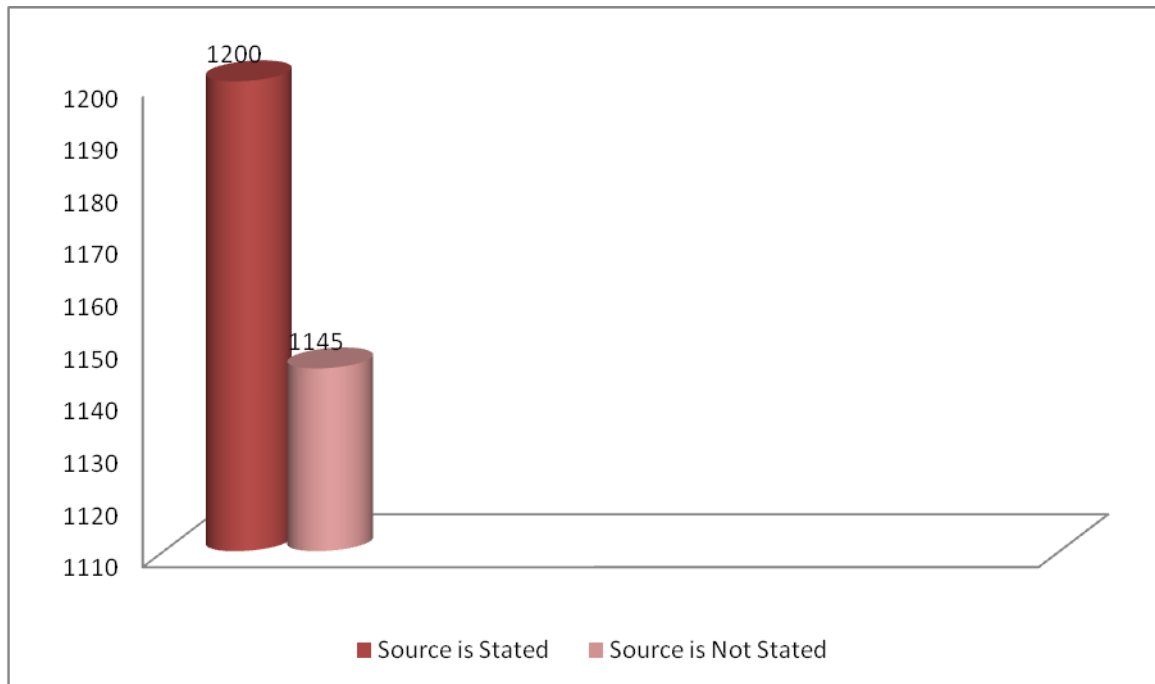
The scope of the research:

The research, during one month process of the November of 2011, was limited to the examination of the news in the newspapers of Cumhuriyet, Milliyet, Hürriyet, Yeniçağ, Zaman, Habertürk, Takvim, Sözcü, Sabah, Taraf, Vatan, Posta, Radikal which are published daily in the Turkish press.

Findings:

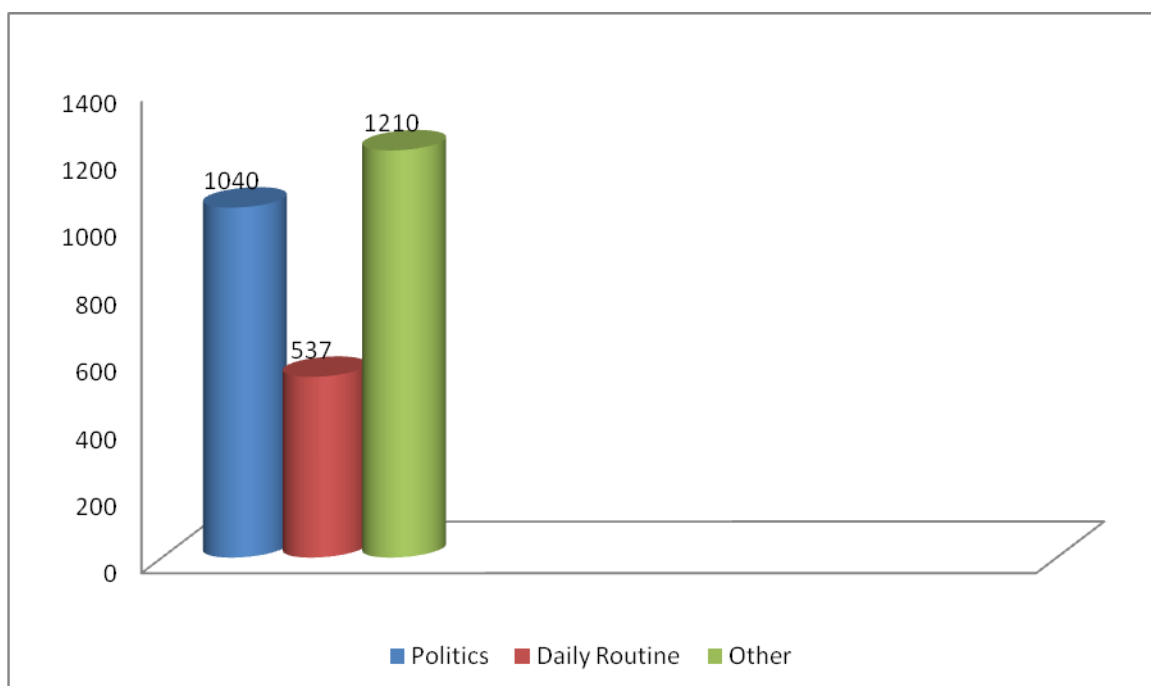
The news of 13 daily newspapers selected within the scope of the research have been included in the study. At the first part which was examined the distinction between using a source and indicating a source that are the most important criteria of the objective journalism, findings have been obtained that in more

than half of the news (1200 news) the source was stated but in 1145 news, the source was not stated. (Graphic 1)



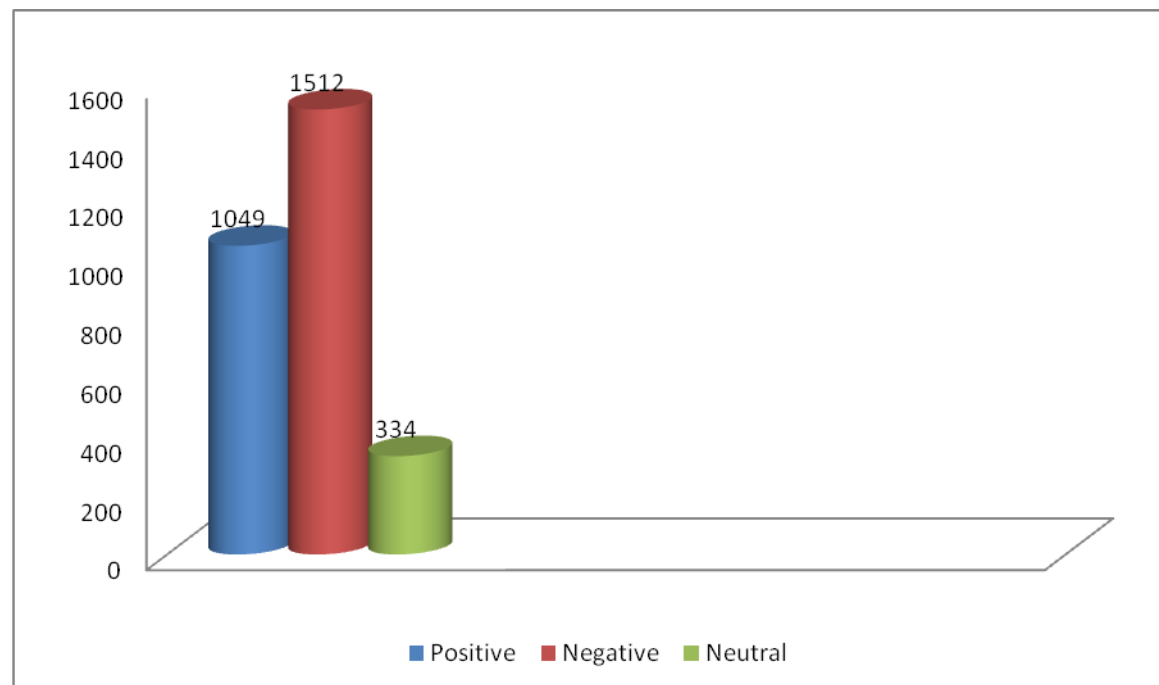
Graphic 1 Indicating source in the news:

Another striking criterion among the findings is the distribution of the news subjects. That the examined news have mainly continued in the subject of the politics (1040 news), thenby respectively the other news (1210) and daily routine news (537) have been deemed preferable in the newspaper pages. (Graphic 2)



Graphic 2 The distribution of the news with respect to the subjects

In the first findings 2843 news in the daily newspapers have been examined according to the positive, negative and neutral contents of the message. As a result of the examination it has been located that the most of the news carry a negative message (1512 news negative) and that 1049 news carry a positive and as to 334 news carry a neutral message contents. (Graphic 3)



Graphic 3 Positive and negative themes in the news content

Through the information obtained, in the newspapers news on culture and art arguably always all behind other issues, it has been observed to be given place to the art and artists in the news at the very least. As to some of the newspapers like Bugün, it has been observed not to give place to culture and art news at all.

Milliyet Newspaper: Out of 216 of 377 news examined, the source has not been indicated, but of 161 the source has been indicated. Approximately one third of the news consist of news on politics (121 news) in sequence of the other news subjects which have played a part on the agenda are: foreign news (48 news), police-court (29 news) and economy news (32 news).

When it's examined whether the news made are the special news of Milliyet reporters or not, the signature of a special news has been seen once more approximately at one third of news (92 news). It has been seen that the news also taken from the news agencies (Doğan News Agency: 67 news, Anadolu Agency: 32 news) support the pages as well as special news.

Looking at the contents of the news in Milliyet, news have been composed of 197 positive news, 156 negative and 24 neutral news. Among the subject of the news that become a current issue, 29 news become prominent with the paid-for military service, combat operations, earthquake news and Dersim discussions. When the parliamentary news which interjacent these news are examined within the assembly news; the names of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan- the chairman and the Prime Minister of AKP (justice and Development Party) and Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu- the Chairman of CHP (Republican People's Party) are the names come into prominence as the most repeated ones.

Aydınlık Newspaper: It has been that the source is not indicated among the hundred news out of 25 ones. And these hundred news play a part on the agenda of this newspaper wherein the negative news are far overweigh. (50 negative news). Furthermore, it has been detected that a large part of the news consist of the news on politics (25 news) and the news are made by the reporters of the newspaper of its own.

Yeniçağ Newspaper: It has been seen that the source of 62 ones out of 120 news in the newspaper are not indicated. It's striking that the terror news are in large measure (43 news) Later, politics (36 news) and other news (15) appear in return. The rating of the negative news is higher with reference to the other newspapers (100 news). As to looking at the news content the Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan come to the forefront among the people about whom the news are made.

Akşam Newspaper: It has been seen that in a small amount out of 236 news, the sources are not indicated (36 news), the news on politics are high (99 news), later, sports (23 news), economy (21 news) and magazine news are listed in order. News in the newspaper have been published by the own signature of the reporters of the newspaper (178 signature). Even the most of the news of this newspaper have been chosen by negative events (114 negative). Looking at whom the news are about, the names of the Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, President Abdullah Gül and CHP Chairman Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu are seen.

Zaman Newspaper: It has been detected that out of 267 news in the newspaper, the source is not indicated to 9 of them. 30 ones of the news which become a current issue consist of the news on politics. It's striking that the number of the foreign news is higher than the other newspaper (36 news). In 62 of them, the signature of the correspondent has been stated. One of the difference of the newspaper from other newspapers is that the number of the positive news is high (128 positive news, 70 negative, 69 neutral news) Through the news made, it has been seen that the Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's name is mostly mentioned.

Habertürk Newspaper: It has been seen that out of total 147 news the sources are indicated of 100 of them, a big amount of news are on politics (42 news), the terror news are too much (22 news). It has been detected that in only 29 ones of the news the signature of the correspondent is found. As can be seen in general, the negative news are predominant (78 negative, 48 positive, news). In the news content the Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan name is the main outstanding name.

Vatan Newspaper: The source has been indicated in 123 ones out of 274 news that have been made, the source has not been indicated in 154 of them. The large part of news (121) are about politics. When we take a look at the situation of the source to be made determinate, it has been indicated in 125 ones of the news, reporter signature has been detected in 80 of them. Most common names like Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, CHP Chairman Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu, Vice Prime Minister Bülent Arınç take a front seat.

Takvim Newspaper: In most of the 159 news that have been made, the source has not been indicated (96 news) the source has been indicated in 89 of them. In 56 of them, the signatures of the own reporters of the newspaper are found. When looking at the distribution of the matter, the number of the news of politics are 32. It's striking that the number of the news of positive news are more than (61 positive) the number of negative news (57 negative) contextually. The Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan name is the most to be mentioned in the news.

Sözcü Newspaper: The source has not been indicated in 118 ones out of 221 news that appear in the newspaper; in 88 ones of the news the newspaper's own signature has been seen. Unlike other newspapers, there is the signatures of the news agencies in the large part of the news (50 news), Doğan News Agency (DHA), 38 news ANKA. In content, 162 ones of 221 news consist of the Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, the President Abdullah Gül, and CHP Chairman Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu has been had coverage in large quantities.

Bugün Newspaper: Out of 178 news that have been made, there is the signature of the reporters of the newspaper in 158 of them. It has been seen that the subject of 79 news totally is the politics. In accordance with the substantive examination, 110 ones of the news consist of the negative news. In the

news, the names of the Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, CHP Chairman Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu has been had coverage in large quantities.

Sabah Newspaper: It has been seen that the source is indicated in 183 ones out of 219 news in the newspaper; and 175 ones of them belong to the newspaper reporters. In the news, politics (48 news), foreign news (28) and sports (26) subjects are heavy. Sabah, has given place to almost an equal number to positive and negative news (96 positive, 95 negative). In the news, generally the names of the Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, the President Abdullah Gül, and CHP Chairman Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu have been had coverage in large quantities.

Taraf Newspaper: Except for one of 280 news that have been examined within the research, the source has been indicated in all of them. The current state indicates a different structure from the other newspapers. Withal one difference among the subjects of the news draws attention that the news about paid-for military service exceed in numbers (10 news). Furthermore, the news of the politics are also high incidence of the types of the news (93 news). The important difference than the other newspapers is that, it's a very large number of the culture and art news (40 news). Looking at the sources that have made news it has been seen the newspapers to be published by their own signature of 132 ones and by the names of their own reporters of 60 ones. As to when looking at the rate of the news' being positive and negative, it has been seen to be consisted of mostly negative news (149).

Posta Newspaper: In Posta which is the bestselling newspaper of Turkey, the source is indicated in 179 ones out of 200 news in 21 ones of them, there is reporter signature. 90 ones of the news consist of negative news. As an example who are mentioned in the news, the name of the Prime Minister 55 times, Kılıçdaroğlu 10 times, as for the President 9 times are mentioned.

Cumhuriyet Newspaper: It has been detected that in Cumhuriyet that is one of the political opinion newspapers in Turkey, in 111 ones out of 120 news the source is indicated, as to the remaining 9 ones, the source is not indicated. Big amount of the news (43 news) consist of news on politics in Cumhuriyet newspaper it attracts notice that the number of news signed by the correspondent are high (85 correspondent signature). As to the remaining 27 news, news are coming of the news agencies, 8 ones consist of the news from abroad. It has been seen that the news are composed of positive news substantially (27 positive). Among those mentioned in the news agenda, as it is in the other newspapers the Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, CHP Chairman Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu names alongside; it has been detected that the arrested journalist Mustafa Balbay's name is added up to those names.

Hürriyet Newspaper: In Hürriyet which is "the flagship of the media"; in 110 ones out of 151 news, it has had coverage to the correspondent signature. The other sources have been chosen from news agencies (34 news) and the foreign sources (7 news). The 45 ones of the news consist of the news on politics. Looking at the rate of positive and negative news it has been seen that 48 news are negative and 44 news are positive.

Radikal Newspaper: In 92 news ones out of 110 news in the newspaper the source is completely defined as the own reporters of the newspaper. The number of political news are high (33) 58 ones of the news are negative, 32 ones are positive. Radikal newspaper Parliamentary news are mostly regarding the Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, the President Abdullah Gül, CHP Chairman Kemal Kılıçdaroğlu, Vice Prime Minister Bülent Arınç and the legislative activities of TNA (TBMM).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The main factors that reveal the basic features of media are news topics and news sources. The selection of the news topics and from which sources the news are benefitted, detect the type and the identity of that newspaper at the same time. One of the most important factors in selection of the news is political effects. Political institutions both as a news source and in a content procurement, have an influence on the media, lead to the controversy about autonomous structure of the newspaper. Political parties trying to the establish inspection over the media, may attempt the newspapers to broadcast in their favour and obtain to continue their powers successfully.

The research conducted aim to detect the investigation whom the news subjects, news sources and news centre upon, whether the media is under the political influence or not and the basic features of the news made. For this purpose, research conducted by the methods of newspaper scanning archives and news analysis, has included the leading 13 newspapers of the mainstream press. It has been seen that the inspected newspapers have the common features. The best part of (1512) the 2843 news examined in terms of their types, incorporate the adverse events to be given as news. Again, 1049 ones of the sum of these news, has transferred positive events and information. As to a small part of the news (334) consist of the texts of the transformation of news of the events that does not contain a positive or negative judgement; and that may be evaluated as neutral.

Another most important result obtained from findings, receive the questions from which sources the news sources and the news are made. The research results show that 1040 ones out of 2843 news are about parliament or in other words about politics. These figures substantiate that about one thirds of daily newspaper articles in Turkey consist of political subjects.

The journalist's generating the news texts indicating the sources is one of the important factors that reveal the degree of reliability and objectivity. In the newspaper research, it has been detected that in 1200 ones of the news the source is indicated, on the other hand as to 1145 ones the source is not indicated. This corresponds to nearly 50% ratio, and refer to a conclusion causing the reliability of the newspapers to be questioned.

Besides this uncertainty in the sources of the newspaper, it has been looked about whom the news are made and the prominent name is found as the Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan. Most of the news consist of either the texts including his own words welded the prime minister or texts regarding Justice and Development Party (AKP). In the examined newspapers of Milliyet, Yeniçağ, Akşam, Zaman, Habertürk, Vatan, Takvim, Sözcü, Bugün, Sabah, Posta, Cumhuriyet, Radikal and Hürriyet this feature comes into prominence significantly.

For the healthy continuity of the democracy, while the media should check the Power, the political cadres, it's striking that it evaluates these persons and institutions as the news sources. Thereby, the media's criticizing, doing its supervising duty on the political cadres it's expected to questionize, seem to be improbable. In the resulting panorama of the research, the people get clued in the news obtained from the limited sources, as a natural consequence of this, face with a media structure that doesn't allow polyphony.

Thereof, it follows that the media which is expected to give voice to all the segments of the society uniformly by force of democracy, cannot perform this civil service. In order to reach the structure of a more democratic and modern society, it may be suggested to have coverage to various leaders, political parties and groups in the fields of diplomacy in the newspapers. Furthermore, according to the research, the other subjects apart from diplomacy subjects appear in the news content are significant as magazines, sports and economy. On the other hand, it has been detected that the environmental issues, culture and art subjects among topics are either limited with 2-3 news or have no coverage. The importance of the environment, culture and art factors in the development of the society qua idea, in the upbringing of the contemporary generations who look to future hopefully and the arrangement of the broadcasting policies of the newspaper accordingly are among the suggestions which should be under consideration.

Another common trait that the newspapers feature, is that the number of the special news and the news that bear the newspaper reporters' signature are low with respect to the number of the general news. The newspapers instead of harbingering with the reporters cadres, they prefer the news agencies. The ones that broadcast with the special correspondent's signature of these newspapers at best are the newspapers of Akşam, Sabah, Hürriyet in turn. On the other hand, some of the newspapers like Sözcü, provides almost all of the news from agencies (Doğan News Agency (D.H.A), Anadolu Agency (A.A), Reuters).

As a result, the journalists should not forget that they work in the structures that give public service to the society and in accordance with this responsibility they are obliged to provide service to the people. It may

be said that the newspapers that are published in Turkey, do not appropriate the responsibility in question decently in point of providing the continuity of the democracy. Together with the evolving nature of the society, the newspapers' giving service in direct proportion to this development show some promise for the future as well.

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