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SOCIAL MEDIA AND WOMAN VIOLENCE TO WOMAN VIA TWITTER DURING GEZI PARK OCCUPY

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Abstract: In this research, violence to woman in social media which has been recently the most popular channel, because of new communication technology and internet developments, has been examined. Social media as one of the most independent channel in the world offers unlimited communication opportunity. Unlimited communication has caused to abuse freedom in some circumstances. Violence to woman among these abuses which have caused to damage moral value has a big part. Physical violence intended for women in virtual environment has caused to come into the open this topic which individuals hide in their subconsciousness. Individuals transport violence intended for woman which they hide in their subconsciousness to virtual environment because of freedom of social media. In the first part of this research, literature study about social media as agenda tool and social gender representation in the media was made. In the second part of it, violence to woman during the Gezi Park actions was examined on social media platform which is called as tweeter. At the scope of this research, violence to woman during Gezi Park actions between May of 31, 2013 and June of 30, 2013, was researched and this topic of processing on social media was analyzed. Evidences was collected with tweets which had recorded and encoded. This research was made with qualitative case study. At the end of this research, during Gezi Park occupy, violence to woman via tweeter grouped in 5 different topics. At the research which was analyzed with examples like Mrs.Erdogan and Mrs. Korel, attack of Kabatas, abuse of Police, attack attempt intended for women who has turban on tweeter, society's response to these messages via social media was searched. At the end of search, intended for prevention of messages were sent via social media which is called as Tweeter suggestions were given and a protest plan was offered with checking to social media to professionals.

Keywords: *Social Media, Tweeter, Violence to women, Gezi Park Occupy*

INTRODUCTION

Internet which has changed every part of life affected communication process when individual accepted social media as a part of their life with new communication technology, because individuals share their feeling, thoughts and even works with other individuals, traditional means of mass communication's activity is started to being questioned, too. But this process has not oto-control which trditional media has and social media starts to be the most unamenable media. This situation

came out clearly when people particularly started to use social media much more and Gezi Park actions were important for Turkey. Generation Y which is accepted as apolitical organized together and this was an important study field. This study evaluates how violence to woman occurs and is processed in Gezi Park Actions. Social Media's power on traditonal media, aspect of violence to woman on the media, effects and use of internet during Gezi Park Actionss in Turkey, abuse intended for woman at the traditional media will be offered in a neutral way at this study which

is not more different than the analysis of view of woman at Turkey.

SOCIAL MEDIA AS A TOOL FOR CREATING AGENDA

Before we do not explain the affect of social media for creating agenda, we need to offer about the theory of creating agenda. It means that citizens think, talk about and determine the topics with form of serving up of media so, media affects what most people will talk about and how spectator and reader will think about the reaila with taking advantage of agenda. (Yaylagul, 2013:78). Means of mass media attracts attention by force to specific topics. It creatives social image of political people. Newspapers offer something which suggests what individuals in society think about, know and feel. Political scientists, Cohen defined power of media in his book, *The Press and Foreign Policy*. Cohen says that at many times, Media can not succes to say what people think about but it is very succesful to say what readers think about. (İnceoglu, 1998:56). The topic which is related to creating agenda is media's effects on people. Media's effect's on people comes out in specific levels. The first level is 'being awareness level'. After then, the second level is 'getting information' and the third one is 'improving attitudes'. The most effective and the most spoken level is the fourth level. Behaviour change is the last and fourth level. In the literature, these levels are explained in a different way as cognitive, emotional and behavioral. So, creating agenda approach among these 4 different levels summarizes cognitive approach. Namely, creating agenda concept explains the first level of

aweranness and knowing of something. (Yuksel, 2001:577-78).

Creating agenda hypothesis's first study was made by McCombs and Shaw by 1972. Researchers studied for creating agenda at presidential campaign in 1968 and made a hypothesis. This hypothesis was that they created agenda in every politic. Researchers were interested in the possibility of being the most suspicious people from the aspect of creating agenda by studying undecided voters in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. (Yuksel, 2001:24).

According to traditional creating agenda approach, while mass communication tools society agenda, it emphasizes that agenda is determined by specific environment. Power is in social needs of individuals. Mixing agenda determines that mass communication tools have not an independent power to identify agenda. Agenda-setting process starts to pass from traditional level to second level because individuals use mass communication tools for their own needs. Traditional approach supposes that the importance of attitude passes while the importance level of topics posses society agenda. At the second level studies, news frames are questioned. We are careful about facts which we ignore in real life because of media, but media does not reflect everything around individual by choosing, filtering, reducing, it reflects the topics to society according to individual's wonder and interest, the topics which need to solve the topics which have national interest and the topics which media bassesmant to revive. Media wants to manage central government by determining public opinion. (Gokce, 2008:224) but social media changes his perception. In the social media, a

topic can come into question without taking part in traditional media.

Visual phenomenon which has increased to use because of developing and diversifying of communication tools, developing of multimedia tools and collect together have caused to come out different life styles. Plus, because of developments of internet technology, individuals show different and concrete behaviours. Communication has got a new dimension at the information age, because of web 2.0. Web 2.0 provides people comment news on online newspaper, see other peoples' thoughts and have discussion with these people. This new communication environments cause the users to be exposed visual expression and visual violence much more. (Erdal, 2012:51-51)

New communication tools come out together with using internet for communication. Some of these tools are; online newspaper, social media tools, blogs and online games. When new communication tools come out, media environments in which people are exposed to violence and visual violence have increased. Trend (2007:54) indicates that people who are irritated about violence on media are irritated about internet which is the source of the most harmful things.

Social media which comes out as an alternative to traditional media and also, is independent of traditional media provides freedom and transfer of expression to individuals and takes also part in other media environments. A video which is popular on the social media has taken part in the main news bulletin on traditional media, recently. A despatch which is shared on tweeter can be a news on the written press according as user's

profile. Nowadays, most newspapers have 'two-eter agenda' corner and it proves this situation.

Although social media has some problems about reliability of information, Tweeter is one of the most important channel for getting first-hand news. If the owner of news does not make false statements, the news will be accepted certainly true.

Traditional media has got more censorship than social media and this is a disadvantage for it. Any false news can be spread easily without being any check of social media. This situation particularly came out during Gezi Park Actions. Spreading the news in a wrong way created disinformation. Because traditional media was cumbersome for following agenda, social media users started to follow news on social media and agenda was determined by social media, so Gezi Park Action was an important example intended for the power of determining agenda of social media. On the one hand, social media determined agenda, it caused disinformation on the other hand, it decoded 'violence concept' which was strained on the traditional media. At the same time, this decoding triggered increasing of violence and the concept of violence came out more clear in the social media.

SOCIAL GENDER AT MEDIA

Social gender is a social concept which is behaviour form expectation and also configures woman and man relationship. Positive and negative stereotypes which are created against woman and man and attitudes affect both of woman and man's interest of policy, working relationship, performances, trends, social relationship with the opposite sex. Discourse on the gender equality

which has increased since 1960 in our country, as well as over the world and behaviour pattern have not changed much, but the expected gender roles share. It is possible to understand that it does not change by watching media news.

With the simplest definiton, social gender expresses woman and man's responsibilities and roles which are determined socially. Social gender is, not because of biological differences, concept which is releated with how society see, perceive, think us and expect us to behave. (Akin and Demirel, 2003:73) According to another definiton, resultant of expectations behaviours, roles, which are charged to individuals by society is called as social gender. (Kasapoglu, 2005:55) In this respect, social gender means that woman and man as a social entity are in the culture.

In all societies, Commenting innate biological differences culturally underlies the concept of social gender in this respect, social expectations which are related with which behaviour or activity is suitable for woman and man, which rights there are for both of them and how many rights they have or need to have been developed. These expectations are changed from society to society and in the same society, they are changed from the social sector to the social sector but they have some common point in their essence. This essence is entity of differences and inequalities. (Ecevit, 2003:83)

With reflection of man and woman's biological facilities and occurance of roles of society gender, the understanding of the public space belongs to men and the private space belongs to women took part in social life. This situation showed the parallel development with work life, the social situation

whose men have appointed with the work whose men have so, woman's social situation appointed with family and social gender roles, not the place of employment. In the social structure is shaped by gender, roles, not the place of employment. In the social structure is shaped by gender, discrimination against to women is produced in every part of life, working relationships, the levels of business and Professional, at the organizational level, the whole social.

In the concept of social gender, every society creates male values according to own culture and conceptualizes these. Consequently, while the concept of masculinity is internalized by men at the masculine society, femininity comes out as a concept which is gaining importance according to social structure and cultural and ideological value. Women are identified in specific fields according to facilities of society which they take part in. At the masculine societies, the most common areas is indoor. Generally, the roles which are identified for women are the roles which are contained domestic life and these roles are just a few of motherhood and is accompanied. (Temel, 2006:28-29).

The researchers show that man and woman take part differently in the society. The man who is biologically more powerful than the women continues to protect this facility in the social gender, in a more right way, provides this power to story by the community. When patriarchal societies structures are examined, it occurs that the man undertakes the represent of the role of power and authority, the man is consubstantiated with the power. (Kocaer, 2006:101). Gender discrimination is a concept which shapes both of man and

woman's life and is expressed more meaning than difference such that according to the category of the category of men to women, it shows that it is right that women reach and get less source. This unequailty comes out in the most basic at the distribution of income and wealth. In the world, 70 % poor people are women. (Akin and Demirel, 2003, 73).

To summarize, social gender identifies roles, rights, tasks, responsibilities and behaviours which are determined and identified form and woman by society and culture and are internalized by both of genders. These roles, tasks, rights, responsibilities and behaviours which belong to man and woman change from culture to culture. These are learned in the process of socialization, so individuals create social gender identity by observing socialization tools, getting the model and learning in this way. In this respect, the concept of social gender identifies roles, tasks, responsibilities and behaviours which are determined and identified form and woman by society and culture and are internalized by both of genders.

The political and social fight of women against to the inequality of social gender came an important step in the 18.century. The concept of feminism which means that women notice the inequality between man and woman and fight for changing this started to develop in this century. Feminist consciousness includes that women noticed that they were in a losing group so they felt to have some injustice and understood this injustice was a social and cultural fact, not a nature fact. But the protests are to fight to maket his injustice right, to organize in an independent way and at the same time, to make an alternative future

vision. (Berkday, 2004:3). Feminism defends that structural differentiation, which developed after the industrial revolution, is a division which is based on gender. It defends that this division which place woman to specific area at the home and man to public domain out the home is characteristics of state organized societies. In this respect, feminists define that government supports patriarchal relations. According to someone, feminist protests and activities are for woman to take part in specific and public field and change these areas. (Kara, 2006:3).

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMAN FROM TRADITIONAL MEDIA TO SOCIAL MEDIA

Woman in the handling of media is directly related with woman in the identifying of the society. The various types of women in the media, housewives, business women, peasant women, urban women, women in the scene, actresses can take part in the news if they behave right in their own places. So on the one hand, the press continues to protect the traditional aspect which society load to woman while it uses woman in its news, on the other hand, it continues to make woman be second-class by using woman whom it identifies with its independent identity. Generally, one of the most important fields that sexuality patterns were seen in the world, is press. Media that work about sexuality seperation in media, suming up vialotion of general sexuality seperation.

- * With using sexist news, presantation language and visual material.
- * By exposing specific life, in violation of the inviolability of private life and restricting womens' freedom area.

- * By removing to the defendant chair with sexist judgements to women who have exposed to sexual crimes, such as rape or violence, by questioning life style and morality of women who have exposed to sexual crimes such as rape or violence so by judging with sexual assumptions not crime or criminal on the contrary woman, exposed the crime.
- * By making magazine the crimes which are mode women and by converting rating material this crimes by feeding erotic, pornographic, voyeurism.
- * Not by give a place to women in news, by ignoring them in all life places.
- * Not by empathizing when there is a violence or sexism about women.
- * By ignoring women who have important information and experience, not by getting their thoughts when there is a topic about women.

It is not seen positively using of social gender form at the Turkish media according to women. Magden explained at her coloum in Radikal newspaper in April of 15, 2000 that women took part as a victim or the object of desire in Turk media. She supported this claim with an example in Hürriyet. It is that Yagmur Unal took part with bikini in a news which was about a person who got used to take part in newspaper in this way. This photograph was not taken deliberately, it was taken at the sea not by being aware. Magden comments this evet in this terms of approach to woman that yes, women take part in media. With two ways, object of desire or a victim. Two leading parts which media gives woman, worthy to see are these. (İmancer, 2006:99).

Violence is one of the most important problems for women, nowadays. It is possible that we can see a news about a woman who is exposed to violence by her brother, father, husband, boyfriend, exhusband or exboyfriend when we look at traditional media. At the media, people who make violence are macho, unemployed, the poor or ignorant much more and the cause of violence is related with the level of education and income. Perceiving violence as a solution method causes much more serious problem. It is seen that patriarchal people who approve violence especially violence against women encourage people who make violence. At the end of study which he waged in 1999 and which he investigated the news, Terkan defined that woman identifies had come to overlap with sexuality which was defined by men. While the place of woman in society are being traditional with specific molds and norms, women are converted to an object of sexual gratification and they can be seized ruled. A point which attracts attention of media's news on women comes out a type of woman who is purified almost her sexuality and who is free, independent expect from seperated as women who have only sexuality or not have. (Terkan, 1999:194).

In the media, generally women are shown as stereotypical image such as wives who have responsibilities, routine and being houseworks, people who are being second-class by devoting themselves for man's success, victims who have various forms of violence.(Mater and Çalışlar, 2007:173). At the news on the traditional media, women are subject to narratives which are indicator of sexuality and depend of men and women are passive. According to society, for the jobs, we used to define 'female' expression like

female referee, policewoman. Also, expressions which define to woman's age, physical, marital status take part in the news and calling as wife, sister, mistress to a woman often is given a place to the media. (Dursun, 2013:199). While policy, economy, international relations, spor which can qualify as more serious news for male readers take part in the front of pages of the newspaper, the news like society, healthy, trend, culture which are related with women are in the middle pages of news paper or they can be in newspaper inserts. (Erdogan, 2011:26).

The research results which was made in 2005 among 76 countries within Global Media Observation Project which has been made in every year by World Association for Christian Communication (WACC) since 1995 have shown that women are problem for the media. After 13000 television, radio, newspapers 's news was investigated in one day, we saw that 79 % men had taken part in the media although 21 % women had taken part in the media. Also, showing women as victim in the media was 19 % although showing men as victim in the media was 8 %. (Alankus, 2007:37)

GEZI PARK OCCUPY AND THE USE OF TWITTER AS A SOCIAL MEDIA TOOL

When we say social media, social network which are channels of social media comes to mind. Facebook, tweeter, myspace and linkedin are among the most popular social media Networks. With these, people make friends, connct with old friends and share whatever they want. The use of these applications became an attractive for giving people have opportunities to share everything. At the same time, we can make groups, announce

the activities and interact with the other applications. Social media affects not only spor, music and actual topics but also the developments of politics world.

In Turkey, especially young population is active social media users. According to explanation on tweeter in October, 2013, there are 11,3M tweeter users in Turkey. At the facebook which is the most preferred platform, Turk users are 6th. The numbers of social media users increased especially during Gezi Park action. With starting Gezi Park actions, account the increase on tweeter have shown on the table1. (Ozdemir, 2013:50).

Table 1 Twitter accounts that were active during Gezi Park actions in Turkey

| Date | Twitter Accounts(number) |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| May of 29 2013 | 1.819.403 |
| May of 30 2013 | 2.875.435 |
| May of 31 2013 | 3.874.144 |
| June of 1 2013 | 4.775.473 |
| June of 2 2013 | 5.512.097 |
| June of 4 2013 | 6.122.647 |
| June of 5 2013 | 7.240.546 |
| June of 6 2013 | 7.769.427 |
| June of 7 2013 | 8.233.243 |
| June of 8 2013 | 8.690.022 |
| June of 9 2013 | 9.156.847 |
| June of 10 2013 | 9.584.503 |

While average per day was 1.7M tweet in Turkey, first half in 2013 this number had been risen out 8M. (<http://www.medyatava.com> Access Date: September of 5 2013).

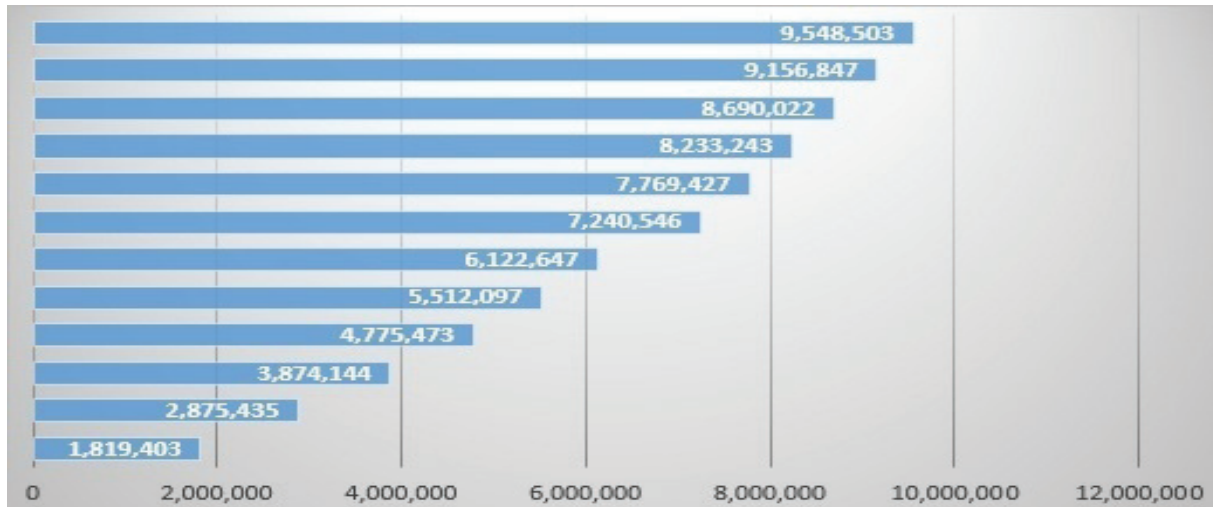
As seen table 1, before Gezi Park action hadn't started, while there were 1.819.403 twitter accounts, with starting the actions there has been a serious raised in this number. In first 12 days of actions twitter accounts which were 1.8M show increase with the raising to the 9.5M.

This increase which happened in twitter accounts were interpreted 2 different styles. The supporter of the actions while in defence of the whom hadn't

used tweeter before then started to use tweeter as being reactions to the mainstream media which couldn't see the actions of Gezi Park, oppositers of the actions supported that these accounts were the fake accounts to support the actions which doing for worthless the authority and regime of the government. At the end of the developings, twitter had expressed that it canceled the accounts which were in Turkey inactive and fake in July of 27, 2013. Twitter seized the accounts which were fake, inactive and block follower.

(<http://gundem.milliyet.com.tr/binlerce-hesapsilindi/gundem/detay/1743027/default.htm> Access Date: October of 8, 2013).

Figure 1 Twitter accounts increase during Gezi Park actions



During Gezi Park actions which had freshened May of 31 night and continued to July, according to activists claims television channels which are named as mainstream media and take place in traditional media were inactive, therefore news about the Gezi Park actions followed on social media mostly. Gezi Park actions not only followed on social media, beginning from the events

development, all of the interactive channels were used by activists. Video sharing sites like youtube, message and communication applications like whatsapp, skypee took part between those internet based communication channels.

In May of 31 on Friday between 4 pm and 12 am, there were 2M tweets about the demonstrations. In tags, while #direngeziparkı was on the top

with 950K tweets, #occupygezi was the second with 170K tweets and #geziparkı was the third with 50K tweets. (Aydemir, 2013:28) At the end of midnight activists and supporters shared 3K tweets in a minute. (Barbera ve Metzger, 2013).

In May of 31, 2013 total of tweets number was above 15M. In an analysis which have done many of those tweets' seen as supporting this

actions. Also, in great majority of these tweets were about what the protestors need to beware and where they are. (Onar, 2013).

According to research which did by Ali Rıza Babaoglu who responsible for LinkedIn in the area of Turkey, the analysis of the hashtags between May of 29, 2013 and June of 3, 2013 like this. (Bir, 2013:8)

Table 2 The analysis of the hashtags between May of 31 and June of 3, 2013 during Gezi Park actions

| | #direngeziparkı (#pitchforkgezipark) | #occupygezi | #direnankara (#pitchforkankara) |
|----------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Total Tweet | 5,605,618 | 1,800,192 | 1,083,975 |
| Sharing Photos | 386,275 | 122,000 | 31,245 |
| Sharing Videos | 10,592 | 4,177 | 1,051 |

Between May of 31, 2013 and June of 6, 2013 which composes the first week of Gezi Park actions in cumulative tweets which tweeted in Turkey, there were 600 % increased. Also, between this dates most retweeted message was 'Stop pressing

the gas, Are those people enemies?' While this message retweeted for 17.596 times in June of 1, 2013, in June of 4, 2013 it retweeted for 22.827 times. (Hurriyet, 2013:12)

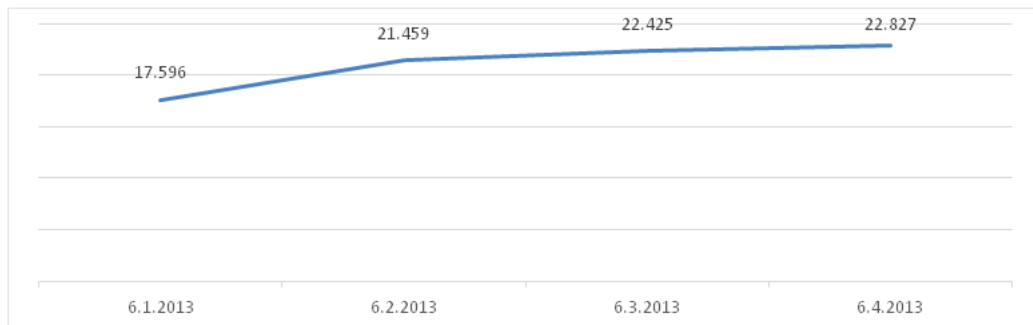


Figure 2 The highest retweet dates in tweeter During Gezi Park Occupy

Table 3 Tweet number of the first week of Gezi Park Actions

| Date | Number of Tweets |
|-----------------|------------------|
| May of 31, 2013 | 15,077,500 |
| June of 1, 2013 | 33,913,409 |
| June of 2, 2013 | 50,634,210 |
| June of 3, 2013 | 62,361,527 |
| June of 4, 2013 | 72,442,068 |
| June of 5, 2013 | 81,265,216 |
| June of 6, 2013 | 91,377,342 |



Figure 3 Alteration trend of tweeted in the first week of Gezi Park Actions

In first 2 weeks of Taksim Gezi actions, it has seen that tweeter not only used in Turkey actively but also in abroad. This situation which is the extension of the social media's being global feature was the most important proof for while the topic which social media mediation was local how it comes to global point. According to result of the Babaoglu's research it has put forward to 13.5M tweet tweeted from abroad between May of 31, 2013 and June of 14, 2013. According to study of prepared from the informations which took from tweeter, first 14 days during Gezi Park actions approximately 13.5M tweet shared

and 1.2M of these were visional. In those tweets except for Turkish, English, Spanish and German was used. (Yeni Şafak, 2013:12)

VIOLENCE FOR THE WOMEN VIA TWITTER DURING GEZI PARK OCCUPY

During Gezi Park Actions, there were different reactions from different social base to the protests which spreading to nation wide. During this process, the unblanced force, which the police use, claims came into prominence and the arguments about the protestors' violence that was generally for kerchief women occupied the agenda long

time. Also, violence and sexual abuse of security forces to women protesters found a place in social media.

In this part of the research, it was analysed that the news and actions about the violence to woman which was the news subject especially

in tweeter and social media the dates between May of 31, 2013 and June of 30, 2013 when the Gezi Park actions lived densest. As a result of the research, the fact of violence to woman which was processed for a month in social media was compiled 5 different titles.

Table 4: Events and subject of the violence to the woman which processed in social media during Gezi Park Occupy

| Subject | Hashtag |
|--|---|
| 1 Attack to Kabatas | |
| 2 Attack to kerchief women | #başörtülüleresaldırılım , #direnbaşörtü |
| 3 Claims of the abuse of police | #direnistepolistacizinehayir , #olistacizetme |
| 4 Activist with machete's attack to women | |
| 5 Messages to Berguzar Korel and Emine Erdogan | |

The most speaking news in social media about the damnification of woman during Gezi Park actions was the claims of attack which had done to kerchief woman and her baby in June of 2 at

Kabatas. Firstly, writer of the Star Newspaper, Halime Kokce, announced the event to her followers in June of 4, then it had been the issue that most spoken in tweeter.

Figure 4. The first tweet that Halime Kokce wrote about Kabatas event



This event which referred as attack of Kabatas took place in traditional media when the Prime minister of Turkish Republic Recep Tayyip Erdogan brought forward during his public meetings. In his public meetings, he expressed that they harassed

one of my important relation's bride and made her crawl on the ground next to my working office. Claims of the attack to mother and her baby in Kabataş took place in printed media detailed first was in Yeni Safak Newspaper

Abdulkadir Selvi's article about "the bride who prime minister tells about". After that, there were many comments the shape and reality of event in various newspapers.

After Selvi's article, subject had started to resound with the writer of Star Newspaper Elif Cakir's

interview with aggrieved Z.D. News also reflected to social media's platform and one group defended to catch the perpetrator of event, another group defended that this was just a claim and it's aim was disinformation.

Figure 5 Reflection of Violence about Kerchief in Traditional Media



Attack of Kabatas was on the agenda in Eksi Sozluk which is an important social platform for a long time. Hashtags and the number of

comment about the topic which opened in Eksi Sozluk was like that:

Table 5 Expression number about attack of Kabatas which took place in Eksi Sozluk

| |
|--|
| Attack of Kabatas (305) |
| The woman's attorney generalship expressions which was in attack of Kabatas (69) |
| Images of the attack of Kabatas (15) |
| There was an attack of Kabatas, what happened it? (4) |

One of the popular subject about the topic on tweeter Ismet Berkan's tweet which he watched the views of the event. Followers of the subject announced this comment in a short time, but

Berkan didn't give any reply to these comments. Hashtag of the #ismetberkanneizledi was the trend topic in a short time.

Figure 6 The Dialog between Ismet Berkan and his Followers



Even the claims of the attacks and verbal harassment were many famous/infamous person who said they to the kerchiefed woman during Gezi actions and harassed and their relations had exposed to later was viewed mostly on Kabatas attack, there violence in social media.

Figure 7. Tweets about the attack of Kabatas



As so on the above and 2 below samples the claims Bugun Newspaper Zeynep Ceylan announced about the attacks to kerchiefed person was argued the physical and verbal harassment that to Sibel mostly in tweeter. Writer of the Star Newspaper Eraslan and to Zeynep's kerchiefed sister to their Sibel Eraslan and economics correspondent of followers.

Figure 8 Tweets of Zeynep Ceylan



After the Gezi actions finished, the traditional media reached the aggrieved women and gave a place these people claim's in this channels. Ayse Arman made an important interviewed about this subject and reflected the aggrievation of the woman who had attacked.

Claims of the attacks to the kerchiefed person during Gezi Park actions were condemned with various protests. Within this scope a group which led by initiative of Muslims violence against women protested the attacks with some of the women who attended the Gezi actions.

This group who made an explain about the #başörtülüleresaldırılım hashtag was taken place to harassment and attacks to kerchiefed women in their public statement. Like that: (Amargi 2013:42-43):

"We were terrified in the presence of when a woman attacked like barbarously. It is fatal that becoming target just being to kerchiefed woman. We understand that how it is traumatic that attack for the woman and her family who was exposed to attack. While we condemned this type of attacks we opposed to not consider equal this protesters with the harassers who attacked like this."

Figure 9 Social Media Resistance of the Inititative of Muslims group against the violence to the woman



Another claims for the damnification for the women in Gezi Park actions was the verbal and physical harassment of the security forces especially for the woman. Harassment claims

of the police was the subject which shared on twitter. Tugce Tatari who is the writer of Life Style announced the events which happened to her on twitter.

Figure 10. A message of the Tugce Tatari on Twitter



Apart from the gain currency of famous people, woman protestors found a chance to announced what they have lived with the account of “no for the harassment of Police” on twitter.

Also, woman protestors made an announcement via <http://direnistepolistacizinehayir.tumblr.com> account.

A group of woman who claimed they were harassment of the police in Izmir during Gezi Park actions made a public statement. Lawyer Saadet Kayaalp who made a statement to the press in

the name of women platform of Izmir Academic Profession Rooms members who gathered in front of the provincial directorate of family and social policies in the square of Basmane said that we made an explanation in June of 13 via social media about a woman who was attacked and in this explanation we condemned the attack which was for kerchiefed woman and we waited for the announce to the public who made this attack. We want not to forget that there were many women who was exposed to attack during this period. (Yeni Asır, 2013:11).

Figure 11 Tweets which contained the claims about the harassment of police



Although much time has passed over Gezi Park actions, sexual harassment and violence of security forces to the women even took place in news and comments in social media in the first few days, those developments couldn't find a place for themselves in traditional media too much.

A self-criticism about this topic took a place in Milliyet Newspaper like this: (Turkish media did not see the harassments under surveillance, 08.07.2013)

While the media keeping silent to some of their colleague explicating the male violence against woman as kayo, it also ignores the women who were sexual harassment in custody during

Gezi actions. According to human rights law; Torture or treatment that insolent or subhuman, derogatory is forbidden in all circumstances and especially under surveillance, during questioning in any case of the nature of crime. But reports that organization of International Human Rights prepared, presents that the torture and maltreatment enforces not only in authoritarianism and military dictatorship but also in the countries which is democratic enforces too.

On the invitation of the "no abusement of the Police in resistance" opposing to the abusement of women in an organized manner causes to find a place this subject in traditional media later. In an interview that made with the aggrieved on

the title of threat of the Police officer, during Gezi actions the police violence and abuse were treated and this subject was one of the most discussed news in social media.

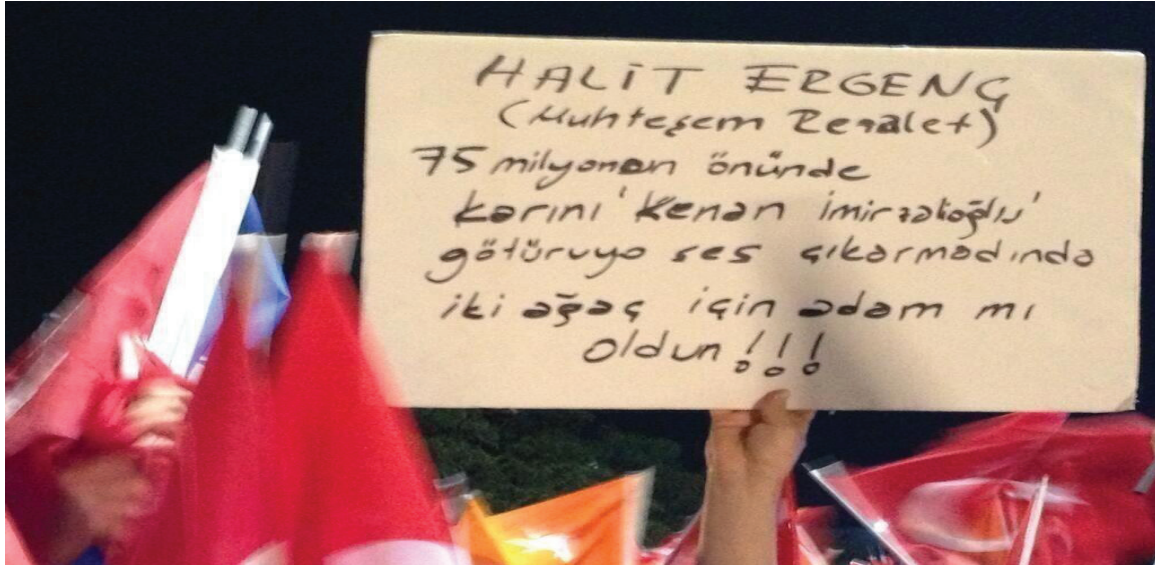
One of the most discussed frame of the Gezi Park actions process was scimitar aggressor's attacks to the protesters especially for a woman protestor on account of the fact that his works broke down. Attacks as draw a strong reaction in social media, releasing of the aggressor had become the first agenda of social media.

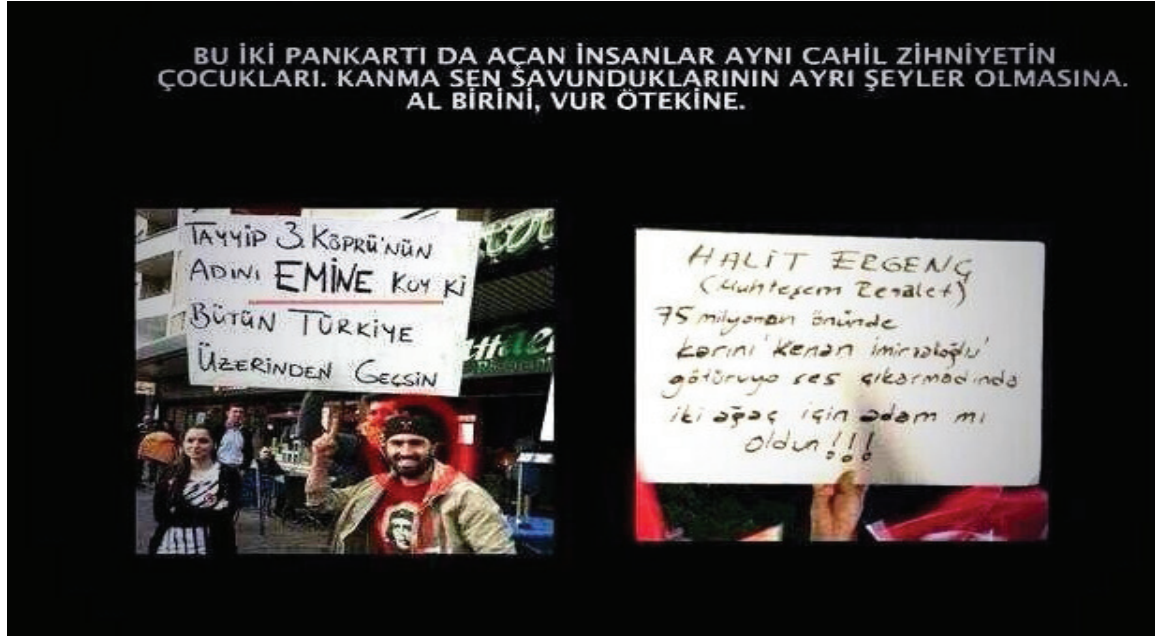
Flighting to abroad of scimitar aggressor's was discussed especially with the critical perspective in social media. In here, it is the subject the news

that spreaded in social media at the point of affect the traditional media and with taking place of event in social media, also traditional media pressed the issue. In this process, interviews took place for themselves in printed media which made with the woman who aggressor had attacked.

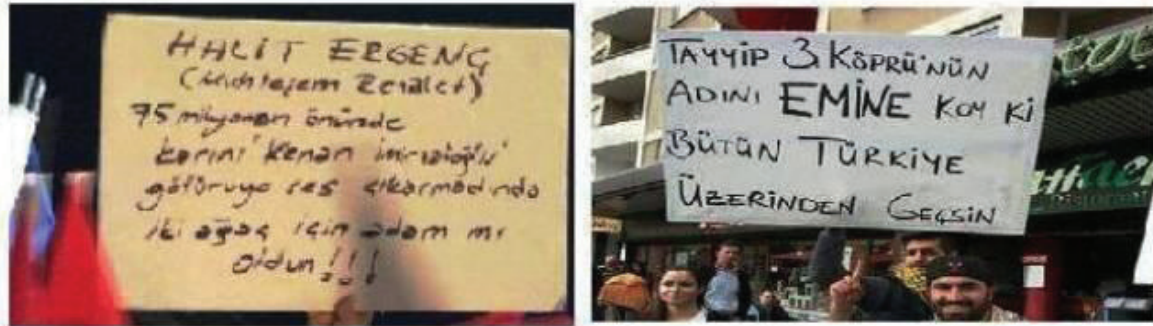
As well as all of them, the poster which the group of people opened up who welcomed the Prime Minister Erdogan who came back to overseas visiting during Gezi actions got reactions too much in social media. Bad expressions about Halit Ergenc and his wife who supported the Gezi Park actions had been the symptom from the point of view of women and violence to women.

Figure 12 Tweets which contains the violence to Berguzar Korel and Emine Erdogan





BİR FARK VAR MI?



Hakaret, küfür kime ediliyorsa kim olursa olsun karşı çıkmak gerekir. Bu cinsiyetçi, ahlaksızca tutumun hiçbir haklı gerekçesi, ideolojisi, mizahi bir yönü olamaz.

Gezi Park actions had started as nature actions but then it turned into ideologic war. This ideologic war divided into 2 parts of Turkey as opponent and supporter of government and converted a directionless action. During Gezi Park actions which converted an ideologic war in the forthcoming days, the most inadmissible dimension of

the violence to women was insults which made intended to actor Halit Ergenc who supported to Gezi Park actions wife's Mrs.Berguzar Korel and prime minister of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan's wife Mrs.Emine Erdogan. Those correlative insults passed into history as the wickedest behavior violence to women in social media until today.

During actions, in these messages which contained unethical violence that wrote on twitter, there were many insults to 2 women who integrated with public and they had tried to trivialize in the

public eye. Within the scope of research, it was seen that it was written oppesed messages to those messages which contained violence about Berguzar Korel and Emine Erdogan in twitter.

Table 6 Reactions to Insult which made on Twitter to Berguzar Korel and Emine Erdogan during Gezi Park actions

| Twitter Account | Tweet which was written |
|-------------------|---|
| TC Burçin Barış | It is ignominy what did to Emine Erdogan and Berguzar Korel. Don't be disgusting like that! |
| Buşra Pekin | My next billycan and frier is for the posters that opened for Emine Erdogan and Halit Ergenc and i don't want to see again. |
| Hakan Eren | This posters are ignominy which opened for Halit Ergenc and Emine Erdogan. We can't say this is a humor. This is just a disgusting thing. |
| Sami Aşkın | Insults which made for Emine Erdogan and Halit Ergenc didn't beneath my royal people. I apologise for their name as a teacher. |
| Mert Tünay | Those posters and slogans which hit both Halit Ergenc and Emine Erdogan below the belt are so gross, unnecessary and harmful. |
| Alper Turgut | Placards that insults to Halit Ergenc and Emine Erdogan are inappropriate and wrong. Politics is hard, even being opposed requires an intelligence level. |
| mineshess | What wrote for Emine Erdogan is disgusting, it is a shame! |
| Şehnaz Özkaya | Whether Bergüzar Korel or Emine Erdogan! You are a human whose humanity and saying just enough for a woman, quit being human. |
| Başbelası Leblebi | Both Halit Ergenc and Emine Erdogan's posters are shame equally. Both of them are scandal. |
| Başak Gülsoy | I am fed up with using women as an element for insult as a woman! I condemn what had done to Berguzar Korel and Emine Erdogan. |
| Alrescha | It is immorality what had done to Halit Ergenc and Emine Erdogan. Nobody has a right to behave rudely. |
| Ümit Erdim | It is the same what had done to Halit Ergenc and Emine Erdogan. It is ignominy, immorality and rascality. |

| | |
|----------------|---|
| İrfan Altay | Unfurl a banner for Emine Erdogan caddishly, i was ashamed of my humanity. |
| Feraye Şahin | Remorse should be inside of every one. I condemn this impudent behavior which made for Berguzar Korel ve Emine Erdogan. |
| Suzan Aksoy | We condemn this disgusting attacks without exception. To Emine Erdogan or anyone. |
| Ekrem Bakırtaş | I condemn the people who unfurled a banner for Emine Erdogan and Halit Ergenc. Let's do criticism but not bawdiness. |

With the motion of diegetics thus far, social media is prone to evaluates women over their damnifications like traditional media's dialect. Below, in a poster which hold by a woman during Gezi actions for Prime Minister Mrs. Erdogan's wife, it is important in point of to show patterns of social gender in Turkey what extent male-dominant still. Even there is not any

comprehensive study about this subject, dialect of the social media in Turkey composes of the frame of this perception. Social media sharing which we examined shows that nonbeing self-censorship about this subject needs to come a long way about to change of the male-dominant dialect in media and social sexism.

Figure 13 A sample from the photos of the violence to woman during Gezi actions which shared on twitter



A poster which showed above, both shared in the title of comic photos in social media and got a dense reaction. Therefore, the role of the education is seen big for the changes of male-dominant dialect in social media as so in traditional media. It seems impossible that social media can get a more different dialect than the traditional media in the area of the traditional media exist which announced the violence to women as kayo.

CONCLUSION

Twitter, whose basic aim is sharing and especially with the feature of trend topic declaring its own agenda gives the information of what their users interest within a period of that time, thanks to its duplex communication feature, it enables interact with each other to individuals immediately and announce the agenda faster than the traditional media. The agenda that twitter create subject to traditional media mostly and is led to the traditional media.

Twitter which is a network of social media and gained more popularity during Gezi Park actions, was used actively for the Arap spring which was wanted to create in Turkey. Gezi Park actions which started as a common and innocent environment action for the reaction to demolition of the historical Park which is named as Gezi Parkı in Taksim and converting the shopping mall, later with the effects of ideological district, it converted an ideological act. During this conversion, ideological districts with using this natural environment act they signed provocations and converted this environmental and pacifist operation to the environment calamity. In the actions which lasted a month approximately and acceleration of violence growing increasingly,

anger gave its way to violence and friendship gave its way to revenge which the polarisation brought. Anger and violence which appeared during actions as vaulted to many subjects, also vaulted to women and causes to lived many events that made women aggrieved.

During to Gezi Park Actions, violence against women was legitimated with the shares on social media. Violence and discrimination to women were applied on social media which has less control. During Protests, violence against women increased or increased with tweeter. Event of Kabatas, violence against women with turban, abuse claim of police intended for women and tweets which has violent and insult intended for two women to be borne by society: Berguzar Korel and Emine Erdogan stucked to the mind after the protests.

During Gezi Park Actions, a lot of topics which take over social media are processed later in some cases, a new which traditional media takes over determines social media's agenda. Violence against woman in social media takes part in traditional media after the actions are over.

Today, Traditional media shapes its agenda according to social media's content. Traditional and social media affects each other actively but the frequency direction of interaction have not been measured exactly, yet. The direction of interaction changes from event to event. In some cases, while a news which is on traditional media have already been spoken and became old, sometimes a news which is on traditional media takes part in tweeter and the agenda of tweeter changes suddenly. During Gezi Park Actions, it was different. The

actions were on social media and tweeter after then, they took part in traditional media.

Another subject to attention to tweets which are called as violence against woman on social media is about discourse is determined by a male-dominated. During to it, verbal and physical abuse intended for the women with turban, security forces's behaviours to woman activists and insults intended for women who are seen as ideological symbol are topics on the media. The language which was used on tweets and perspective of women was a male-dominated language and perspective showed the same language of social media with traditional media.

In this research, another result to attention is that social media users want to determine the direction of victimization. So participants in it and supporters to it ignored generally allegations of abuse intended for women with turban but in the opposite case, those who in the face of allegations of detainee abuse incidents against women exhibited an attitude of the security forces. This situation shows that unwanted dialogues can be on social and traditional media when we exceed the limit of anger and it can increase violence against woman. The freedom on social media can not ignore and we should prevent if it is. There are two ways to prevent it. They are legal and administrative regulation.

For preventing undesirable actions especially violence on media, this channell should be checked and perceived equally at the legal and administrative context because social Networks like tweeter on Turkey do not have any Office ora re not a taxpayer, it causes a disagreement for this management's legitimacy. Checking for

a management which does not have legitimacy is impossible. The government of the republic of Turkey asked Tweeter to have a legal officein 2013. But tweeter did not want to have (Haber-turk, 2013:10).

Especially tweeter, all social network should have an identity of the company to be formal in Turkey. Legal regulations should be mad efor tweeter to be formal in Turkey. Legal responsibilities should be remembered for tweeter and all social Networks. Although there is a global communication platform, social Networks which have to be used to adoption for legal rules of counturies should not damage intengibles of conturies. People who want to found a global village, cause to exterminate cultural and moral facilities of local villages in the world. Legal preventing should be to exterminate threats for destroying cultural and moral facilitiesof local villages. Nowadays, we can not erase anything on social network without asking U.S.A. and this destroys national identity. For this situation, nation is second-class and enters in buffoles system. When we look at the historical process of the nations which have lost identity globally, we can understand how they have lost their unity easily. Another change for checking social media on Turkey is constitutional changes about the social media law. The first arrangement about social media Networks is Turkish Penal Code (TPC) It is necessary to add socail media Networks in 6th article. In this article, broadcasts which are made with visual, written, auditory and electronic mass media tools are understood and social media Networks do not take a place among them. Taking part in this scope for social media, we can understand that it is a crime. Nowadays, the only change

which is about social media is the law about publications on the Internet to organize and fight against crimes committed by these publications. Telecommunicaitons Department manages this. This law prevents social media users when social media users make an action which needs to punish and it punishes social media platform because of a crime. It causes that our country is a cencor country. A system intended for a crime which individual makes by own needs to develop. For this, the nations need to make common Works with social media Networks after then, they make changes which destroy the gaps of administrative and legal.

Another important conclusion of movemet of violence against woman during Gezi Park Actions on social media, is lack of education. On the one hand, applications should be mad efor preventing these kind of crimes which are made with social media, on the other hand, children and teenagers should be instructed for equality of women and men. Everyone like mother, father and government officials have roles for this.

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SOSYAL MEDYA VE KADIN: GEZİ PARKI EYLEMLERİ SIRASINDA TWİTTER'DA YAPILAN KADINA ŞİDDET

Özet: Bu çalışmada yeni iletişim teknolojileri ve internet medyasında yaşanan gelişmeler sonucunda son yılların en popüler mecrası olan sosyal medyada “kadına şiddet” konusu incelenmiştir. Sosyal medya dünyanın en özgür mecralarından biri olarak sınırsız iletişim imkânı sunmaktadır. Sınırsız iletişim bazı durumlarda özgürlüğün suiistimal edilmesine neden olmaktadır. Manevi değerlerin zedelenmesine sebep olan bu suiistimler arasında kadına yönelik şiddetin de payı büyüktür. Kadına yönelik fiziki şiddetin sanal ortamlarda yaşanması bireylerin bilinç altlarında saklı tuttukları bu konunun açığa çıkmasına neden olmaktadır. Bireyler bilinç altlarında saklı tuttukları kadına şiddete yönelik eylemleri sosyal medyanın özgürlüğü sayesinde sanal ortamlara taşımaktadır. Araştırmanın ilk bölümünde gündem belirleme aracı olarak sosyal medya ve medyada toplumsal cinsiyet temsilleri konuları ile ilgili literatür araştırması yapılmıştır. İkinci bölümde Twitter adlı sosyal medya platformunda Gezi Parkı Eylemleri sırasında yaşanan “kadına şiddet” konusu incelenmiştir. Araştırma kapsamında Gezi Parkı Eylemlerinin yoğun yaşandığı 31 Mayıs 2013 ve 30 Haziran 2013 tarihleri arasında kadına yönelik yapılan şiddet olayları araştırılmış ve konunun sosyal medyada ki işleniş analiz edilmiştir. Olay araştırma tasarım yöntemi ile (qualitative case study method) gerçekleştirilen araştırmada bulgular, araştırma süresi boyunca sosyal ağ Twitter’da yazılan Tweetlerin kayıt altına alınması ve kodlanması ile derlenmiştir. Yapılan araştırma sonunda Gezi Parkı Eylemleri sırasında Twitter aracılığı yapılan kadına yönelik şiddet beş farklı başlık ve olayda gruplandırılmıştır. Twitter’da atılan ve kadınlara yönelik şiddet içeren mesajların başörtülü kadınlara yönelik saldırı teşebbüsleri, polis tacizi iddiası, Kabataş saldırısı, Erdoğan ve Korel örnekleri üzerinden analiz edildiği araştırmada toplumun sosyal medya aracılığı ile bu mesajlara olan tepkisi de araştırılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonunda Twitter adlı sosyal medya ağı aracılığı ile atılan hakaret ve şiddet içerikli mesajların önlenmesine yönelik öneriler verilmiş ve profesyonellere sosyal medyanın denetlenmesi ile ilgili bir eylem planı sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Sosyal Medya, Twitter, Kadına Şiddet, Gezi Parkı Eylemleri