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Environment and Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Environmental News in Turkish Media

Çevre ve Medya: Türk Basınında Yayımlanan Çevre Haberlerinin Eleştirel Söylem Analizi

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## ABSTRACT

Environmental problems have gained significance over the last decades. Most people have become aware of environmental issues through the media. The aim of this study is to analyze media representations of environmental issues in selected newspapers. The starting point of this research is mainly based on analyzing environmental news, therefore, newspapers and environmental journalism. The analysis is conducted via a qualitative research method: Teun van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). There are 15 newspapers' web pages selected and they are classified as "national newspapers" and "local newspapers". They are "*Hürriyet*", "*Milliyet*" and "*Sözcü*" as the national newspapers, and "*Olay*", "*Yeni Asır*" and "*Taka*" as the local newspapers. In addition to news selected according to keywords, news stories about selected environmental cases are analyzed in national newspapers. Corpus construction is employed as the data collection process. The results suggest that there is a difference in the ways news are handled among selected newspapers. Furthermore, it suggests that environmental news are problematic in terms of the criteria of environmental journalism.

**Keywords:** Global Warming, Water Pollution, Air Pollution, Climate Change, Hydroelectric Power Plant, Nuclear Energy, Greenhouse Gas, Environmental Journalism, Critical Discourse Analysis, Environmental Pollution, Ozone Layer Depletion

## ÖZET

Çevre sorunları son yıllarda büyük önem kazanmaya başlamıştır. Çoğu insan medya aracılığıyla çevresel sorunların farkına varmaya başlamıştır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, seçilen gazetelerde çevresel sorunlara ilişkin medya temsillerini analiz etmektir. Bu araştırmanın başlangıç noktası esas olarak çevre haberlerini, dolayısıyla gazeteleri ve çevre haberciliğini analiz etmeye dayanmaktadır. Analiz, nitel bir araştırma yöntemi olan Teun van Dijk'in Eleştirel Söylem Analizi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. İncelenmek üzere 6 gazetenin internet sayfaları seçilmiş ve bunlar "ulusal gazeteler" ile "yerel gazeteler" olarak sınıflandırılmıştır. Ulusal gazeteler olarak "Hürriyet", "Milliyet" ve "Sözcü", yerel gazeteler olarak "Olay", "Yeni Asır" ve "Taka" seçilmiştir. Anahtar kelimelere göre belirlenen haberlere ek olarak, çevresel sorunlar içeren örnek olaylara ilişkin haberler de ulusal gazetelerde analiz edilmiştir. Veri toplama yöntemi olarak derlem (corpus) kullanılmıştır. Sonuçlar, seçilmiş gazeteler arasında haberlerin ele alınış biçimlerine dair bir fark olduğunu göstermektedir. Ayrıca, çevre haberlerinin ele alınış biçimlerinin çevre haberciliğinin temel kriterleri açısından sorunlu olduğu vurgulanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Küresel Isınma, Su Kirliliği, Hava Kirliliği, İklim Değişikliği, Hidroelektrik Santral, Nükleer Enerji, Sera Gazı, Çevre Haberciliği, Eleştirel Söylem Analizi, Çevre Kirliliği, Ozon Tabakasının İncelmesi

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study was to understand the structure and adequacy of newspapers in terms of their approaches on environmental issues. The thesis aims examining the journalistic practices of Turkish newspapers on environmental news coverage.

Media's key role on raising the public awareness on issues increases day by day. Citizens use the media to get informed on issues that are not experienced directly. As Walter Lippmann puts it succinctly almost a hundred years ago, pictures in our heads about the issues are created by the images provided by the media (Lippmann, 1922). Newspapers are one of the main sources of news we read every day. Newspapers' discourses on each issue including environment become important, because those discourses affect citizens' viewpoints on those issues. As Campa suggests, newspaper coverage has an effect on the behavior of citizens and firms. She states that regularity of press coverage on shaming plants causes to better environmental regulations and contribute to the reduction of hazardous toxic substances (Campa, 2018).

At the beginning of this research process, an interview with Ömer Madra -who is an author, academician, journalist, and radio programmer- was conducted on environment and environmental news. In the interview he emphasized the lack of interest about the environmental issues on the public agenda. He specifically underlined the significance of environmental journalism on the path of incoming environmental disasters (Madra, 2018).

Although there are some studies about environment and media in Turkey, they are not sufficient (Özmen, 2011, Şahin & Üzelgün, 2016). In addition to a lack of qualified environmental journalism, there is also a lack of academic interest on environment and media. This study aims at also to fill this gap.

In the first chapter of this thesis, a detailed literature review has been conducted on the subject. First of all, the concept of environment was defined and its reflections in the 21st century were reviewed. Then environmental politics has been investigated both in the world and in Turkey. Starting from this point, the research also focused on the notion of environmental activism which was seen as an influential factor while examining the environmental issues.

After this, major environmental problems we are facing currently on a global scale were mentioned. Types of environmental pollution were explained for the purpose of clarifying them scientifically.

Subsequently, relationship between media and environment was explored. Different approaches to the notion of environment in media studies were examined in depth by referring to studies which used different research methods. Significance of researches on environmental issues was emphasized by the literature review. The current status of environmental journalism was also investigated for the intention of revealing its strengths and weaknesses.

In the second chapter, methodology of this research was explained. Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis was used in this study because of its holistic structure on examining the discourses of newspapers. The discourse analysis allows the researcher to obtain a comprehensive and meaningful picture on environmental issues. Apart from defining van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis in detail, the reasons for employing it as the research method were also given in this chapter.

The third chapter of the thesis analyzes the news stories according to Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis method. Each news story about environmental problems was analyzed in detail, focusing on macro and micro structures.

In the following chapter, findings obtained from the news analysis were clarified and discussed. A detailed evaluation and discussion about the analysis was made based upon the discourse analysis' findings.

In the conclusion chapter, major findings discussed first, and then evaluations were made in general. The structural problems of environmental journalism were also stressed.

## **1. A THEORETICAL BACKGROUND ON MEDIA AND ENVIRONMENT**

In this section, a conceptual frame will be defined about environment and its relationship with media. After mentioning the notion of environment; historical development of environmental politics, environmental activism, current environmental problems, relationship of environment and media and environmental journalism will be defined. Furthermore, a literature review on the previous researches about environmental news will be given below.

### **1.1. Defining Environment**

Environment is defined as; the complex of physical, chemical, and biotic factors (such as climate, soil, and living things) that act upon an organism or an ecological community and ultimately determine its form and survival in Merriam-Webster dictionary (Merriam-Webster). Even in the simplest form of definition we can see that its significance is strongly related to living things. Etymologically, the word environment comes from a French word *environ*. It means *to surround, to enclose*. However there is not a consensus on the meaning of the notion, environment.

As Barry suggests, in modern social theory and everyday language, there is a tendency to associate environment with *natural* (Barry, 2007). There are various meanings of environment including from surroundings, climate, circumstances, positions, locality and attitude to conditions of life or growth. While sometimes it is used as a synonym of nature, sometimes it is used equivalent to non-human world. Barry points out the difficulty in distinguishing *environment* from *nature*. Nevertheless in the context of social theory, according to him, it is a must to distinguish them from each other while critically analyzing the notions (Barry, 2007). Human beings are culturally transformed -still in progress- from passive living beings into influential and active species to their surroundings/environments. Along with the industrial and technological developments people inconsiderately began to harm the environment due to self-oriented reasons. Economic development

was on top of every other concern on the agenda. A chance to get wealthier has always been a top priority compared to other problems such as those related to social sensitivity. In addition to industrial and technological developments which are considered as positive impacts, humans' behavior towards environment can be considered mostly destructive due to the observable adverse change in environment. Environment cannot be considered only as a local subject; on the contrary it is global in terms of its sphere of influence. Consequences of environmental problems do not have definite boundaries moreover they are inclined to increase the range of the influenceable area. An environmental problem that takes place in a specific geography tends to have successive effects. One problem causes another problem and postponing taking measures for a problem leads to another problem. It could turn into a highly influential problem affecting the whole region and depending on the problem, whole world. Environmental science deals with the environmental issues and has a wide scope that investigates the conservation of nature, natural resources, biological diversity, control of environmental pollution, stabilization of human population and environment, social issues in relation with environment and renewable energy systems (Environment and Ecology).

The reason of mentioning this branch of science is its importance due to the environmental problems we are currently facing. Environmental scientists/engineers should be the authorities to contact while conducting a research or publishing news on this matter. Lack of scientific oriented news could mislead and misinform the audience. With unauthorized sourced news in such a vital issue, the problem might lose its significance and integrity in public. Therefore the measures to be taken about a problem could be postponed moreover be ignored by the authorities considering the significance of nation's verdict on legislators. Environmental problems are considered as negligible problems from past to present generally by the authorities. Non-governmental or voluntary organizations/movements were the initiators of environmental movements due to environmental sensitivities.

Legislative efforts took place following these independent movements. Most countries waited for worldwide statutory obligations to take legal actions against environmental problems.

## **1.2. Environment as an Issue in the 21st Century**

Environment has currently become a significant notion in humanity-oriented and political concerns. Since 1960s, it increasingly turned into an everyday topic. It has become a prior issue to discuss among governments and scientists. Media is one of the leading reasons of why environmental issues have become important and turned into phenomena since 1960s. Ubiquity of mass mediated communication forms acted as a catalyst in this sense. Visual and print media and new digital communication tools were able to present environmental issues to public and political agenda. However, humans tend to react only when they face a catastrophic disaster considering the previous events about environment. Due to most environmental problems' prolonged effects and low visibility, it is underestimated by the governments and the public sphere. Raising the awareness of the public on this matter did not happen -still not happening- quickly enough (Hansen & Cox, *The Routledge Handbook of Environment and Communication*, 2015).

Scholars utter that the natural environment will be facing the extinction if current ecological trends continue and maintain destructing the environment in the 21st century. They predict that the current environmental conditions will designate the future in terms of politics, education and technology. Weizsacker calls this period; the century of environment. In Weizsacker's words, *Earth Politics* can save the future by radical transformations in the current situation (Munshi, 2000). Governments will be forced to shape their agendas in this direction. Environment will most likely be the key factor in shaping the future. Unless there is not a voluntary effort by the power elites about environment, a compulsory reaction is expected considering the ongoing conditions.

Noam Chomsky, a well known scholar and intellectual mentions the significance of environmental problems, in one of his speeches at the University of North Carolina in 2010. He argues how big the current global environmental problem is. He underlines that ignoring the current environment-oriented problem may cause to catastrophic disasters in the near future. According to Chomsky, United Nations Climate Change Conference in 2010 was totally a disaster. The emerging economies did not want to be held responsible for currently rich and developed countries' environmental destructions due to their effort on economic growth. Inequity was emerging countries' basic defense strategy against environmental legislative regulations (Chomsky, 2010). Instead of forcing the countries for environmental regulations, countries themselves should volunteer to take legal and social actions. However, drastic measures do not show up instinctively. Noticeable effects of environmental problems should be unfolded through media and people should be informed about what they are going to face and deal with in the near future. Otherwise, they will always find a way for dodging responsibilities. Voluntary actions have always become more permanent than obligatory actions; therefore environmental education is essential in this era.

A former US vice-president Al Gore indicates that "the green revolution is bigger than industrial revolution and happening at faster pace than digital revolution" in one of his speeches about climate change. In May 2006, a documentary is released called *An Inconvenient Truth*. In the documentary Al Gore reviews scientific opinion on climate change. Political and economical aspects of global warming are being discussed throughout the movie. The film had grossed over 24 million dollars which is the fourth highest-grossing documentary in the United States. He drew a great deal of attention to global warming with this film. Catastrophic results of global climate change are described if nothing is done against it. He was successful in raising the awareness for the possible aftermath of climate change. He played a crucial part in raising the awareness on this matter since 2007. He sees this fight against global warming as a great moral movement of

humanity. Although there were critics about him calling his arguments in the movie unscientific, he kept studying in this field consistently (Carrington, 2017).

### **1.2.1. The Global Warming 1.5°C**

On October 8th, 2018, IPCC<sup>1</sup> (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) released a special report on global warming of 1.5°C degrees Celsius in Incheon, South Korea. Global Warming of 1.5°C is a special report and its full name is: *An IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty* (IPCC). The report is based on more than 6,000 scientific studies and compiled by at least 80 of the world's top climate scientists from 40 different countries (Figueres, 2018). In 2015, governments signed the Paris agreement; the first fully legally binding international accord requiring all countries to hold global temperature rises to no more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels, with an aspiration to limit rises to 1.5°C (Harvey, 2018).

Governments which signed the Paris Agreement invited IPCC to prepare the report. Soon after that, IPCC began working on this special report. The Paris climate conference set the limit of global warming to 1.5°C rather than the previous threshold of 2°C. According to the report, limiting warming to 1.5°C is crucial and it would require an unprecedented response. In the report's "Summary for Policy Makers" section, it says that net zero emissions of carbon dioxide must reach zero by 2050 (World Meteorological

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<sup>1</sup> The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is the international body for assessing the science related to climate change. The IPCC was set up in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to provide policymakers with regular assessments of the scientific basis of climate change, its impacts and future risks, and options for adaptation and mitigation (IPCC) .

Organization, 2018). Human activities are estimated to have caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels, with a likely range of 0.8°C to 1.2°C. Global warming is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052 if it continues to increase at the current rate (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2018).

Although 1.5°C and 2°C looks pretty close, the difference between them is marginal. A half degree of warming makes a huge difference in terms of consequences. According to the United Nations Secretary-General's statement on IPCC special report on global warming, the difference in the temperature means more heat waves for tens of millions of people and a far more loss of species, increase of water scarcity in the world's most unstable regions and in Arctic ice-free summers and total wipe-outs of world's coral reefs. However the report shows that it is still possible to limit warming in the required level in case of urgent and ambitious action to cut emissions. The target is to reduce emissions by half by 2030 and reach net zero emissions by 2050. This will only be possible if the measurements are taken and considered in the governmental level (United Nations Secretary-General, 2018).

An expected short-term aftermath of global warming is climate refugees. As a consequence of global warming, natural disasters are expected to increase and force people to leave their homes. According to Alex Randall- a program manager at the Climate and Migration Coalition- in 2017, 23 million people were forced from their homes by disasters linked to weather and climate change (Randall). According to a news story published in National Geographic, climate change is expected to transform more than 143 million people into "climate migrants" escaping crop failure, water scarcity, and sea-level rise (Parker, 2018).

### **1.3. Environmental Politics**

Over the last five decades, environmental issues have begun to be considered as a vital social problem. According to Anders Hansen, public awareness and concerns about the environmental issues arose in the 1960s,

and there is a steady increase since 1980s (Hansen, *The Media and the Social Construction of the Environment*, 1991). It is arguably a new problem which people try to understand the significance of environmental issues.

Amongst the certainties of political opinion on almost every other subject, the apparently perplexing character of many environmental problems - their lack of 'fit' with conventional frameworks for thinking about politics - is very marked (Jacobs, 1999).

Environmental issues have become a distinct area in the political stages of countries. So much so that, "green politics" in other words "ecopolitics" took its part in literature. Green politics is a political ideology aiming to create an ecologically sustainable society. While placing the economic growth into the focus point of politics, ignoring ecological health is an essential problem. Political maneuvers aiming for the salvage of the day cannot be accepted according to *green* perspective. Although temporary solutions may be seen as an economic growth, long term outcomes show that the growth is actually uneconomic. What may seem like a profit will most likely turn into a permanent loss in terms of environment-related issues. Green parties which can be associated with "green politics" were born in the early 1970s and increased their reputation in 1980s. German Green Party used to be synonym with the term green politics. However, green parties are now global and active in many countries -from Germany to Taiwan, Brazil to Switzerland. In 1983, German Green Party's 28 members were elected in the parliament of West Germany. They called themselves *Die Grünen - the Greens*. They were the first group of greens made entrance into a national parliament. They pioneered the green movement in the political stage worldwide. It was a new alternative political movement which could be adopted by other countries. They also attracted notice by using simple and direct language instead of old fashioned politicians' evasive and ostentatious language; striking number of women in leading positions instead of male-dominant conventional parties and wearing casual clothes instead of suits and ties (Spretnak & Capra, 1984). There are four key principles for green politics

announced by German Greens: Ecology, social responsibility, grass roots democracy and nonviolence. The Greens also claimed being in front rather than left or right in terms of their stance in the parliament (Torgerson, 1999). Their difference from conventional parties was their approach to the problem. They proposed an integrated approach on the current issue which includes intertwined ecological, political and economic crises. They were aware of the fact that only one of the problems cannot be solved without solving the others. This brought a new perspective into political stage over the last three decades. Capra and Spretnak suggest that the first step in overcoming this crisis is to recognize a new paradigm-a new perspective of reality. They associated the emergence of Green politics in many countries as a part of this new perspective-vision. It is assumed as an ecological, holistic and feminist movement transcends over conventional, old political framework (Spretnak & Capra, 1984).

UN's first major environmental conferences were held in Stockholm, in 1972. The conference can be considered as a milestone in the international environmental politics. A disparity between developing and developed countries arose. Developing countries' allegations against developed countries' policies was the starting point of this disparity (United Nations, 1972).

Environmental problems' appearance in governmental agendas was accepted to be based on the *Brundtland Report*. The report built on the achievements of Stockholm Conference. Brundtland Report was published by the *World Commission on Environment and Development* in 1987. The report was named as *Our Common Future*. The report mainly suggests that the economic development and environment are in a strong relationship with each other and they both depend on each other. The notion of *sustainable development*<sup>2</sup> was defined for the first time in this report (World Commission

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<sup>2</sup>**Sustainable development** is a concept that appeared for the first time in 1987 with the publication of the Brundtland Report, warning of the negative environmental consequences

on Environment and Development, 1987). After the Brundtland Report, more reports, conferences, conventions and agreements were held.

In 1992, UN Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit) took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It is known as *Earth Summit* at that time which later be called the *Rio Conference*. Earth Summit's principle themes were environment and sustainable development. Considering the scope and outputs of this UN conference, it was highly remarkable. The conference hosted thousands of journalists and millions of people heard about it. Three major agreements appeared as the outcome of this conference. Rio Declaration, which is a series of principles that define rights and responsibilities of the countries. A non-binding action plan called "Agenda 21" was produced as a result of this summit. It suggests a balanced relationship between economic development and environmental protection. It is widely accepted as a constitution about sustainability by authorities. The third one is the Statement of Forest Principles, which suggests a sustainable management of forests globally (United Nations).

In 1997, Kyoto protocol was signed by many countries. This protocol mainly focused on the strict stabilization of greenhouse gases. The protocol forced the world's leading economies to have strict limitations on the level of their greenhouse gas emissions. Mandatory targets are determined on the levels of their emissions. However, commitments for these target levels about emissions varied from countries to countries (United Nations). Economic and political conditions of the countries varied and have become the determining factors for them unless these levels were the objects at issue by means of equitability.

In 2002, World Summit on Sustainable Development was carried out in Johannesburg with the topic of international solidarity on environmental issues. In 2012, The Doha Climate Gateway, United Nations Climate Change Conference was carried in Doha, Qatar (United Nations).

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of economic growth and globalization, which tried to find possible solutions to the problems caused by industrialization and population growth(acciona).

Among every discussion being made about environmental politics, a suspicious characteristic appears on the policy area of environment. Humphrey states that there is a *rational irrationality* which serves for the benefits of politicians and it is a virtual win-win situation. He argues that public asks politicians to act in favor of environmental issues unless they do not really want them to take action according to several surveys. His findings show that people may state they are willing to pay to reduce the damaging effects but when a policy is in action about climate change they are not really willing to pay for it. Political parties see this as an opportunity to gain more votes by only mentioning the issue but not taking a real action with consequences (Rollinson, 2010).

In order to respond to consequences of political actions they are affected, people tend to gather and act collectively. Lobbying allows individuals to put pressure on their governments. Environmental lobbies or green lobby groups have the ability to force their governments on environmental policies such as increasing taxes on pollution. Lobbying activities may differ in every country according to their social dynamics. Although environmental lobbies, NGOs, or pressure groups have problems such as lack of organization and non-mediated demanding to decision makers they are undoubtedly one of the most effective factor in this context.

U.K. can be accepted as a pioneer country in terms of its self awareness in the context of environmental politics. It is necessary to mention U.K. while examining an environment related subject. They implemented the first legally binding unconditional national legislation about environment after all. Environment has become a distinctive policy field in public and political agenda only after 1970's in U.K. Historically, U.K.'s political attention on environmental issues dates back to 19th century under public health and sanitation and the amenity movement categories. 1970's and 1980's have become a peak in the level of awareness of environmental issues with the help of developments in environmental science and environmental lobbying in the U.K. These developments pioneered the greening of political

parties evidently. Parties have begun to a new phase of structural transformation regarding their traditional policy, rhetoric and ideologies (Godfrey, 2012). In 1990, U.K.'s three main political parties; Conservative, Labor and Liberal Democrats published Environment White Papers which aim to create a significant framework for creating and enhancing the things nature presents us for free according to Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (U.K. Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, 2010). The publications were *This Common Heritage*, *An Earthy Chance* and *What Price Our Planet?* respectively.

Labour Party's contributions in the agenda of environmental problems from 1997 until 2010 are memorable. In 2001, Climate Change Levy was brought to agenda which is a tax on reducing the emissions. It was brought to non-domestic users in U.K. After that, in 2008 world's first legally binding unconditional national legislation has come into force. It is one of the most ambitious environmental/climate policies on a global scale. Main principle of the legislation was to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The country legally confirms to cut greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050 from the levels observed in 1990. U.K. has come to a leading position among developed countries promoting them to take political actions in climate change. Labour and Conservative parties are committed to constant economic growth which makes their thoughts on environment problematic in the U.K. It is expected to see materialist goals from them even though they have a convincing green party rhetoric. Parties' economic growth and increasing consumption goals rank higher than their environmental goals in their agendas. They collide in terms of their aims. Therefore, "rational irrationality" can be observed in every country which is committed to the economic growth.

### **1.3.1. Environmental Politics in Turkey**

Turkey is a developing nation with economic development oriented policies. Country's primary objective can be accepted as having a more

developed economy. Pace of its changing climate policies do not seem enough compared to transformation of international regime. Over the past 20 years, there have always been some problems on country's climate change policies. Importance given to climate change policies could not catch the importance given by developed nations. They are postponed or not cared enough. Between the years 1990 and 2013 Turkey has the highest increase rate in emissions among Annex I countries (Turhan, Mazlum, Şahin, Şorman, & Gündoğan, 2016). Annex I countries are OECD (The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) members with developed countries and countries with economies in transition in UNFCCC (United Nations Framework of Climate Change Convention) (United Nations, 2014) . Turkey has 110.4% increase in total Greenhouse Gas Emissions between the years last mentioned. In 2005, along with Kyoto Protocol's entry into force, climate change became a visible topic in policy agenda. Turkey became a party to the Kyoto Protocol in 2009.

There are some theories suggesting that wealthier nations are more concerned than the poorer or developing nations about environmental quality. This can be linked with their economic development plans as mentioned above. Economically poorer or developing nations consider this injustice according to wealthier nations' former actions effecting the environment. They assert that wealthier nations used the environment without having strict limitations, therefore they transformed into wealthier nations. A link between wealth and environmental concern can easily be observed according to this argument. However sustainable development is presented as a solution to the problematic equation of wealth and environmental concern. Assumption of their contrariwise relation may no longer be a problem on account of the fact that both can be taken care of and be solved.

Starting from 1980s and early 1990s in crowded cities like Istanbul and Ankara, air has become visibly more polluted. On the other hand, the Black Sea in the northern region and Bosphorus strait measured as the two most polluted body of water in whole Europe. Because of the high trafficking

rates across these bodies of water, pollution rates increased constantly. Animals in these polluted geographies are also badly affected. In relation to Turkey's policies for future economic development plans; hydroelectric power plants, mining industries and construction industries have increased rapidly and reached to an immense sizes. Directly proportional to this growth, pollution has become more visible and tangible in the country.

In his research, Yavaş analyzed the approaches of Turkish political parties on global environmental problems. Content analyses is conducted on the themes of “climate change”, “global warming” and “ozone layer depletion” and he concludes that Turkish political parties do not pay enough attention on the mentioned issues. In their political party programs environmental concerns play a weak part and should be changed immediately considering the current increasing global environmental problems (Yavaş, 2011).

#### **1.4. Environmental Activism**

Environmentalism can be described broadly as a philosophy, ideology and social movement regarding the environmental concerns such as the protection and improvement of the health of the environment. Environmentalism can be associated with social movements aiming to have an influence in the political processes concerning the protection of environment via lobbying, activism or education.

There are two types of pressure groups to be mentioned: Sectional or private interest groups and promotional or public interest groups. Former pressure groups represent the interest of certain sections of society, and the latter are concerned with the promotion of particular causes or ideas. According to Mark Wilson, social movements and pressure groups should not be confused with each other although they are related. Social movements have been described as collective endeavors to promote change in any direction and by any means (Wilson, 2014).

Over the past decades, in addition to governments, research institutions and corporations, the number of citizen-organized activist groups has arisen significantly. It is estimated that there are over 100.000 environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for environmental protection (Wapner, 1996, s. 1-17). Lobbying and activism are mostly related with the environmental NGOs (nongovernmental organizations). In addition to environmental education, environmental NGOs aim to make a difference in the current problems of environmental politics. However environmental NGOs have always been a topic of discussion for the power elites regarding the risk of a financial loss because most of the environmental regulations are strongly related with the new investments.

Gabriel Ignatow mentions that environmental activism is thought to be associated with local resistance cases against transnational corporations and the diffusion of global environmentalist ideas, practices and regulations to those local areas (Ignatow, 2008).

Wapner states that nonstate-oriented politics do actually make a difference in the political arena. They affect the world environmental affairs although there are some doubts about its influence. Paul Wapner argues that transnational environmental groups contribute to addressing global environmental problems by enhancing world-wide concern for environment. Greenpeace, one of the most well-known trans-national NGOs, disseminates an ecological sensibility which is genuinely important in political act. Greenpeace divided environmental problems into four different categories: toxic substances, energy and atmosphere, nuclear issues and ocean and terrestrial ecology (Wapner, 1996, s. 41-71). They have project coordinators, regional and national campaigners and volunteers which makes it thousands of people throughout the world. They gained a considerable recognition with their protests in the world. Media became a catalyst in their growing reputation throughout the years of environmental campaigns.

On 30 September 1969, Harold Wilson, the Prime Minister of U.K. delivered a speech focusing the issue of environment for the first time in a

conference. Along with the prime minister's speech environmental concerns settled to the center of British society's agenda. Also the Queen's speech involved the notion of environment for the first time in 1970 which the Queen has a respectable amount of influence on public and political agenda. The Department of the Environment has established and *The Ecologist* magazine had founded in 1970 by Edward Goldsmith. The Ecologist magazine asserts that they are setting the environmental agenda since 1970. Their initial aim was raising public awareness about the impact of society on natural environment and the outcomes for the society in turn (the ecologist). Their mission is slowly transforming from diagnosing the environmental problems - which was crucial back in the 1970s- to finding solutions to them. In this decade, first ever international environmental conference took place in Stockholm in 1972. 1970s are named as the "decade of the environment" considering these instances. The importance given to environment had an upward tendency among public since World War II/post-war period. Environmental awareness increased gradually between the years 1945 and 1975 and had a rapid increase after this period to-date considering the global phenomena about the environmental issues. Starting from 1960s more radical groups emerged condemned not only the environment but also the public. Their aggressive attitude towards problems did not really help them in collaborating with public. At that time, mainstream media were the only way of conveying news to public and the public's thoughts on the issues were shaped by them unlike now. Technological advancements-such as social media- transformed the way of reaching to news and shaping the agenda. In the history there are numerous incidents of environmental protests. Because of certain radical tendencies on the issue, it did not become successful in terms of increasing the environmental awareness among public. Attitude towards the issue is determined by the approach chosen.

#### **1.4.1. Environmental Activism in Turkey**

Globalization processes have impacted the relationship between environmental activism and politics according to social scientists. Globally accepted environmental knowledge have employed in the periphery. Transnational corporations based in developing countries encountered resistance by local movements. A survival instinct can be observed in some local resistance cases against massive corporations. Rather than the level of environmental awareness among people, a self defense mechanism can be the issue. Environmental activism instances in developing countries are thought to be influenced from flows of information spreading from global to periphery (Ignatow, 2008). Ignatow also mentions that environmental activism in developing countries -such as Turkey- mostly shaped by the politics and activism of developed countries through global media and global networks of nongovernmental organizations.

Awareness of environmental problems actually is not a new phenomenon in Turkey. Major environmental problems that took media attention date back to the early 1990s. Seeds of these environmental demonstrations are rooted back to *Gökova Thermal Power Plant Protests* which took place by the locals of region with their traditional clothes against a thermal power plant construction, in 1984. This protest can be stated as the milestone of Turkey's environmental resistance history. Construction of the thermal power plant was a necessity according to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing because of the economic reasons. The women from the surrounding villages took part in this protest and they became the media-face of demonstrations. Main focus of the media was women on the news coverage.

However, *Bergama Gold Mine Resistance* in İzmir can be stated as the first resistance story to draw a significant media attention to an environmental issue like this. Protesters were also peasants like in Gökova who tried to protect their own environment and the women were also the faces of this protest. The protest took place on 15 November 1996 for the first

time. It became a symbol in Turkey and in the world due to protest's structure. It is also called a self-activity. A documentary which includes almost the same process and aftermath from New Zealand triggered the residents to protest on this environmental problem. Mayor of Bergama gathered everyone and called academics to inform local residents about the possible aftermath of this construction. The resistance can be seen as a victory on behalf of the environmental politics in Turkey's history.

Another influential environmental case is the *Gezi Park Protests*. It was an environmental protest which took place in İstanbul which initially sparked against the urban development plan in Istanbul's Taksim Gezi Park on 27 May, 2013. Protest immediately transformed into a civil unrest. Demonstrations spread to whole country and became nationwide. An environmental protest turned into a protest against government about the freedom of speech, public's concern about their civil rights and illegitimate environmental projects. The close relationship between the environmental issues and politics can easily be observed in this example. Environmental problems cannot be observed in-depth without mentioning the political landscape of the country at issue.

The last major environmental issue to mention in Turkey is *Cerattepe Case*. The field in question is situated in Artvin. Cerattepe Case is mentioned as the Turkey's largest environmental case. Demonstrations took place against a mining company which is known by its close relationship to present ruling party. Company's purpose was to mine raw materials such as gold and copper. Due to the dangers of this process, local people began protesting against this company. To mine gold, a cyanide solution is needed which is one of the most toxic elements for humans when it is mixed to soil. The case has gone viral through the court process and demonstrations. The future of this case is still uncertain and still seems to be kept on the agenda.

In the 1980s and 1990s nongovernmental organizations such as Greenpeace and other international environmental groups have become active in Turkey. In the late 1990s, the notion of environmentalism had become

institutionalized in the political arena. For some of the most active environmental organizations in Turkey :( see Appendix A, page 141)

## **1.5. Current Environmental Problems on a Global Scale**

Human beings were always in need and dependent to nature. Environmental problems are increasing day by day in parallel with societal and economic developments since the industrial revolution. Current environmental problems on a global scale:

### **1.5.1. Climate Change and Air Pollution**

Polluted air requires a long period of time to recover. Air pollution occurs mostly due to anthropogenic sources such as industrial and engine vehicle fumes. Main problem is overloading the atmosphere and oceans with carbon. Unfortunately, there is excessive amount of carbon in the atmosphere now. CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations are increasing by burning fossil fuels, deforestation caused by agriculture and industrial activities. It is known that climate change and air pollution are strongly related. Traditional air pollutants (APs) and greenhouse gases (GHGs) may cause to environmental impacts by interacting physically and chemically. They both have common sources. To be specific, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is an important GHG, basically be produced with burning fossil fuels. It is also a main source for some air pollutants (Bytnerowicz, Omasa, & Paoletti, 2007). However carbon overloading is not the only air pollution type. There are six main air pollutants according to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)<sup>3</sup> which are known as "criteria air pollutants". These pollutants are:

- Ground Level Ozone: The Ozone molecule (O<sub>3</sub>) is known for its harms for air quality outside the ozone

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<sup>3</sup> Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): An agency that declares their protect human health and environment

layer. Ground level ozone (bad ozone) is not emitted directly into air. It is the result of chemical reactions of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) under sunlight. NO<sub>x</sub> and VOC are emitted through motor vehicle exhaust, gasoline vapors, chemical solvent etc. (United States Environmental Protection Agency).

- **Particulate Matter:** It is also known as particle pollution. It is defined as the mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets that get into the air. PM particles are formed as a result of chemical reactions of pollutants. It can be harmful and causes serious health effects when inhaled (United States Environmental Protection Agency).
- **Carbon Monoxide:** It is an odorless and colorless gas which can be harmful when inhaled. Machinery that burn fossil fuels such as cars, trucks and other vehicles are the main sources of CO emission to atmosphere (United States Environmental Protection Agency).
- **Lead:** It is a naturally occurring element which can be found in earth's crust. It can be toxic for living creatures. It can be found in the air, soil and the water (United States Environmental Protection Agency).
- **Sulfur Dioxide:** It is in the group of gases called sulfur oxides (SO<sub>x</sub>). SO<sub>2</sub> results from the burning of sulfur or materials containing sulfur. All of these SO<sub>x</sub> gases are harmful to human but SO<sub>2</sub> has a greater concern (United States Environmental Protection Agency).
- **Nitrogen Dioxide:** It is in the group of gases called nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>). It primarily gets in the air from

burning of fuel. Emissions of cars, trucks, buses and power plants form NO<sub>2</sub> in the air.

### **1.5.2. Deforestation**

Forests/woodlands create oxygen and seriously help to manage temperature and precipitation. In addition to acting as biodiversity reserves, they keep carbon out of atmosphere which is vital for many of the present environmental problem. Particularly in the tropics, wild forests are being destroyed due to food, materials and search for new places for construction purposes. Almost one third of the planet's land is covered by woodlands. Tropics consist about 15 percent of the Earth's woodland.

### **1.5.3. Water Pollution**

It is explained as any chemical, physical or biological change in the quality of water in a harmful way. It affects living things by drinking or using contaminated water. It is usually caused by anthropogenic sources. It has serious health effects on humans.

### **1.5.4. Soil Pollution**

It is a part of land degradation and mainly caused by anthropogenic or naturally altered chemicals in the soil. Industrial activities, agricultural activities, waste disposal, oil spilling accidents and acid rains are the main causes of soil pollution. It has long term as well as short term results on human health.

### **1.5.5. Overpopulation**

Rapid growth of population leads to a greater pressure on essential natural resources. It is one of the driving forces of environmental problems. Demands on the natural resources increase proportional to the growth of the population.

## **1.6. Media and Environment**

Environmental issues should be studied in relation to media and communication to decipher current problematic situation. Environmental issues are having trouble to take place in media outlets therefore a respectable amount of problems are not recognized in the public although they require a detailed attention on them. The best way to find solutions for environmental problems will be possible by drawing attention on them via media. Sometimes even a problem that has a vital consequence can fade away over time due to lack of attention in public sphere. There is already a disbelief in the public about the potential aftermath of environmental problems. Hansen mentions that communication is necessary for recognition of environmental issues in the public. Political and public agenda will adopt the problem only if media cover the situation tightly and appropriately (Hansen & Cox, *The Routledge Handbook of Environment and Communication*, 2015).

Media are considered to be playing a key role to raise the awareness of the public about specific subjects. Existing environmental issues have begun to rise since the industrial progress, even though media had constantly ignored the phenomena. A wide range of spectrum exists in today's agenda focusing on the environment from global warming to all specific kinds of pollutions and to governments' environmental policies. In addition to this, media have an undisputable influence on people's behaviors and reactions whether directly or indirectly. According to Hannigan, society's perceptions, decisions and actions are influenced by media coverage in general and especially on environmental protection (Hannigan, *Environmental Sociology*, 2006). Researches have been conducted on environmental issues mostly circled around the notion of climate change especially in the last couple decades. Popularity of the notion, climate change designated the tendency of topics in this direction. However environmental issues/problems should be considered as a whole in terms of their interrelated consequences.

Dealing with the relationship of media and environment -rising phenomenon of last decades- seems to be in need to recall the notion of

mediatization. Mediatization is a concept which is used to describe one of the four meta-processes that shapes the modernity. As a result of changes and developments in media, history has been transformed. Mediatization occurs in almost every part of societal spheres. According to Krotz, these four meta-processes are: Globalization, individualization, commercialization and mediatization (Krotz, 2007). These meta-processes are to describe developments in this changing world in a new, non-traditional way. Along with the intervention of media, the concepts we used to know roughly began to reshape. Changes and developments in the media made people more dependent on it and began creating its own rules while conducting the news requested as a part of their business. The way in which the news is transmitted became more important than the news itself. Media created its own formats and changed the way it is presented rather than suiting itself to demands. Although the quantity of the news has increased by means of technological improvements, the quality is a matter of discussion among scholars.

Schulz defines the processes of social change as extension, substitution, amalgamation and accommodation. Media extended our limits in human communication. It is substituted partly or completely with social activities and institutions. Media and non-media activities merge and become amalgamated. Along with the increasing importance of media, social actors needed to adapt media and accommodate. These processes make it easier to conceive the significance of mediatization by all means (Schulz, 2004). Furthermore, media logic is an important factor in mediatization. Media logic as a concept is first mentioned by Altheide and Snow. They define this concept as a form of communication. It is a format that organizes materials, presenting styles, focus on a specific behavior and the grammar of media communication (Altheide & Snow, 1979). Mediatization of institutions such as politics and religion is rather different than the mediatization of environmental issues. Politics and religion are fundamental institutions which make them more difficult or - to say takes more time - to mediatize. Their

steady structures cause their adaptation processes to become slower. On the other hand, environmental issues began gaining public attention broadly simultaneously with the extensive media coverage. Environmental problems became well known through mediatization. Brett Hutchins and Libby Lester argue that “the environmental movement has little choice but to engage with major news media outlets.” Without the widespread awareness created by news media coverage, environmentalists’ concerns do not gain legitimacy. Therefore, to reach their goals, environmentalists must deal with the media (Lester, 2006). Environmental activists needed media help from the beginning to achieve their goals. This has made environmentalism very much depended on media coverage. So we can argue that environmentalism is one of the most mediatized spheres of social life.

### **1.7. Communicating Environmental Issues**

Media visibility of environmental problems is undeniably crucial. To carry an environmental problem into public or political agenda, media coverage is a necessity. Especially, to show up in the governments' political agenda a maneuver is needed to be done among all those problems waiting for the line in governments' agendas. It is very likely to hear nothing about a serious issue when there is no any media coverage. Environmental Reporting Guidelines of Japan's Ministry of Environment defines environmental reporting as:

Environmental reporting is, regardless of its name or disclosure media, to promote communication of organizations, to fulfill its accountability regarding environmental efforts in their activities, and to provide useful information to decision making of interested parties (Ministry of the Environment (Japan Government), March 2004).

According to the definition of above, environmental reporting has a crucial significance in today's media. Quality of the environmental reporting determines the perspectives of governments and societies on environmental

issues therefore shape the public and governmental agenda. The way a news is reported on an environmental issue can transform the issue into either a hoax or a problem. First, environmental reporting is accepted to be seen in American mass media. When the book "*Silent Spring*" is published it is triggered the American society's perception on ecological problems. The book is regarded as a milestone in this manner (Marukatat, 1991). The book mentions the environmental risks of pesticides and the influence of chemical industries on policy actions (Boykoff, 2009). Environmental reporting is shaped significantly after the release of this book. In her book "*Selling Science: How The Press Covers Science And Technology*" Dorothy Nelkin looks at the reasons behind the increasing press coverage of science and technology. She points at the significance of scientists in the media (Nelkin, 1987). Quality of the environmental news is critical considering the increasing importance of the environment related issues. However it is not quite possible to address them scientifically neither as quality news nor poor quality news. Scientists' perspectives can be considered as a reference in reporting environmental news.

There is a list of factors worth mentioning while investigating the relationship between environment and communication such as: Framing, agenda-setting, priming, reporting and lobbying.

### **1.7.1. Framing studies of environmental news**

Media framing examines the way media select to report specific issues. It aims to explain the origins of the knowledge and how media chose to present it to us. Framing is defined as the conceptual structure organizing how people think (Lakoff, 2010). Robert Entman's definition of framing explains the notion clearly:

To frame is to select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation for the item described (Entman, 1993).

Framing theory's main argument is that individuals' attitudes on specific issues are a cumulative combination of their beliefs on that specific topic. It is claimed that when someone acts in a particular manner they reach their underlying beliefs and formulate their behaviors according to their combination. Also the attitudes can be influenced by external factors in terms of selecting beliefs and determining its importance. Thus, the significance of framing appears in many different ways. Political elites perceive this as a chance to use on their behalf to gain advantage (Anderson, DeGolia, & Potoski, 2013). Framing has various definitions in many different research fields. In the communication field, it can be simply described as "conceptual tools which media and individuals rely on to convey, interpret and evaluate information".

George Lakoff claims that it is not possible to avoid framing. Frames are unconscious structures in our brains while we are thinking according to researches in cognitive and brain sciences. He emphasizes that emotions are directly related to normal thought and many frame circuits have direct connections to the emotional part of the brain. Therefore frames are used in characterizing political ideologies and activate the receiver's brain unconsciously. When the frame is repeated it is more likely to be accepted by the receiver. He asserts that we suffer from the lack of ideas about the "environment". Frames related to environment are inadequate or misdirecting. For instance; the concept of *environmental action* is missing about the political action. The concept mainly focuses on individuals' responsibilities. Politics is strongly related with the concept of "environment" however it is not in the frame of environment. Framing an environmental issue is moral imperative according to Lakoff and should be framed effectively for everyone to see (Lakoff, 2010).

### **1.7.2. Agenda-setting and priming studies of environmental news**

Agenda-setting, framing and priming are interconnected in communication researches and have similar cognitive processes and effects. Weaver mentions that *first level* of agenda setting focuses on relative salience of issues and the second level examines the relative salience of attributes of issues (Weaver, 2007). Some researchers consider the second level of agenda setting equivalent to framing. Agenda-setting is a favorite topic on examining the effects of media on public opinion and government policies among researchers. Considering the importance attributed to media and its persuasiveness in mass media, agenda setting has always become a popular theory. Focusing the public attention on a specific or chosen subject is linked with the persuasiveness of agenda-setting. The theory suggests that the attention of the public on a specific issue is determined by media. According to some researches conducted on agenda-setting theory, the importance given to a specific issue by media and public agenda is strongly related. Media messages are considered highly significant on influencing people whether directly or indirectly.

Agenda-setting is being seen as a strong parameter in the researches of social sciences related to media and environment. In Routledge Handbook of Environment and Communication media, public and policy are the most observed components of agenda-setting. Analyzing environmental issues brings different categories up in addition to media, public and policy such as logs, advertising campaigns, efforts by non-governmental organizations, websites and social media. These different agenda domains about environmental issues create new areas to focus and analyze the current issues (Hansen & Cox, The Routledge Handbook of Environment and Communication, 2015).

Priming on the other hand, is defined as the effect of previous events or issues on the following reactions of individuals. In media, it is the effect of the content on individuals' later judgments or behaviors. Omnipresence of media in our everyday lives makes it a powerful and influential tool in terms

of priming, therefore in shaping our behaviors and thoughts (Bryant & Zillmann, 2008). Principle suggestion of the priming theory is exposing to visual or auditory content activates similar meanings in the memory after a short time. This leads to activation of other thoughts and therefore actions and this process goes on. This chain reaction is a cognitive process and happens unconsciously. Media's content selection activates related ideas and creates judgments according to the desired objective on individuals. People tend to use the most available information in their minds when making decisions. Agenda-setting makes the issue salient and by the help of media, priming shapes people's opinions when they are making judgments on a specific issue. Similar researches have been conducted on the relation of priming and individuals' judgments about politics.

### **1.7.3. Discourse studies on environmental news**

Environmental news became visible in the media since 1960s. Hansen states that the "environment" has become one of the main concerns of public and political agenda in the last three to four decades. Environment's visibility as an issue in the media coincides to its appearance in the agenda. (Hansen & Cox, *The Routledge Handbook of Environment and Communication*, 2015). In 1960s, which is the rise of the modern environmental movement, environmental issues have begun being one of the main discussion topics in mass media. However; environmental news coverage fully emerged in the 1990.

There have been several different approaches on examining environmental issues and environmental news. Some researchers employed content analysis method as a quantitative research method. The number of these researches has increased in 1970s. In early 1980s linguistic based media researchers had a positive effect on critical news analysis techniques. Discourse analysis is one of the main research techniques employed in this field. Discourse analysis focuses and examines the language. According to

Burke, language does not neutrally convey the issue; it shapes the views of people on world and reality (Burke, 1969). Significance of discourse analysis can be related with the controversial nature of the environmental issues. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis -which is the research method of this study-, is explained in detail in the methodology section. To give some examples on discourse analysis of environmental news; Hajer and Versteeg conducted a research on the significance of discourse analysis in the study of environmental politics. They state that the strengths of discourse analysis are its capacity to reveal the embeddedness of language in practices and its capacity to answer 'how' questions and to illuminate mechanisms (Hajer & Versteeg, 2006). Feindt and Oels published an article which aims examining the contribution of discourse analysis to environmental policy making. They conclude that discourse analysis allows studying the power effects produced by and built into environmental discourse. By way of adopting discourse analysis, marginalized environmental discourse can be underlined therefore an alternative policy option can be possible. Guofeng Wang conducted a study called "A corpus-assisted critical discourse analysis of news reporting on China's air pollution in the official Chinese English-language press". The study examines the news reports on air pollution by critical discourse analysis. It underlines the submissive role of the Chinese press under the strict censorship system of Communist Party of China (Wang, 2018).

### **1.8. Social Construction Studies of Environment**

Social construction of environmental issues shows progress according to the claims-making of social actors such as scientists, politicians, environmental activists etc. Environmental problems are considered similar to social problems. However environmental problems are mostly based on scientific findings in contrast to social problems. It is expressed that environmental problems have more imposing physical basis than social problems (Hannigan, Environmental Sociology, 2006). Environment related

issues had more or less the same path with other social problems in media and communication researches.

According to Hannigan, there are five factors for the successful construction of an environmental problem. It must have a scientific authority for the validation of its claims; advocacy of scientifically well-known people popularizes the problem and media attention in which the problem is framed, must be dramatized in highly symbolic and visual terms and finally there should be an institutional sponsor who can provide both legitimacy and continuity. (Hannigan, *Environmental Sociology*, 2006)

Environmental issues have visibly been seen in public and political agenda starting from 1960s. Rising importance of environmental issues at certain periods was a problem to analyze. Inconsistent popularity of environmental issues on public and political agenda can be explained by the immediate threatening and seriousness of the issues. Environmental concerns were never the priority in public and political agendas unless there are straightforward effects which are explained by scientists or environmental activists.

Anders Hansen states that to understand the role of the mass media in environmental issues, a constructivist framework should be adopted which recognizes the importance of cultural agents in attaching priority on some issues. Analyzing the problem as a linear developing notion without regarding cultural resonances would give inadequate results in understanding media effects on environments. He argues that in understanding the relationship of mass-media and environment, media-centeredness cause being not capable of explaining the ups and downs in concerns about environmental issues. A more holistic view of media roles is required in understanding the construction of social problems (Hansen, *The Media and the Social Construction of the Environment*, 1991).

### **1.9. Environmental Journalism**

Environmental journalism helps conveying the issues to public and political agenda. Environmental issues differentiate from daily news topics by means of its structure and require a specialized attention due to its vulnerable nature. Environmental news should be treated as a privileged subject because of its unique important position like human health's occupancy in our lives. Quality of reporting have always been an issue since environmental issues concern not only individuals but all humanity and nature.

Hannigan states that to raise the influence of environmental problems on the media agenda, five key factors can be identified. First, to gain prominence, a potential environmental problem should be represented with existing and widely known cultural concepts. Thus, the receiver will internalize the issue easier. Second; the issue should take place in the agendas of politics and science. That way the problem will be legitimized and will likely be appeared in the media. Third, Environmental problems that are represented as a "social drama" are more likely to engage the attention of the media than those that do not. For instance, environmental organizations such as Greenpeace are well-known with their successful staging morality plays in the global media. The cast in these stories changes but the story remains in the same format such as whalers, nuclear operators etc. Fourth, an environmental problem must be related to present rather than a distant future. In addition to audience, editors are more interested in an environmental problem which can be observed or felt in the present. A future problem resonates as an imaginary problem which will not affect the people in the near future. Fifth, Environmental problems should have an action agenda attached to it in international or local community level. Instead of a long term action plan, an immediate action plan should be adopted. (Hannigan, Environmental Sociology, 2006)

According to Sharon M. Friedman, event reportings in environmental disasters are problematic due to not looking at the root causes. It is criticized about its lack of depth and context because of misleading the audience.

Environmental journalism should be practiced full-time by reporters specialized on the field. Especially in developing countries, environmental journalism is being seen as an extra topic which does not require specialized reporters. Cuts in journalism staffing levels due to reducing in their revenues do not allow them to hire specialized employees. Instead of only writing about environmental disasters and contamination victims, complexity of environmental issues should be explained with its all scientific, sociological, economic and political aspects (Senecah, 2013).

Hansen mentions that environmental news sources are mainly authority oriented when stating an environmental problem which is far from being scientific (Hansen & Cox, *The Routledge Handbook of Environment and Communication*, 2015). This causes to reducing their capacity for independence and let the authority have control over news agenda and frame specific stories as they wish. Industries have the power to control the agenda about environment considering their economic benefits. Their economic powers enable them to change the core content of the news that are received by the audience. Controversial issues like environmental subjects should be analysed by journalists who are mentally and thoughtfully free from media hegemony, in other words they should be in a position of total objectivity. Directly mentioning the consequences of the problematic environmental issues rather than scientific complexity, will probably allow the audience to have an awareness in which people realise the correlation between an environmental problem and its outcomes in daily life practices.

For instance, news about a forest fire can either contain quantitative data and the images of fire fighting aircrafts or the catastrophe of living beings in that area as a dramatic story. The quality of both the news and the influence on the audience will presumably be different. Climate change is in the limelight among all environmental problems and can be represented in a complex scientific way which will be unfamiliar to the audience. Contrarily, the problems of the local community affected by global warming can be dramatized and supported by the views of scientists. Variables such as

dramatic components used in environment based publications, scientific and institutive referances, opinions of the opposing sides, current issues about the problems, concrete problem solving proposals and disaster scenario approaches determine the permanency and the effectiveness of the environment related contents in the media(Eryılmaz, 2017).

Researches which examine environmental news mostly by content analysis indicates the power of related public and private enterprises, context of the era and the publishing scale besides the objective social realism. Das reveals that environmental journalists in Bangladesh actively contribute to the debates and feel themselves as social actors aiming a social upheaval instead of being neutral and remaining distant feature of traditional journalism. In the period between the Rio Summit and 2006, the amount and the varieties of environmental news have increased and the scientific discourse of environmental news shifted into political discourse genre in Spain. He emphasizes that the environment is more associated with social factors rather than the nature and he adds that the news have contributed positively into the construction of current environmental issues.

### **1.9.1. Environmental sources of media in Turkey**

In Turkey, environmental magazines are commonly published by environmental NGO's. Buğday Ekolojik Yaşamı Destekleme Derneği (Buğday Association for Supporting Ecological Living) published "Buğday Magazine", TEMA (Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats) published "Yeşiliz Magazine" and "Yeni Ufuklar Magazine" by REC Turkey Office are some examples in this context. Furthermore, NTV (a Turkish TV channel) has an environmental section called "Yeşil Ekran" and newspapers such as Habertürk, Sözcü etc. have environmental news sections (Özmen, 2011).

Özmen asserts that the pressure and limitations on environmental journalists are mainly caused by a structural problem. Factors affecting the

journalists in environmental news making process are; qualifications of journalism practices, news sources and routines of journalism. Qualifications of journalism are mainly connected to education. In addition to literally educated journalists there are self-educated journalists as well. This induces to a surplus labor in the sector. Deficiency of institutions to utilize this excessive labor supply positions journalists into a structural obligation. They are aware of the difficulty of finding another job in case of their unemployment and they are easily replaceable. It leads them to make news in line of newspaper owners' ideologies and opinions. This forces environmental journalists to have concerns about the newspapers' circulation numbers, economic interests and the relationship between advertisers.

Turkey's status differs mainly on the ownership patterns in newspapers. Due to media moguls' profitable but environmentally hazardous investments in other sectors such as energy, construction etc., and environmental news are rarely published. Sometimes, advertisers force the executive management of a newspaper to make news about their business plans and declarations with the method of "green washing"<sup>4</sup> in other words "green sheen". Advertisers might also threaten the newspapers by not giving an advertisement in case they make negative news about their green policies. Journalists with economic concerns report news in favor of their newspapers' management policies (Özmen, 2011, s. 188-204).

Busy agenda and gutter press attract notice in terms of journalism routines. Turkish newspapers are short-staffed and the agenda is busy compared to developed western countries. Journalists feel the necessity of following news in different fields and making news about them. It is an obstacle in specialization of journalists at specific fields, consequently lacking quality in environmental news is observed.

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<sup>4</sup> "Green washing" is a form of spin in which green PR or green marketing is deceptively used to promote the perception that an organization's products, aims or policies are environmentally friendly (Kahle & Gürel Atay, 2015)



## **2. METHODOLOGY**

In this section, the methodology selected on examining the representation of environmental news will be explained and qualitative research techniques will be evaluated. The features of discourse analysis that allows a comprehensive and meaningful research on environmental news will be examined. The critical discourse analysis used within the scope of the research is explained in detail and the determination of the research sampling method will be explained.

### **2.1. Discourse Analysis Method**

Critical Discourse Analysis should not be seen as an all-inclusive theoretical framework or methodology. Van Dijk states that:

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social-power abuse and inequality are enacted, reproduced, legitimated, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context (Dijk T. A., 2015, s. 466).

CDA has evolved from the Critical Linguistics which was developed in the University of East Anglia's by several theorists in the late 1970s. Critical theorists such as Foucault, Gramsci, Pêcheux and Habermas had a direct influence on critical linguistics (Todolí, Labarta, & Dolón, 2006). CDA is an interdisciplinary field began to be practiced in the early 1990s by a group of prominent scholars such as Teun van Dijk, Norman Fairclough, Ruth Wodak, Gunther Kress and Theo van Leeuwen. Since CDA is an interdisciplinary approach, it can be applied to a variety of fields on the purpose of investigating social problems. According to van Dijk; "CDA focuses on social problems, and especially on the role of discourse in the production and reproduction of power abuse or domination" (Dijk T. A., 2002). Van Dijk has focused on creating a theoretical model that helps to explain cognitive discourse processing mechanisms (Wodak & Meyer, 2001).

Hannigan points that "some rhetoricians have drawn the ire of critical realists by insisting that we can only conceive of nature and the environment

through the discursive language that we have developed to talk about the natural world" (Hannigan, *Environmental Sociology*, 2006). Discourse analysis developed as an influential method among the researchers who deal with the analysis of the production, reception and strategic deployment of environmental texts, images and ideas (Hannigan, *Environmental Sociology*, 2006). According to Fiske, words chosen in the language can never be neutral; they consciously or unconsciously have ideological backgrounds. They tend to represent the interests of one side which makes them necessarily politicized (Todolí, Labarta, & Dolón, 2006). Fairclough and Wodak mention that CDA cannot be seen as a dispassionate and objective social science; contrarily it is tightly engaged and committed to social practices and relationships. CDA claims that the power and ideology are the main ingredients of discourse. It aims to examine the language and decode the hidden ideological meanings. Therefore the socio-political related problems and relationships will be understood more in detail (Todolí, Labarta, & Dolón, 2006). Van Dijk states that the media are the voice and the tool of the ruling ideology. A significant distinction is being made by labeling as "us" and "them". Since "us" is usually reflected in a positive way, and "them" is reflected in a negative way. "Them" is generally identified with hostility. He indicates a significant relationship between discourse and the ideology (Dijk T. A., 2002).

In this thesis, Teun A. van Dijk's critical discourse analysis method is employed to examine the selected news/media texts on the representation of environment in the web pages of newspapers. The unit of analysis is the news story as a whole including the title and the image embedded in the news article. As van Dijk mentions, ideological implications are present not only as a reason of too little being said but also too many irrelevant things are being said about the actors of the news. In Van Dijk's discourse analysis example, he mentions about the irrelevant labels about ethnic and racial based minorities (Dijk T. A., 2002). A similarity can be observed in this sense about the environmentalists/environmental demonstrators in the news.

Conducting van Dijk's method in this thesis is considered to be more corresponding to the research topic's interdisciplinary structure. Environmental issues comprise of multitudinous fields such as natural sciences (ecology, limnology), medical sciences (epidemiology), economics (environmental economics), engineering (process engineering and wastewater engineering), law (environmental policy), agriculture (crop science) and social sciences (Hanaki, Mino, & Akiyama, 2013).

Until the phase that CDA is decided to be the research method for this thesis, other research techniques such as framing analysis, content analysis from a perspective of journalistic practices and semiotic analysis were also examined in depth. To obtain significant research findings, an inclusive research method is required and CDA has responded to the need of this research by its structure. Van Dijk's critical approach has a wide range of scope by means of its analysis technique. It has two major analysis sections denominated as "macro structural features" and "micro structural features" (Dijk T. A., 2015). Macro structural analysis consists of "thematic analysis" which examines the headlines, subheadings, news photos and "schematic analysis" dealing with the main events and results of the news, background, context and news sources. Micro structural analysis includes syntactic analysis, local/global coherence, implications and rhetoric.

Van Dijk's Critical discourse analysis which will be used in this research is explained in detail below:

### **2.1.1. Macro Structural Features**

In macro structural analysis, the thematic and schematic structures of the news texts are taken into consideration.

#### **2.1.1.1. Thematic Analysis**

The thematic structure shows how the story is organized. Headlines, subheadings/lead paragraphs and news photographs will be examined in

thematic analysis. Headlines, subheadings and lead paragraphs function as a summary for the news article.

Headlines aim to attract the attention of the readers with minimum number of words in a limited writing space. News headlines always carry ideological meanings. They are positioned at the top of the news story which makes them even more attention-grabbing (Özer, 2012). Subheading follows the headlines; it summarizes the news article and gives information about incident. In this research, both headlines and lead paragraphs will be examined in this research. News photograph is an important part of the news articles. News photos provide reality, ensure reliability and credibility to news articles.

#### **2.1.1.2. Schematic Analysis**

It includes information about the events in the news. Main events and results, background and context and news sources are examined.

Main events and results are strongly related to news intro and headings. Main event is first situated in the headings and then the intro. Van Dijk states that the background gives away the social and political sides of the incidents. It is structural and historical (Dijk T. A., 2002).

#### **2.1.2. Micro Structural Features**

In micro structural analysis syntactic analysis, local/global coherence, implications and rhetoric is examined.

Syntactic analysis examines the structures of the sentences as active/passive, long/short, simple/complex. In addition, it determines how the subject is located in the sentence. Coherence of the sentences in news articles can be evaluated as referentially, functionally and causally. Implications reveal the hidden meaning behind the words. Rhetorical analysis reveals how the news is conducted to the audience. Rhetoric shows what is really being told, what lies under the given sentences and how the reader is directed.

## 2.2. Sampling Method

Due to the qualitative nature of the research methodology, a limited number of news articles are selected from the news sites of Turkish national and local newspapers. Although a general idea can be obtained, a comprehensive conclusion about entire Turkish press is not included. Environmental news from alternative media or international news agencies are excluded. Publications in television, radio and other communication media are also out of the scope of this research.

Local newspapers are preferred to be in the sample of this research. Having both national and local newspapers in the research is considered serving more on the purpose of this research. News of national newspapers are predominantly originated from metropolitan cities such as Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir. Therefore national newspapers mostly focus on the problems of the couple metropolitan cities. While examining an inclusive and interrelated topic such as environment, the research should also be conducted in a more inclusive way. In addition to the representation of environmental news in national newspapers which have close ties with the state, bureaucrats and political parties, representation of environmental news in local newspapers is thought to be important in this research. The significance of local newspapers in Turkey increases due to mentioned deficiencies in national newspapers.

Local newspapers are selected from İzmir, Bursa and Trabzon. High daily circulations of local newspapers in these regions have become a reason for preference. Their spheres of influence have become more of an issue (Türkiye'de Yerel Medya). Selected local newspapers are *Taka*, *Yeni Asır* and *Olay* newspaper. *Taka* Newspaper is centered and published in Trabzon. *Yeni Asır* is centered in İzmir and *Olay* is a local newspaper in Bursa. *Yeni Asır* and *Olay* have the highest rankings in their regions however *Taka* has the second highest ranking. Although *Karadeniz* Newspaper has the highest ranking it has no any local environmental news. While selecting the news for

local newspapers, local environmental problems were preferred to serve the purpose of the analysis.

National newspapers are *Sözcü*, *Hürriyet* and *Milliyet*. National newspapers are selected from the top five rankings in daily circulation numbers. *Sabah* newspaper is not selected although its high ranking in daily circulation numbers. It includes excessive amount of politically biased content. To obtain meaningful findings on the problems of environmental news and environmental journalism, only news with the theme of "environment" as their major theme are selected.

As a data collection process corpus construction was employed. According to Bauer and Aarts corpus construction means systematic selection so some alternative rationale. They suggest that:

Unsystematic selection violates the principle of public accountability of research; however, corpus construction maintains the efficiency that is gained from selecting some material to characterize the whole. In this sense corpus construction and representative sampling are functionally equivalent, although they are structurally different (Bauer & Aarts, 2003).

Corpus construction is used as a sampling method for news articles. News corpus is created through selected key words and cases. Selected key words and cases are searched through the selected newspapers. The data for the research sample which are selected through the keywords is selected between a specific time range. The news were chosen between the years 2017 and 2019 for the sake of its continuing relevance. However for the news which are selected through searching specific environmental cases a specific time range is not used unless the news are timed out. While creating the corpus with the news stories, keywords are selected according to the topics created by the researcher, based on the literature review on *environment* and *media*.

Web pages of newspapers are chosen due to their web rankings and accessibilities. Three different categories are created while selecting the

news. Keywords are used to find environment related articles from the newspaper websites' databases. These keywords are selected by considering the major environmental issues/problems such as water pollution, soil pollution, air pollution and global warming. Selected keywords are: Environment, environmental pollution, global warming, water pollution, river pollution, ozone layer, soil pollution, air pollution, climate change, drought, flood, erosion, landslide, noise pollution, nuclear energy, nuclear catastrophe, energy crisis, ecological balance and sustainability. For the first two categories these keywords are used for selecting news stories. National newspapers' news sample which is selected according to the keywords is also divided into two categories: National and international environmental news. It was aimed to involve all possible versions by dividing into two categories. International environmental news mainly focuses on global warming and climate change news due to the continually rising significance of these subjects. In the national environmental news sample, there is not any decisive distinction other than the selected keywords.

Additionally, one category consists of only local newspapers and the other consists of only national newspapers. Third category is selected from only national newspapers and the news are selected from specific environmental cases. Selected environmental cases to be examined are: Cerattepe Case and Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant. There are specific reasons for selecting these cases for analysis. Cerattepe is the biggest environmental legal case including 760 plaintiffs and 61 attorneys. Cerattepe case dates back to 1985 and still continues to be relevant. Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant is under construction despite contradictions and raised concerns about it. Moreover, it will be the first Nuclear Power Plant in Turkey. Both of these cases continue to be relevant regardless of their dates when they became a current issue. These cases appeared to be public debates considering their first appearances on the agenda and the supports and criticisms about them.

At first stage, while creating the corpus, news were selected without a detailed elimination among them;

**Table 2.1. Initial News Corpus**

<b>Newspapers</b>	<b>News</b>		<b>Total News</b>
<b>National Newspapers</b>	<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Cases</b>	
<i>Hürriyet</i>	32	12	44
<i>Sözcü</i>	40	16	56
<i>Milliyet</i>	19	8	27
<b>Local Newspapers</b>			
<i>Yeni Asır</i>	16	0	16
<i>Taka</i>	21	0	21
<i>Olay</i>	9	0	9
<b>Total</b>	148	36	184

Apart from the news selected for environmental cases, publish date and common content has become a factor for elimination. For the environmental case news, news that continues to be relevant was a priority. In environmental case news, their impact on public and governmental agenda was a priority instead of their publish dates.

There were too many agency sourced environmental news which do not meet the required qualities for news analysis. There was abundance of translated news in every single newspaper. For the news selected with keywords, although the keyword is included in the text the content was irrelevant in some news. They are eliminated according to the determined criteria for analysis. Coherence is aimed while choosing the news sample. The first condition in selecting news according to keywords was their main theme. It is expected that their main theme is environment. News that do not

meet these conditions are eliminated. In total 18 news will be analyzed in this researched. Final research sample is in the table below:

**Table 2.2. Final News Corpus**

<b>Newspapers</b>	<b>News</b>		<b>Total News</b>
<b>National Newspapers</b>	<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Cases</b>	
<i>Hürriyet</i>	2	2	4
<i>Sözcü</i>	2	2	4
<i>Milliyet</i>	2	2	4
<b>Local Newspapers</b>			
<i>Yeni Asır</i>	1	0	1
<i>Taka</i>	1	0	1
<i>Olay</i>	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	9	6	15

### **3. ANALYSIS OF NEWS ARTICLES**

#### **3.1. Analysis of News Articles According to the Selected Key Words**

##### **3.1.1. National Environmental News**

###### **3.1.1.1. Analysis of Sözcü news article - 30.10.2018 (See Appendix B)**

###### **Macro structural features**

In macro structural analysis, the thematic and schematic structures of the news texts are taken into consideration. The thematic structure shows how the story is organized. In thematic analysis; headlines, subheadings / lead paragraphs and news photos will be examined. The schematic structure tells us how the story is organized, how the sources are used, how the background is provided. In schematic analysis main events and results, background and context and news sources will be examined.

###### **Headline**

The headline of the selected news article is “*In Bursa Air pollution is 5 times above the national limit<sup>5</sup>*”. The news story was published in the online version of “Sözcü” newspaper in 30 October 2018. Headlines aim to attract the attention of the readers with minimum number of words in a limited writing space. News headlines carry ideological meanings accordingly have significance due to their position in a news article. They are positioned at the top of the article which makes them even more attention-grabbing (Özer, 2012).

The headline of this news story aims to attract the attention of the reader by using a scientific environmental data. It gives a clear idea about the rest of the article without using a sensational tone. The headline is informative by means of the selected words. The author of the article chose not to use his own opinion which makes it more reliable. It is not an opinion-oriented headline therefore expecting a biased news story does not seem

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<sup>5</sup>"Bursa'da hava kirliliği ulusal sınırın 5 kat üzerinde"

possible. At first glance, we can understand that Bursa exceeded the nationally determined air pollution limits five times. Bursa is one of the leading industrial cities in Turkey according to ISO 500 which determines Turkey's Top 500 Industrial Enterprises (İSO 500) according to their surveys (iso500, 2017). The leading and value-producing sectors of Bursa are textile, automotive, machinery & metal, agriculture & food and furniture sectors (Conexio Consulting)

### **Subheading / Lead Paragraph**

Subheadings follow after headlines; summarizes the news article and gives information about incident.

A clear explanation about the news story is given right after the heading. The subheading gives us more detailed information about the content of the article. It gives a notice to readers by means of the given information which says

*"According to legal regulations, it appears that Bursa exceeded the limit values hundreds of times although the national PM10 limit value can only be exceeded 35 days a year."*<sup>6</sup>

The subheading acts as a warning sign for the readers. Scientific terms and statistical data such as "PM10", and "35 days a year"<sup>7</sup> are used to enhance the persuasiveness and reliability. A scientific truth about the air pollution in Bursa is meant to be conveyed.

In the lead paragraph, Professor Doctor Kayıhan Pala's words, an academician from the medical faculty of Bursa Uludağ University, is quoted. He states that air pollution causes lung cancer and increases the risk of bladder cancer. The choice of using directly related information about the readers' medical aftermath also increases the persuasiveness of the text. Quotations from an expert about the mentioned topic helps readers embrace

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<sup>6</sup> "Yasal düzenlemelere göre hava kirliliği, PM10 ulusal sınır değeri yılda en çok 35 gün aşılabilir olmasına karşın, Bursa'da yüzlerce kez aşıldığı ortaya çıktı"

<sup>7</sup>"Yılda 35 gün"

the given information more. Thus the readers are able to identify themselves with the possible dangers of the mentioned environmental pollution.

### **News Photos**

There are two news photos and a scientific graphic used in this news article. The first photograph used in the article is right above the heading. It is a top view photo presumably from Bursa. The author chose the photo as a representation of the city. Without the heading at the bottom of the photo, we cannot simply relate it to the main topic: Air pollution. Using a photo with a supportive heading together creates a connotation of the air pollution in this example.

Second visual is an air pollution measurement graphic from Turkey's Ministry of Environment and Urbanization's air quality monitoring program. The graphic shows the average 72 hours air pollution according to PM10 values in Bursa. The graphic supports the given information in the text above the graphic.

In the last visual, there is a man with formal clothes in front of an industrial factory. We can deduct that he is an expert on the issue based on the news article above. He gives the impression of explaining a serious topic. Plume emission can be observed from the factory's chimney. The choice of factory as a background helps the readers to have a correlation between the factory and the air pollution.

### **Main Event and Results**

The meaning created in the headlines acted on the news text and the newsworthiness is held in this way. In the article's news discourse, the emphasis is on the downsides of the possible air quality and its expected aftermath for the health of every individual living in Bursa. A correlation between air pollution and its negative impacts on human health is being made through the agency of an expert supporting this opinion.

### **Background and Context**

Van Dijk states that the background gives away the social and political sides of the incidents. It is structural and historical (Dijk T. A., 2002).

The scientific report which shows the air quality values of Bursa according to PM10 values generates the background and context information of the news article. Chamber of Environmental Engineers<sup>8</sup> 2017 Air Pollution Report indicates that Bursa is one of the most polluted cities in Turkey in agreement with the PM10 values (Chamber of Environmental Engineers, 2017).

### **News Sources**

In the news article there is a scientific graphic and an interview used as a primary source. An interview with a professor from the medical faculty of Bursa Uludağ University was conducted. The interview mainly criticizes the legal authority's insufficiency in taking action against air pollution in addition to stating the obvious on possible environmental aftermath. In the text, no other source was included. The text does not give voice to the legal authority against the accusations.

### **Micro Structural Features**

In micro structural features; syntactic analysis, local/global coherence, implications and rhetoric will be examined.

### **Syntactic Analysis**

Syntactic analysis examines the structures of the sentences as active/passive, long/short, simple/complex. In addition to these, determines

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<sup>8</sup>Chamber of Environmental Engineers is subsidiary of the Union of Chambers of Turkish engineers and architects

how the subject is located in the sentence. The tone of the news is factual and informative including the heading, subheadings and body of the news text.

If we first take a look at the heading and the subheadings:

In the heading:

*"In Bursa Air pollution is 5 times above the national limit"<sup>9</sup>*

The heading is in the active form. It is in a short and simple form. The form of the sentence indicates the meaning simply and directly.

In the subheading;

*"According to legal regulations, it appears that Bursa exceeded the limit values hundreds of times although the national PM10 limit value can only be exceeded 35 days a year".<sup>10</sup>*

The subheading above is in the passive form. The sentence contains a dependent and an independent clause connected to each other. It is informative by means of conveying the news. Even though it mentions legal regulations, it does not give any detail about which legal regulations they are.

There are three other subheadings / spots in the news article. They are:

*"Pollution increased 5 times"<sup>11</sup>*

*"There is still no action plan"<sup>12</sup>*

*"The risk of bladder cancer exists"<sup>13</sup>*

The news spots above are all in the active form aiming to warn or inform the reader immediately. In order to indicate aforementioned intention, the sentences are formed in short and simple structures.

The lead paragraph is a direct quotation from the medical faculty professor. Quotations increase the reliability as mentioned in the thematic analysis part.

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<sup>9</sup>"Bursa'da hava kirliliği ulusal sınırın 5 kat üzerinde"

<sup>10</sup>"Yasal düzenlemelere göre hava kirliliği, PM10 ulusal sınır değeri yılda en çok 35 gün aşılabilir olmasına karşın, Bursa'da yüzlerce kez aşıldığı ortaya çıktı."

<sup>11</sup>"Kirlilik 5 kat arttı"

<sup>12</sup>"Hala bir eylem planı yok"

<sup>13</sup>"Mesane kanseri riski var"

### **Local/Global Coherence**

Coherence of the sentences in news articles can be evaluated as referentially, functionally and causally coherent. Causal coherence is observed frequently in this news text. *"World Health Organization (WHO) and International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) stated in 2013 that air pollution causes lung cancer and increases the risk of bladder cancer"*<sup>14</sup>

In the text above there is a causal coherence which creates a cause effect relationship which says that air pollution may have harmful effects on human health.

*"With the decrease of the temperature, the air -already been polluted due to industrial facilities in Bursa- became more polluted by the use of domestic heating purposed coal and air pollution became a threat to the health of Bursa residents."*<sup>15</sup>

In the sentence above, a causal relationship is created between industrial facilities, domestic heating purposed coals and air pollution therefore human health.

### **Implications**

Word preferences reveal common beliefs and ideologies in the society about social actors. Words become an indicator in the formation of meaning. The words to be used in the formation of the news text often guide the reader. In other words, implications reveal the hidden meaning behind the words.

*"Pollution increased 5 times"*<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>14</sup> "Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) ve Uluslararası Kanser Araştırmaları Ajansı (IARC), 2013'de hava kirliliğinin akciğer kanserine neden olduğunu ve mesane kanseri riskini arttırdığını açıklamıştı"

<sup>15</sup>"Havaların soğuması ile birlikte, Bursa'da sanayi tesisleri yüzünden zaten kirli olan hava evsel ısınma amacıyla kömürün kullanılmasının etkisiyle daha da kirlendi ve hava kirliliği Bursa'da yaşayanların sağlığını tehdit eder hale geldi.

<sup>16</sup>"Kirlilik 5 kat arttı"

The subheading above implies that there should be taken some measurements to decrease the level of PM10 values.

*"There is still no action plan"<sup>17</sup>*

*"The risk of bladder cancer exists"<sup>18</sup>*

Both subheadings above indicate the negative consequences. A criticism towards the legal authority can be observed. They all point out to the negative sides of the topic. While the first and the third spot state the facts the second one directs criticism about their inadequacies and irresponsibility. In the news text, in addition to informing readers about current air pollution in Bursa, a criticism for the legally responsible authorities can be observed.

### **Rhetoric**

According to Van Dijk, rhetoric is about how we say things. He says that news stories have two dimensions. They should be persuasive and shape the perception of the audience in desired direction (Özer, 2012). To enhance persuasiveness numbers, statistical data and quotations are used. In Sözcü article both numbers and quotations are used to enhance persuasiveness.

*"According to legal regulations, it appears that Bursa exceeded the limit values hundreds of times although the national PM10 limit value can only be exceeded 35 days a year"<sup>19</sup>*

Using "hundreds of times" here refers to the risk of the situation in case of precautions have not taken. "35 days a year" emphasizes the level of seriousness and urgency of taking measures against the pollution.

*"Average accepted annual limit for PM10 is 20 (microgram / m<sup>3</sup>) according to WHO while the accepted national limit value for 2018 is 44 in Turkey. The air pollution observed in Bursa due to particulate matter is 10*

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<sup>17</sup>"Hala bir eylem planı yok"

<sup>18</sup>"Mesane kanseri riski var"

<sup>19</sup>"Yasal düzenlemelere göre hava kirliliği, PM10 ulusal sınır değeri yılda en çok 35 gün aşılabilir olmasına karşın, Bursa'da yüzlerce kez aşıldığı ortaya çıktı."

*times higher than the WHO's limit and almost 5 times the national limit value.*"<sup>20</sup>

Numbers are important. Again, numbers make us believe what is being written and increase the reliability of the news.

*"There is still no action plan"*<sup>21</sup>

Here referring to inactivity of legal authorities makes readers believe that authorities are incompetent or not taking responsibility.

Quotations in news stories are used to show either the factualness of the claims or the first-person evidence. In this news analysis whole news text is shaped according to an interview with a specialist. Entire news text is coming from a specialist's mouth which increases the reliability of the claims. However as mentioned under the "news sources" topic there is no second view is included. Answers of the legal authority against the accusations do not exist which makes the news one-sided which is not desired while making environmental news.

Overall, analyzed news story perfectly fits the environmentally correct journalistic approach; it focuses on the negative effects of the pollution. The newspaper frames the news story in a way which makes the readers understand the problem and react against it. The story uses technical details to persuade the readers.

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<sup>20</sup>" PM10 için yıllık ortalama sınır değeri DSÖ tarafından 20 (mikrogram/m<sup>3</sup>) kabul edilirken, 2018 yılı için ülkemizde kabul edilen ulusal sınır değerimiz 44'tür. Bursa'da partikül madde nedeniyle gözlenen hava kirliliği DSÖ sınır değerini 10 kat, ulusal sınır değerimizi ise neredeyse 5 kat aşmış durumdadır."

<sup>21</sup>"Hala bir eylem planı yok"

### 3.1.1.2. Analysis of *Milliyet* news article - 25.05.2019 (See Appendix B)

#### Macro Structural Features

##### Headline

The headline of the news article is *"Annual 1.5 billion Turkish Lira of contribution from Ilisu Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant to the national economy"*. The heading draws attention to the economic aspects of Ilisu Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant (HEPP). The headline on its own gives the idea about rest of the article. Instead of environmental concerns about Ilisu Dam, the headline brings economic aspects to the fore.

##### Subheading / Lead Paragraph

*"Chief Executive of State Hydraulic Works Murat Acu: Ilisu Dam and HEPP will contribute 1.5 billion Liras to the national economy with the energy it generates. We will provide 4 percent of the hydraulically produced energy from Ilisu Dam and HEPP. Hydraulic energy is domestic and non-dependent on outside financial sources. It is important since it is a renewable energy."*<sup>22</sup>

Subheading mainly focuses on the economic benefits of the project. It summarizes the article, supports heading and gives more detail about the project. Quotation, number and statistics are used in an attempt to increase the reliability. Additionally technical terms such as "hydraulic", "hydroelectric power plant", "renewable energy" are preferred which again enhance persuasiveness and reliability.

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<sup>22</sup> "DSİ Genel Müdürü Murat Acu: "Ilisu Barajı ve HES, ürettiği enerji ile ülke ekonomisine yıllık 1,5 milyar lira katkı sağlayacak""Hidrolik olarak ürettiğimiz enerjinin yüzde 4'ünü Ilisu Barajı ve HES'te sağlayacağız. Hidrolik enerji yerli, dışa bağımlı olmayan bir enerji. Kendini yenileyebilen bir enerji olduğu için önemli."

*"Chief Executive of State Hydraulic Works Murat Acu: Ilisu Dam and HEPP will contribute 1.5 billion Liras to the national economy with the energy it generates."*<sup>23</sup>

Lead paragraph is the repetition of the subheading's first sentence. By doing so, the significance of the sentence increases.

### **News Photos**

There is no news photo in the news report.

### **Main Event and Results**

The meaning created in the heading, subheading and the lead paragraph is preserved in the rest of the news text. News discourse concentrates mostly on the economic return of the project. The news text states that the whole nation and citizens will benefit from this project economically.

### **Background and Context**

The Ilisu Dam and Hydroelectric Power Plant (HEPP) Project, planned on the Dicle (Tigris) River and its field studies began in 1954. It was accepted in 1982 as a part of the GAP project (Southeastern Anatolia Project). Although the Ilisu Project has been discussed for quite a long time, it has come to the agenda after being taken into the investment program by the government in 1996/1997. Despite the fact that the sole purpose of the Ilisu dam is to produce energy, it is a precondition for Cizre dam, which is planned for irrigation purposes (su hakkı, 2010).

### **News Sources**

The news text does not have subsidiary source such as texts and documents with evidential value. Quotation of the Chief Executive of State

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<sup>23</sup>" Devlet Su İşleri (DSİ) Genel Müdürü Murat Acu, "Ilisu Barajı ve HES, ürettiği enerji ile ülke ekonomisine yıllık 1,5 milyar lira katkı sağlayacak." dedi."

Hydraulic Works is included. Mostly, the quotation shapes the news article from beginning to end.

### **Micro Structural Features**

#### **Syntactic Analysis**

*"Ilisu Dam and HEPP will contribute 1.5 billion Liras to the national economy with the energy it generates"*<sup>24</sup>

The sentence is active by its structure. It is simple and direct. No implications included. The statement of the sentence can easily be understood with no misreading.

*"In Ilisu Dam and HEPP -built on Dicle River between the borders of the province of Mardin and Şırnak- which has been the target of PKK terrorists and was attacked many times by them during the construction process, storage of water will begin next month".*<sup>25</sup>

The paragraph above is a passive sentence. It is also long and a complex sentence. Notions in the sentence are elaborated successively.

*"Ilisu Dam and HEPP will be Turkey's second largest dam by bringing-in 1.5 billion Lira to the national economy with the energy it annually generates."*<sup>26</sup>

Again, the sentence above is in the active form. It is a long sentence with a sole purpose. It aims to emphasize the economic return of this project. There is a condition in the sentence that says via annually produced energy an economic income will be at stake.

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<sup>24</sup> "Ilisu Barajı ve HES, ürettiği enerji ile ülke ekonomisine yıllık 1,5 milyar lira katkı sağlayacak."

<sup>25</sup> "Mardin ve Şırnak il sınırları arasında Dicle Nehri üzerinde yapılan ve inşa sürecinde birçok kez PKK'lı teröristlerin hedefi olan ve saldırılara maruz kalan Ilisu Barajı ve HES'te önümüzdeki ay su tutulmaya başlanacak."

<sup>26</sup> "Yılda üreteceği elektrik enerjisiyle ülke ekonomisine yıllık 1,5 milyar lira gelir sağlayacak olan Ilisu Barajı ve HES, Türkiye'nin ikinci büyük barajı olarak yerini alacak."

### **Local/Global Coherence**

Global coherence is maintained through mentioning Ilisu Dam and HEPP as a large-scale and financially significant project.

*"In Ilisu Dam and HEPP -built on Dicle River between the borders of the province of Mardin and Şırnak- which has been the target of PKK terrorists and was attacked many times by them during the construction process, storage of water will begin next month".<sup>27</sup>*

The meaning unity is damaged by giving unnecessary information such as the attack to the construction. It also damages the global coherence. Main focus of the text becomes blurred by giving irrelevant information as shown in the example.

### **Implications**

*"In Ilisu Dam and HEPP -built on Dicle River between the borders of the province of Mardin and Şırnak- which has been the target of PKK terrorists and was attacked many times by them during the construction process, storage of water will begin next month".<sup>28</sup>*

Words such as "PKK" and "terrorists" are preferred in this news text. Environmental news combined with these words creates a meaning in parallel to those words preferred. Significance of the construction is aimed to be increased by creating a common enemy. A project targeted by "terrorists" would mean more to the reader in order to defend it against "them".

### **Rhetoric**

Quotations, statistics and numbers are used in the news text.

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<sup>27</sup> "Mardin ve Şırnak il sınırları arasında Dicle Nehri üzerinde yapılan ve inşa sürecinde birçok kez PKK'lı teröristlerin hedefi olan ve saldırılara maruz kalan Ilisu Barajı ve HES'te önümüzdeki ay su tutulmaya başlanacak."

<sup>28</sup> "Mardin ve Şırnak il sınırları arasında Dicle Nehri üzerinde yapılan ve inşa sürecinde birçok kez PKK'lı teröristlerin hedefi olan ve saldırılara maruz kalan Ilisu Barajı ve HES'te önümüzdeki ay su tutulmaya başlanacak."

*"Chief Executive of State Hydraulic Works Murat Acu: Ilisu Dam and HEPP will contribute 1.5 billion Liras to the national economy with the energy it generates."*<sup>29</sup>

Quoting a state-owned company's executive chief increases the reliability. Moreover, he is the chief executive of State Hydraulic Works which is an environmental department. By doing so, environmental concerns are minimized in readers' minds with such quotations.

*"We have 6 turbines. Each of them produce 200 megawatts. A total of 1200 megawatts will be produced."*<sup>30</sup>

Using numbers in a quotation enhances persuasiveness of the news text which is preferred in this news article.

Overall, the analyzed news story solely focuses on the economic benefits of the HEPP construction, therefore frames it in a way that readers get an understanding the power plant would be a valuable asset. The news story even mentions terrorist attacks on the construction, although this information does not add any value to understand the story.

### **3.1.1.3. Analysis of *Hürriyet* news article 16.02.2019 - (See Appendix B)**

#### **Macro Structural Features**

##### **Headline**

The headline is *"Extreme weather events increase in Turkey"*<sup>31</sup>. The headline entices reader to click and read the rest of the news by way of selected words. It conveys the message that alarm bells are about to start ringing for Turkey. Due to these reasons, the tone of this heading is sensational.

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<sup>29</sup>" Devlet Su İşleri (DSİ) Genel Müdürü Murat Acu, "Ilsu Barajı ve HES, ürettiği enerji ile ülke ekonomisine yıllık 1,5 milyar lira katkı sağlayacak." dedi."

<sup>30</sup>"6 türbinimiz var. Her biri 200 megawat üretim yapıyor. Toplamda bin 200 megawat üretim yapacak."

<sup>31</sup> "Türkiye'de 'ekstrem hava olayları' artıyor"

### **Subheading / Lead Paragraph**

There is not a subheading in a typical form. There is rather a lead paragraph positioned under the first news photograph with bold letters. It is a summary of the whole news text.

*"Last year in Turkey, number of recorded extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall, snow, frost, severe lightning, forest fires, avalanches and sand storms have reached to 840; heavy rainfall and floods are observed the most. The country's average temperature in 2018 was 15.4 degrees. Accordingly, 2018, recorded as the second hottest year since 1971. Last year, while all regions received precipitation above normal, Central Anatolia received the least and the Mediterranean region received the most. Precipitation record was measured in Antalya's Kemer district"<sup>32</sup>*

Paragraph above satisfies the curiosity of the reader right after the heading. However, it could be shorter and more attention-grabbing as it is expected from the subheading section.

There is also spot heading in the news report. Spots divide the text into segments in an attempt for the comprehensibility.

### **News Photos**

There is one news photo in the report. It is a forest with an overcast weather. It has a dark background which paints the news photo into a hopeless picture. When the image and the heading considered together, it sinks the reader into despair.

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<sup>32</sup> "Türkiye'de geçen yıl kaydedilen şiddetli yağış, kuvvetli kar, don, şiddetli yıldırım, orman yangını, çığ, kum fırtınası gibi "ekstrem hava olayları"nın sayısı 840'a ulaştı, en çok şiddetli yağış ve sel görüldü. Ülkenin 2018 yılı ortalama sıcaklığı 15,4 derece oldu. Buna göre 2018, 1971'den beri ölçülen en sıcak ikinci yıl olarak kayıtlara geçti. Geçen yıl tüm bölgeler normalin üzerinde yağış alırken, en az yağış İç Anadolu Bölgesi'nde, en fazla yağış ise Akdeniz Bölgesi'nde görüldü. Yağış rekoru Antalya'nın Kemer ilçesinde ölçüldü."

### **Main Event and Results**

Whole news report signifies the ongoing extraordinary weather conditions in Turkey. The emphasis of the news discourse is on the comparison of the recorded weather data between past and today. However, despite giving all the information on weather conditions no solution suggestions or actions to be taken is included.

### **Background and Context**

Received scientific data on the weather conditions generates the background and context information of the news report. A connection is established between extreme weather events and global warming nevertheless no further information is given about global warming. To put it another way, it is nothing short of stating the obvious.

### **News Sources**

Main source of the news report is "Anadolu Agency"<sup>33</sup>. Therefore all the information conveyed to readers is accredited to the agency's news reporter. Anadolu Agency reporter's compilation on scientific data is employed.

### **Micro Structural Features**

#### **Syntactic Analysis**

The news report is mostly comprised of sentences with passive structure. It is based upon the formality of the news text. The report is almost completely informative and conveys the received scientific data.

*"Last year in Turkey, number of recorded extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall, snow, frost, severe lightning, forest fires, avalanches*

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<sup>33</sup>"Anadolu Ajansı"

*and sand storms has reached to 840; heavy rainfall and floods are observed the most.*<sup>34</sup>

The sentence above is in the passive state. It is long and complex by its structure.

*Last year, while all regions received precipitation above normal, Central Anatolia has received the least and the Mediterranean region has received the most.*<sup>35</sup>

Again the sentence is in the passive state. It is complex by its structure.

### **Local/Global Coherence**

Global coherence is maintained through the abnormality of the weather conditions. The text is compatible by means of its discourse.

Local coherence is maintained through the paragraphs under the sections divided by spot headings. Local coherence is held in-between the paragraphs. Functional coherence is the most frequent coherence observed in the text. As follows:

*"In general, temperatures across the country were above normal in 2018"*<sup>36</sup>

*"While there was a difference of more than 2 degrees in the inner and eastern parts, over 3 degrees of temperature differences were recorded in Muş, west of Ağrı, east of Erzurum and Yüksekova"*<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> "Türkiye'de geçen yıl kaydedilen şiddetli yağış, kuvvetli kar, don, şiddetli yıldırım, orman yangını, çığ, kum fırtınası gibi "ekstrem hava olayları"nın sayısı 840'a ulaştı, en çok şiddetli yağış ve sel görüldü."

<sup>35</sup> "Geçen yıl tüm bölgeler normalin üzerinde yağış alırken, en az yağış İç Anadolu Bölgesi'nde, en fazla yağış ise Akdeniz Bölgesi'nde görüldü."

<sup>36</sup> "Genel olarak 2018'de ülkenin tamamında sıcaklıklar normallerin üzerinde gerçekleşti."

<sup>37</sup> İç ve doğu kesimlerde 2 derecenin üzerinde fark gözlenirken, Muş, Ağrı'nın batısı, Erzurum'un doğusu ve Yüksekova'da 3 dereceyi aşan sıcaklık farkları kaydedildi.

Consecutive sentences above have a functional coherence in between them. The statement in the initial sentence is explicated in the succeeding sentence.

### **Implications**

*"Extreme weather events increase in Turkey"<sup>38</sup>*

The word "extreme" in the sentence above draws the attention of readers on the adverse weather conditions. Word preference aims persuading the reader in desired direction.

*"Temperature above normal"<sup>39</sup>*

"Normal" implies that the weather temperature is not normal which emphasizes a climate problem. It implicates that precautions are needed to be taken.

### **Rhetoric**

News report contains statistical data most frequently.

*"Last year in Turkey, number of recorded extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall, snow, frost, severe lightning, forest fires, avalanches and sand storms has reached to 840; heavy rainfall and floods are observed the most"<sup>40</sup>*

*"Temperature is 1.9 degrees higher than the 13.5 degrees which is the average temperature of 1981-2010"<sup>41</sup>*

Using statistical data informs the reader via scientific information however no other options have been employed to enhance the persuasiveness.

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<sup>38</sup> "Türkiye'de 'ekstrem hava olayları' artıyor"

<sup>39</sup>"Sıcaklıklar normallerin üzerine çıktı"

<sup>40</sup> "Türkiye'de geçen yıl kaydedilen şiddetli yağış, kuvvetli kar, don, şiddetli yıldırım, orman yangını, çığ, kum fırtınası gibi "ekstrem hava olayları"nın sayısı 840'a ulaştı, en çok şiddetli yağış ve sel görüldü."

<sup>41</sup> "Bu değer, 1981-2010 yılları ortalaması olan 13,5 dereceden 1,9 derece daha yüksek görüldü."

Overall, the analyzed news story focuses on the extreme weather events in Turkey. It gives various examples from the past year, and mentions the global warming as the cause; it however does not explain how and why the global warming is resulting with those extreme weather conditions.

### 3.1.2. International Environmental News (Climate Change and Global Warming)

#### 3.1.2.1. Analysis of *Hürriyet* news article 09.10.2018 - (See Appendix B)

##### Macro Structural Features

###### Headline

The headline is "*Climate change alert from UN*"<sup>42</sup>. The focus of the headline is on the climate change. Indicating UN as a source increases the attention drawn to the news report. Headline is intriguing by reason of serving as a warning.

###### Subheading / Lead Paragraph

*"The United Nations (UN) has warned that global warming may lead to devastating effects on earth in the near future, unless urgent steps are taken against climate change."*<sup>43</sup>

The subheading points out to a natural catastrophe in a cautionary manner. The sentence is formed as a conditional clause which makes the reader feel responsible on the mentioned environmental problem although there is not a direct accusation. However it may lead audience offload the blame. The text acts as a warning sign via quoting the United Nations increase persuasiveness.

*"The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) announced the latest report on climate change in a press conference in Incheon, South Korea"*<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> "BM'den iklim değişikliği uyarısı"

<sup>43</sup>"Birleşmiş Milletler (BM) iklim değişikliğine karşı acil adımlar atılmazsa küresel ısınmanın yakın gelecekte yeryüzünde yıkıcı etkilere yol açabileceği uyarısında bulundu."

<sup>44</sup>"BM Hükümetlerarası İklim Paneli (IPCC), Güney Kore'nin Incheon şehrinde düzenlenen basın toplantısıyla, iklim değişikliğine dair yayımladığı son raporu kamuoyuna duyurdu."

Lead paragraph informs the reader about a climate change press conference. It can be understood that detailed information will be given in the rest of the report. It functions as a summary of the news text.

There is also a spot heading included in the text. *"More effort is needed to achieve Paris goals"*<sup>45</sup>It points out to actions to be taken according to UNFCC<sup>46</sup>'s Paris Climate Change Agreement, 2015.

### **News Photos**

There is one news photo positioned under the heading. It is a designed image frequently used with the intention of representing climate change / global warming. Global warming and climate change are notion which differ in some ways. Since global warming almost always mean human-caused (anthropogenic) changes, climate change can mean anthropogenic changes or natural ones, such as ice ages. The image is dimidiated showing the desired circumstance on the left side and the catastrophic scenario on the right side. The image can be decoded as before/after or desired/undesired near future. Since left side represents the desired future, right side of the photo represents undesired but foreseen near future.

### **Main Event and Results**

News text is based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s report on climate change. The emphasis of the news discourse is maintained on the current climatic anomaly. Current situation on climate change and actions to be taken according to report is expressed.

### **Background and Context**

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)'s special report "Global Warming of 1.5°C" generates the background and context information of the news. In the summary for policymakers of IPCC special

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<sup>45</sup> "Paris hedefleri için daha fazla çaba gerekli"

<sup>46</sup>"UNFCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (unfccc)"

report on Global Warming of 1.5°C approved by governments, the significance of this report is clarified. Report's full name expresses the required information about report: "Global Warming of 1.5°C, an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty"(IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), 2018) .

### **News Sources**

IPCC's special report, Global Warming of 1.5°C is the main source of the news text. However, no citation is included about the report. Also the author or the agency that information is taken is not mentioned in the news report. Throughout the text, comments of experts are included; however they are not identified. Readers are not informed about their identities.

### **Micro Structural Features**

#### **Syntactic Analysis**

Sentences with both passive and active voices are observed in this news report. Nevertheless, passive voice sentences are observed frequently. The news is informative without including the opinions of the reporter.

*"In order to achieve 1.5 percent goal, it is noted that carbon emissions would need to be reduced 45 percent by 2030 in the report"<sup>47</sup>*

The sentence above has a passive structure. The information is transferred as in the reported speeches. It is an information transfer rather than an opinion oriented news text.

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<sup>47</sup> "Raporda yüzde 1,5 hedefini yakalayabilmek için karbon emisyonlarının 2030'a geldiğinde yüzde 45 oranında azaltılması gerekeceği kaydedildi. "

*"The United Nations (UN) has warned that global warming may lead to devastating effects on earth in the near future, unless urgent steps are taken against climate change"<sup>48</sup>*

Again, the sentence above is passive by its structure. Passive voice makes the news story more formal. Formality puts a distance between the reader and the news text. It is coherent with the rest of the news language. It is a conditional sentence expressing the probable causes on climate change.

### **Local/Global Coherence**

Global coherence is maintained through IPCC's special report on global warming. Whole text serves the same purpose without non-coherence in itself.

Causal and functional local coherence is observed frequently in the news text.

*"In order to achieve 1.5 percent goal, it is noted that carbon emissions would need to be reduced 45 percent by 2030 in the report"<sup>49</sup>*

The sentence above has a causal coherence in itself. Actions to be taken in order to reach the environmental goals are brought up.

There are functional coherences in between the paragraphs. UN's warning about climate change is mentioned in the lead paragraph, then explained consecutively in the following paragraph.

### **Implications**

*"More effort is needed to achieve Paris goals"<sup>50</sup>*

The spot heading implies that the current actions on climate change are insufficient.

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<sup>48</sup>"Birleşmiş Milletler (BM) iklim değişikliğine karşı acil adımlar atılmazsa küresel ısınmanın yakın gelecekte yeryüzünde yıkıcı etkilere yol açabileceği uyarısında bulundu."

<sup>49</sup> "Raporda yüzde 1,5 hedefini yakalayabilmek için karbon emisyonlarının 2030'a gelindiğinde yüzde 45 oranında azaltılması gerektiği kaydedildi. "

<sup>50</sup> "Paris hedefleri için daha fazla çaba gerekli"

Word preferences such as *"Devastating effects"* and *"harvest loss"* increase the attention drawn on the issue. They imply a catastrophe in the future. Although required precautions are written in the text, responsibilities of multinational corporations are never mentioned. As if individuals are able to prevent environmental challenges such as global warming and climate change by themselves.

### **Rhetoric**

Statistics and quotations are used in the news article. By the reason of using a report as the primary source, paraphrasing is also included frequently. Directly quoting is included as well as comments at second hand.

*"In order to achieve 1.5 percent goal, it is noted that carbon emissions would need to be reduced 45 percent by 2030 in the report"*<sup>51</sup>

Numbers and statistics are used as scientific facts. They are involved in almost every part of the text.

*"Skea states that, "In order to keep global warming below 1.5 degrees, we need to evacuate the atmospheric carbon dioxide during the 21st century. We need to plant trees, produce bioenergy and improve our carbon capture and storage possibilities. We also need to change our understanding of land management and develop new production methods."*<sup>52</sup>

An informative and explanatory tone is used. Despite the fact that no accusatory language is employed, insufficiencies in taking actions are emphasized.

Overall, the analyzed news story focuses climate change based on the UN report. It frames the report from the point of view of environmentally

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<sup>51</sup> "Raporda yüzde 1,5 hedefini yakalayabilmek için karbon emisyonlarının 2030'a gelindiğinde yüzde 45 oranında azaltılması gerekeceği kaydedildi. "

<sup>52</sup> "Skea, "Küresel ısınmayı 1,5 derecenin altında tutabilmek için 21. yüzyıl boyunca atmosferdeki karbondioksiti tahliye etmemiz gerekiyor. Bunun için ağaç dikmeli, biyoenerji üretmeli ve karbon yakalama ve depolama imkanlarımızı geliştirmeliyiz. Ayrıca toprak yönetimi anlayışımızı değiştirmeli ve yeni üretim yöntemleri geliştirmeliyiz." diye konuştu."

correct perspective. Since it is a translated news story, it employs international news media frames on the dangers of climate change.

### 3.1.2.2. Analysis of *Milliyet* news article 07.12.2018- (See Appendix B)

#### Macro Structural Features

##### Headline

The headline for the selected news is "Glaciers melting, sea level could rise 7 meters"<sup>53</sup>. The emphasis is on one of the possible consequences of global warming. The heading approaches the issue as a possibility, not as a doomsayer. The content for the rest of the story can easily be withdrawn from this heading.

##### Subheading / Lead Paragraph

As observed frequently in internet news, the subheading differs from the printed newspaper's subheading. Instead of short, summarizing subheading there is a paragraph summarizing the content with bold letters. Its functions almost same as a lead paragraph. The subheading is "*Scientists have determined that the glaciers in Greenland melted 33 percent more than the last century, and eight out of the 10 largest cities on the seaside can be affected by the rising water level*"<sup>54</sup>It elaborates the information presented in the news heading. According to the relationship between the heading and the subheading, the reason for the 7 meters of sea level rising is correlated with the drastic increase of melting glaciers. The difference of melting level in comparison with the last century is underlined.

There are two other spot headings in the news. They are "*Fastest melting of the last 350 years*"<sup>55</sup> and "*Climate conference continues in*

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<sup>53</sup>"Buzullar eriyor, deniz suyu seviyesi 7 metre yükselebilir"

<sup>54</sup> "Grönland'daki buzulların geçen yüzyıla göre yüzde 33 daha fazla eridiğini tespit eden bilim insanları, dünyada deniz kenarına kurulmuş 10 büyük kentten sekizinin yükselen su seviyesinden etkilenebileceğini belirtiyor."

<sup>55</sup> "Son 350 yılın en hızlı erimesi"

*Poland*<sup>56</sup>. The first one signifies the importance of climatic drastic change, latter states the ongoing climate conference. The news texts written under those spot headings are directly correlated with them. They are coherent by means of their contents.

### **News Photos**

There is one photo included in the report. There is a cracked ice glacier in the photo. It represents the message conveyed in the heading and the subheading. The photo draws the attention of the audience via an image imprinted on the memories about global warming. However, although rest of the news mentions global warming's impacts on the melting glaciers no impacts on humans' lives are stated. Global warming seems like as if has no impact on daily life but only on ice glaciers.

### **Main Event and Results**

The news report includes findings of researchers from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute about the level of melting glaciers. Glaciers in Greenland are the aforementioned glaciers. Additionally, NASA's findings about the impacts of melting glaciers on sea level rising are mentioned. In the end of the news ongoing climate conference in Poland is stated. Applying the articles determined in 2015 UN Climate Change Conference, Paris is discussed.

### **Background and Context**

Findings of the researchers on melting glaciers and climate conference which is held in Poland, Katowice generates the background and context of the news discourse. Extraordinary climatic changes and taking precautions about the current situation is the main objective of the conference

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<sup>56</sup> "İklim konferansı Polonya'da devam ediyor"

that gathered in Poland. Climate conferences in this manner appear in the press therefore draws the attention of the audience.

### **News Sources**

There is only one source written in the news report as a main source: "Euronews". It increases the possibility of it being translated news with no endeavor. Having translated news is a frequently encountered problem in Turkey due to lack of environmental journalists working in newspapers. There is roughly a special effort in journalists about educating themselves about environmental journalism (Şahin & Üzelgün, 2016).

### **Micro Structural Features**

#### **Syntactic Analysis**

There are both sentences active and passive in structure. As the news text is translated from a foreign source sentences with passive structures are more frequent.

*"It was determined that the sea level could rise up to 7 meters due to the continued dissolution of large ice sheets in Greenland".*

The sentence above is passive in structure. A scientific information is conveyed to the audience therefore the language is more formal. It was aimed to convey news without adding interpretation.

*"The melting of the ice glaciers began to increase in the mid-1800s. The melting on the surface reached the highest level of the last 350 years in 2012"*

Sentences above are active in structure. The information given is first-person interpreting therefore its structure is determined this way.

#### **Local/Global Coherence**

Global coherence is maintained through the rapid increase of melting ice glaciers. The extent of the issue and actions to be taken according to the climate conference generates the main theme.

Causal and functional coherence is observed frequently in this news article.

*"It is determined that sea level could rise up to 7 meters due to the continuing melting of large ice sheets in Greenland"*<sup>57</sup>

Causal coherence is not only observed between consecutive sentences, but can be observed in the sentence itself. Increase in sea level is correlated to melting of ice sheets.

*"Researchers from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute found that the glaciers in Greenland melted by 33 percent more than the 20th century average"*<sup>58</sup>

Sentences above have a functional coherence between them. In the first sentence, melting glaciers had the emphasis. In the following sentence, it is elaborated via information received from the researchers. Abnormal increase in melting glaciers is mentioned.

### **Implications**

*"...8 out of the 10 largest cities on the seaside can be affected by the rising water level"*<sup>59</sup>

The level of seriousness about global warming is explained to audience by implying its direct influence on humans. Mentioning the cities on the seaside that can be affected from rising sea level increase, the influence of the news on readers also becomes more effective. However the language of the text is not maintained via a sensational tone. Rest of the news article involves more of scientific data.

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<sup>57</sup> "Grönland'da büyük buz tabakalarının erimeye devam etmesi nedeniyle deniz suyu seviyesinin 7 metreye kadar yükselebileceği tespit edildi."

<sup>58</sup> "Woods Hole Oşinografi Enstitüsünden araştırmacılar, Grönland'daki buzulların 20'inci yüzyıl ortalamasına göre yüzde 33 daha fazla eridiğini saptadı."

<sup>59</sup> "...10 büyük kentten 8'inin yükselen deniz seviyesinden etkilenebileceğine işaret edildi."

## **Rhetoric**

Rhetoric of the news includes statistical numbers and quotations.

*"Researchers from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute found that the glaciers in Greenland melted by 33 percent more than the 20th century average"*<sup>60</sup>

*"Researcher Sarah Das states that the ice sheets in Greenland keep melting in a very fast and unprecedented way."*<sup>61</sup>

In the first sentence above, a statistical data takes place as a percentage. It expresses the problem of melting glaciers. The following sentence is a quotation from a researcher. Although there are more quotations in the news article, it does not take place as in this example. In those quotations, the researchers are unidentified. It takes place as "according to researchers..." without the reader learning their identities. It decreases the reliability and verifiability of the quotation.

Overall, the news story focuses on the climate change by mentioning the melting glaciers based on scientific sources. It frames the report in an environmentally correct perspective. However it is again a translated news story, employing the news as in the format of the foreign source. Although it underlines the environmental problem, it does not impeach the competent authority. The story focuses on the problem on a global scale without taking the responsibility of the problem.

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<sup>60</sup>"Woods Hole Oşinografi Enstitüsünden arařtırmacılar, Grönland'daki buzulların 20'inci yüzyıl ortalamasına göre yüzde 33 daha fazla eridiđini saptadı."

<sup>61</sup>"Arařtırmacı Sarah Das, Grönland'daki buz tabakalarının oldukça hızlı ve "eři benzeri görülmemiř" řekilde erimeye devam ettiđini belirtti."

### 3.1.2.3. Analysis of *Sözcü* news article 31.10.2018 - (See Appendix B)

#### Macro Structural Features

##### Headline

The headline for the selected news article is "*Good news for combating climate change!*"<sup>62</sup>. The headline attracts notice on the fight against climate change with a sensational tone. It has an exclamation point at the end of the headline. The sentence and the exclamation point together, arouse the readers' curiosity. It can be deduced that rest of the news is about a positive advancement in fighting climate change.

##### Subheading / Lead Paragraph

*"Scientists state that plants absorb more carbon dioxide at night contrary to what is believed and this could be a positive advancement in combating climate change"*<sup>63</sup>

The subheading above clarifies the good news transmitted in the headline. The way of combating climate change is associated with plant respiration. According to the heading and subheading, we can comprehend that rest of the news report will be examining this idea in detail.

*"The research of US Department of Energy which is published in British Telegraph newspaper reveals that plants absorb much more harmful gases contrary to what is believed"*<sup>64</sup>

The lead paragraph reiterates the information given in the subheading via providing a reference which enhances its persuasiveness and reliability. There is a direct relationship between the subheading and the lead paragraph

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<sup>62</sup>"İklim değişikliği ile mücadele için iyi haber!"

<sup>63</sup>"Bilim insanları, bitkilerin bilinenin aksine geceleri daha fazla karbondioksit emdiğini, bunun da iklim değişikliği ile mücadelede olumlu bir gelişme olabileceğini açıkladı."

<sup>64</sup> "İngiliz Telegraph gazetesinin yayınladığı Amerikan Enerji Bakanlığı'nın yaptığı araştırma, bitkilerin geceleri düşünülenin aksine çok daha fazla zararlı gaz emdiğini ortaya koydu."

in this sense. The heading applies to subheading and lead paragraph semantically.

### **News Photos**

There is one photo included in the news. It is positioned under the subheading. It is a designed and does not have a caption on it. The image is dimidiated showing the good case scenario with vibrant colors on the left side and bad case scenario with pale colors on the right side. While left side has a green tree, green grasses and blue sky, right side has a bare tree, desert-like land and pale yellow sky. Images in this manner are very common in environmental news. It is frequently used in order to represent environmental problems, global warming, climate change and environmental catastrophe.

### **Main Event and Results**

The emphasis of the news discourse is maintained through a positive advancement acquired in combating climate change. Findings acquired from the research of US Department of Energy comprise the outline of the news report. Positive impact of plant respiration through absorbing harmful gases is explained by providing references. It is stated that although it is a positive advancement it is not enough to combat harmful emissions such as exhaust gas.

### **Background and Context**

The research of US Department of Energy constitutes the background and context information of the news. According to WWF (World Wildlife Fund), climate change is the biggest environmental challenge our species has ever seen. It is expressed that political leadership is required to immediately cut emissions across all sectors of the economy in order to limit warming to 1.5°C which is indicated in the IPCC's special report on Global Warming (World Wildlife Fund).

## News Sources

The source of Sözcü newspaper's news is DHA (Demirören News Agency). The information about aforementioned research of US Department of Energy is employed from a news published in The Telegraph newspaper. In addition to the research findings, words of an author who is in the research team is quoted.

## Micro Structural Features

### Syntactic Analysis

The news text is formed by only sentences with active states. Thus, it is easier for the reader to form a clearer picture of the actions in given sentences. In active voice, subject of the sentence is the actor doing the action of the verb (the morning news).

*"Research reveals that plants absorb more greenhouse gases which are one of the most important reasons for climate change and global warming"<sup>65</sup>*

The sentence above is in the active state. It is long and complex. The subject is the "research" in this sentence.

*"The amount of carbon dioxide intake of vegetation increases so much as nutrients in the soil"<sup>66</sup>*

The sentence is in the active state. It is a conditional sentence creating a relationship between the amount of carbon dioxide of vegetation and nutrients in the soil.

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<sup>65</sup> "Araştırma, bitkilerin geceleri, iklim değişikliği ve küresel ısınmanın en önemli nedenlerinden biri olan sera gazlarını daha çok emdiklerini gösteriyor."

<sup>66</sup> "Toprakta ne kadar çok besin maddesi varsa bitki örtüsünün de karbondioksit alım miktarı artıyor."

### **Local/Global Coherence**

Global coherence is maintained through the method explained about combating climate change.

Causal and functional coherence is observed in the news text.

*"The amount of carbon dioxide intake of plants and trees depends on the nutrients in the soil"<sup>67</sup>*

The sentence above has a causal coherence in itself. Nutrients in the soil and carbon dioxide intake of plants have a causality relationship.

*"The amount of carbon dioxide intake of vegetation increases so much as nutrients in the soil"<sup>68</sup>*

Between the consecutive sentences above, a functional coherence is observed. Latter sentence is in an explicative form, explaining the previous one.

### **Implications**

*"While this development is reported to be gratifying in the fight against greenhouse gases, researchers warn that it will not be enough to combat harmful emissions such as exhaust gases produced by humans"<sup>69</sup>*

Although findings are important in combating climate change, it is implied that precautions are not enough. Actions to be taken should be increased.

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<sup>67</sup>"Bitkilerin ve ağaçların karbondioksit alımı miktarı toprağın içerisindeki besin maddelerine bağlı."

<sup>68</sup>"Toprakta ne kadar çok besin maddesi varsa bitki örtüsünün de karbondioksit alım miktarı artıyor."

<sup>69</sup>"Bu gelişmenin sera gazları ile mücadelede sevindirici bir haber olduğu bildirilirken araştırmacılar insanların ürettiği egzoz gazı gibi zararlı emisyonlarla mücadelede yeterli olmayacağı uyarısı yapıyor."

### **Rhetoric**

Quotations are used for the news story's rhetoric. In scientific based news stories quotations are substantial. Quoting a scientist in a related topic increases the reliability of the news.

*"Author William Riley, who is in the research team, expresses that it was a good development for climate change, but would not solve the problem in general"*<sup>70</sup>

Overall, the analyzed news story has a positive approach for the solution of climate change. The news was employed from a foreign newspaper as the source. It frames the report from an environmentalist perspective. However the news story is not detailed enough comprising the story from all aspects.

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<sup>70</sup> "Araştırma ekibinde yer alan yazar William Riley bunun, iklim değişikliği ile ilgili iyi bir gelişme olduğunu ancak genel olarak problemi çözmeceğini belirtti."

## **3.2. Analysis of News Articles According to Selected Environmental Cases**

### **3.2.1."Cerattepe Case" News Analysis**

#### **3.2.1.1. Analysis of *Milliyet* news article 15.02.2017 (See Appendix B)**

##### **Macro Structural Features**

###### **Headline**

The headline for the news is "*Preparations for the mining facility in Cerattepe have resumed*"<sup>71</sup>. The headline draws attention on the mining facility in Cerattepe with a soft tone considering the controversial circumstance of the area. It is understood that the article is about the mining facility and that gives us a hint about rest of the news. The headline is stative. From a first impression the news seem like an ordinary mining construction. However Cerattepe is accepted as Turkey's biggest environmental case including 760 plaintiffs and 61 attorneys. The beginning of the Cerattepe case dates back to 1985 and is still ongoing (miningsee, 2016). The words are carefully selected for the headline in favor of not drawing attention to an undesired point of view.

###### **Subheading / Lead Paragraph**

The subheading states the main motivation of the news article right after a nearly unbiased heading. A quotation from a mining engineer constitutes the subheading which says "*Cutting down the trees other than 3500 trees in total including the rope railway system is not even a matter of discussion*"<sup>72</sup>. After long-standing discussions about the region's nature which mainly focus on cutting down trees, the author chose foregrounding "trees" in the subheading of this news. A mining engineer's words are quoted for the purpose of increasing the reliability and accuracy of the content. The

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<sup>71</sup> "Cerattepe'deki maden için hazırlık çalışmalarına yeniden başlandı"

<sup>72</sup>"Teleferik sistemi de dahil olmak üzere toplam 3 bin 500 ağaç dışında herhangi bir ağaç kesimi söz konusu olmayacak"

subheading is responsive by means of addressing the issue. It appears as a response to whom opposing the mining facility in Cerattepe.

The lead paragraph functions as an introduction only by informing about the rest of the article. It says: "*Preparatory work was started in the copper mine project in Cerattepe, Kafkasör plateau in Artvin*"<sup>73</sup>. The sentence is unbiased as it is understood from the structure of the sentence. It only underlines that the preparations have begun.

### **News Photos**

There is only one news photo in this news article. It is positioned under the subheading. There are two mineworkers and a mining vehicle in the mine's working area. The photo gives the impression that the work has started in the facility without having a problem. The photo is related to the mining facility but not the contradictions being mentioned. We cannot relate the photo with the subheading; it is rather related with the lead paragraph.

### **Main Event and Results**

The heading, subheading and the rest of the article support each other in the same direction. Discourse of this news article put emphasis on the precautions against the accusations to the mining facility. The focus point is Cengiz Holding Company's Eti Bakır incorporated company. Company's attitude towards allegations directed to them is portrayed through a geological engineer in the whole text. A brief history about the contradictory case is included.

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<sup>73</sup> "Artvin'de Kafkasör yaylası Cerattepe bölgesindeki bakır madeni projesinde hazırlık çalışmalarına başlandı."

## **Background and Context**

An engineer's discourse who works for Eti Bakır Incorporated Company and a brief history of the case forms the background and context of the news. Due to Eti Bakır Incorporated Company's potential threats to region's nature and citizens, there is a long-standing conflict between the environmentalists and the company. The company gained support from the current government authorities and this became another determining factor in the protests. Artvin Cerattepe mine case have become the largest environmental legal case in Turkey and still continues to be relevant.

## **News Sources**

In the news, the discourses of Eti Bakır officials are used. No opposing views included however there is a general situation assessment under a new subheading with a short paragraph. Even if no protesters' point of view included the news is respondent to environmental protesters. The text only includes one-sided quotation which damages the objectivity of the news.

## **Micro Structural Features**

### **Syntactic Analysis**

In the heading and the subheading:

*"Preparations for the mining facility in Cerattepe have resumed"*<sup>74</sup>

The heading is in the passive form. It is explanatory but not a short sentence for a heading.

*"Cutting down the trees other than 3500 trees in total including the rope railway system is not even a matter of discussion"*<sup>75</sup>

Subheading above is an active sentence by its structure. Using an active sentence provides a certainty in the meaning of the sentence. It makes

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<sup>74</sup> "Cerattepe'deki maden için hazırlık çalışmalarına yeniden başlandı"

<sup>75</sup>"Teleferik sistemi de dahil olmak üzere toplam 3 bin 500 ağaç dışında herhangi bir ağaç kesimi söz konusu olmayacak"

the reader think that cutting down more trees was never a matter of discussion and everything directed to them were all accusations. However, the truth of the matter is that the conflict is not new and trees were the matter of discussion all this time. Additionally, only mentioning the problem by way of "trees" could be underestimating in an intricate case like this.

### **Local/Global Coherence**

Whole text aims explaining the precautions in the construction of the facility. Global coherence is maintained through these precautions.

*"It is planned to produce copper ore by using confined underground operation method, to the Zelosman Loading Station on the Artvin-Borçka highway by rope railway system and from there to the flotation facility of ETİ Bakır A.Ş. in Murgul"*<sup>76</sup>

The coherence is held by explaining details on how to conduct operations. The relationship is created by specifying the process. First, it mentions the system as an underground operation method, then elaborates it by mentioning the rest of the process. The report includes mostly functional coherence in-between the sentences.

### **Implications**

*"Cutting down the trees other than 3500 trees in total including the rope railway system is not even a matter of discussion"*<sup>77</sup>

The sentence above makes the number of trees planned to be cut down insignificant. However the risk of landslide would increase dangerously (Vardar). Dealing with a controversial issue this way indicates the perspective

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<sup>76</sup>"Bakır cevherinin kapalı ocak yeraltı işletme yöntemi ile üretilmesi, teleferik hattı ile Artvin-Borçka karayolunda bulunan Zelosman Yükleme İstasyonuna getirilmesi ve buradan da mevcut karayolu ile Murgul ilçesinde bulunan ETİ Bakır A.Ş.'ye ait flotasyon tesisine nakli planlanmaktadır."

<sup>77</sup>"Teleferik sistemi de dahil olmak üzere toplam 3 bin 500 ağaç dışında herhangi bir ağaç kesimi söz konusu olmayacak"

of the company against environmentalists who oppose the planned construction.

### **Rhetoric**

*"Cutting down the trees other than 3500 trees in total including the rope railway system is not even a matter of discussion"<sup>78</sup>*

Using numbers as in the example above "3500 trees" makes the number of trees planned to be cut down insignificant. Number are always important when conveying the news. Although the number is high, it is projected as a negligible quantity.

*"Technical Director Geological Engineer Recep Bayramođlu states that sensitivity of Artvin citizens will be taken into consideration"<sup>79</sup>*

Quotation from a geological engineer increases trustworthiness. In this way, the readers' point of view on this matter will be softer and more flexible.

Overall, the news story focuses on the construction of the mining facility by adopting a supportive point of view. It frames it in a way that readers get an understanding the construction do not have an environmental impact. Deriving from its news discourse; it functions as a mouthpiece of the political authority. The news was framed as a news story defending the construction against the environment-oriented critics.

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<sup>78</sup>"Teleferik sistemi de dahil olmak üzere toplam 3 bin 500 ağaç dışında herhangi bir ağaç kesimi söz konusu olmayacak"

<sup>79</sup> "Teknik Sorumlu Müdürü Jeoloji Mühendisi Recep Bayramođlu, Artvinli vatandaşların hassasiyetlerinin sonuna kadar dikkate alındığı belirtti"

### 3.2.1.2. Analysis of *Hürriyet* news article 06.07.2017 (See Appendix B)

#### Macro Structural Features

##### Headline

The headline of the news is "*Council of state approved the 'mining is feasible' court decision in Cerattepe*"<sup>80</sup>. Headline emphasizes the decision of council of state on Cerattepe. "*Mining is feasible*"<sup>81</sup> was put in quotes. Quote in the headline attracts more notice and it gives us the impression that mining's feasibility is preferred to be highlighted.

##### Subheading / Lead Paragraph

There is no subheading in the news. However there are spot lines in the news. They are positioned before almost every paragraph in the article. The news text is quite long and mentioned several different things related to the topic. Some of these spot lines are:

*"Council of state approved"*<sup>82</sup>

*"Transportation with rope railway decreases environmental damage"*<sup>83</sup>

*"Endemic plants can be removed and transfer to another place"*<sup>84</sup>

The lead paragraph summarizes the background briefly. The headline is explained in detail. Again the attention was decided to be drawn on the court decision and its approval by the council of state as in the headline.

*"Rize Administrative Court's 'mining is feasible' decision is approved by the Council of State. The decision paved the way for mining activities in Cerattepe".*<sup>85</sup>

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<sup>80</sup> "Danıştay, Cerattepe'de 'madencilik yapılabilir' kararını onadı"

<sup>81</sup>"Madencilik yapılabilir"

<sup>82</sup> "Danıştay onadı"

<sup>83</sup>"Teleferikli taşıma ile çevre zararları azalır"

<sup>84</sup>"Endemik bitkiler sökülüp başka yere dikilebilir"

<sup>85</sup>"Rize İdare Mahkemesi'nin, 'Madencilik yapılabilir' yönündeki kararı Danıştay tarafından onaylandı. Kararla Cerattepe Mevkii'ndeki madencilik faaliyetlerinin önü açılmış oldu."

### **News Photos**

There is one news photo used in this news article. It is positioned under the headline. After reading the lead paragraph which is right after the photo, we can assume that the region in the photo is Kafkasör plateau. At first sight, it seems like some kind of bombs are thrown and their smokes in the sky is observed. There are people running away from those unidentified bomb-like objects. Who threw the bomb and who ran is unclear. The photo gives the impression of a close combat. Combat photo connotes a war scene and the case mentioned in the news is being related to war by the reader.

### **Main Event and Results**

The news article puts mainly the court decision at the center. However opinions of both sides are included about the adjudication. There are details about the court, opinions of both sides, comments on the case and the history of the case in the article. The news tells us that the mining company was sued and the work in the field had stopped. However after making a counterclaim, approval from the council of state on is acquired.

### **Background and Context**

Court decision on the issue and opinions of both sides generates the background and context of the news article. Period of approval for mining activities in the area and the historical process of the case was conveyed to the reader

### **News Sources**

In the news, views on both supporters and protesters are included. Despite using numbers and statistics in the text, there are no sources mentioned. Data and information used in the news are mostly paraphrased instead of quotations.

## Micro Structural Features

### Syntactic Analysis

In heading of the news:

*"Council of state approved the "mining is feasible" court decision in Cerattepe"*<sup>86</sup>

The heading is in the active state. Subject is given in the sentence therefore the agent is not hidden.

*"For the mining activity in Cerattepe, the mining company re-issued and received EIA Positive decision again in June 2, 2015, which the "EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) positive" decision had previously been cancelled by the Rize Administrative Court."*<sup>87</sup>

The sentence again is in the active state. Subject is placed in the sentence and it is created in a direct and informative way.

### Local/Global Coherence

The news text aims explaining the case by the timeline through court decisions. Global coherence is maintained along with the court decisions and reactions against them.

*"Yeşil Artvin Association has appealed to the Council of State against the decision of Rize Administrative Court on 10th of October last year."*<sup>88</sup>

*"State council evaluated the object and then approved the local court's "mining is feasible" judgment and in the 25 pages of judgment report it says that there is no any situation that would lead to void the judgment."*<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>86</sup> "Danıştay, Cerattepe'de 'madencilik yapılabilir' kararını onadı"

<sup>87</sup> "Cerattepe Bölgesi'ndeki madencilik faaliyeti için Rize İdare Mahkemesi'nce 'ÇED olumlu' kararı daha önce iptal edilen maden şirketi, 2 Haziran 2015'te yeniden 'ÇED Olumlu' kararı aldı. "

<sup>88</sup> "Yeşil Artvin Derneği, Rize İdare Mahkemesi'nin verdiği karara geçen yıl 10 Ekim tarihinde Danıştay'a başvurarak itirazda bulundu."

There is a functional coherence between two consecutive sentences above. Successive sentences support each other in the news. Second sentence elaborates the former by means of explaining the situation mentioned before. In the second sentence above there is a causal coherence within the sentence. The reason of State Council's judgment is explained before the sentence is ended.

### **Implications**

*"Report of the executive delegation is effective in the judgment"*<sup>90</sup>

The sentence above implies that the judgment is affected by the executive delegation's report.

*"Environmental damages will be reduced with the rope railway transportation"*<sup>91</sup>

The rope railway system which is planned to be used in the mining area is being seen as a solution for the environmental damage. The sentence functions as a response to the criticism expressed towards the mining company

*"Endemic plants can be removed and transfer to another place"*<sup>92</sup>

Again as in the previous sentence, it is responsive and shows a solution to critics about the possible environmental damage in the region.

### **Rhetoric**

*"In the expert report received by the court it says; Projected of extracting 500 thousand tons of ore would give less damage to the*

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<sup>89</sup> "İtirazı değerlendiren Danıştay, yerel mahkemenin verdiği 'Madencilik yapılabilir' yönündeki kararı onadı ve 25 sayfalık kararda kararın iptal edileceği bir durumun söz konusu olmadığına yer verdi."

<sup>90</sup> "Kararda bilirkişi heyetinin raporu etkili oldu"

<sup>91</sup> "Teleferikli taşıma ile çevre zararları azalır"

<sup>92</sup> "Endemik bitkiler sökülüp başka yere dikilebilir"

*environment in case of using closed cabin rope railway transportation and will not have a risk of landslide by using sublevel production method.*"<sup>93</sup>

Numbers and technical terms are preferred in this news text. Numbers and technical terms increase the reliability of the text. Data from court reports and EIA reports are used in the article.

*"Lawyer of Yeşil Artvin Association, Kalın: The judgment is far from being lawful and just"*<sup>94</sup>

Additionally there are quotes of the Yeşil Artvin Association's president and lawyer. The lawyer accuses the court and therefore the judicial system. Quotes are important in a news text especially when they are from both party's supporters in a news text.

In overall, analyzed news story's main focus is on the approval of the legal authority. By including words of both sides, it maintains a more neutral position. News story was framed from a neutral position. Detailed background information was given. The author does not show his opinion on the issue. The text aims conducting every specific detail to the reader about this project. It is long and has a complex structure which makes the text hard for the readers to understand.

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<sup>93</sup> "Mahkemeye ulaşan bilirkişi raporunda, yıllık 500 bin ton çıkartılacağı öngörülen cevherin kapalı kabinli teleferikle taşınması halinde çevreye zararlarının azalacağı ve ara katlı üretim yöntemi ile heyelan riski oluşmayacağı belirtildi."

<sup>94</sup> "Yeşil Artvin Derneği Avukatı Kalın: Hukuktan ve adaletten bu kadar uzak bir karar olamaz"

### 3.2.1.3. Analysis of *Sözcü* news article 18.12.2017 (See Appendix B)

#### Macro Structural Features

##### Headline

The headline for the selected news is *"Cerattepe warning: If it keeps going like this, we will see Artvin only in photographs"*<sup>95</sup>. The headline draws the reader's attention with a sensational tone. It is a warning with an effective use of language. The meaning is created with connotation. It affects readers emotionally through evoking the beauty in Artvin. We can assume that the rest of the article is about Cerattepe but we cannot guess the content in detail.

##### Subheading / Lead Paragraph

*"Assistant Professor Oğuz Kurdoğlu and Yeşil Artvin Association saying that the mining activity in Cerattepe already began destroying the nature even before extracting the ore warned: If it keeps going like this, we will see Artvin only in photographs"*<sup>96</sup>

Subheading is the repetition of the heading but as a detailed version. The emphasis is on environmental damages in Artvin. Subheading gives us the information that the mining activity in the mentioned region is dangerous and already began effecting the environment.

There are four different spot headings in addition to the subheading. They are:

*"Color of running water in the creek is changed"*<sup>97</sup>

*"Petition is proceeding"*<sup>98</sup>

*"20 hectares of mining license is increased to 240 hectares"*<sup>99</sup>

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<sup>95</sup> "Cerattepe uyarısı: Böyle giderse Artvin'i sadece fotoğraflarda göreceğiz"

<sup>96</sup> "Cerattepe'deki maden faaliyetinin cevher işlenmeden doğayı tahrip etmeye başladığını söyleyen Yrd. Doç. Dr. Oğuz Kurdoğlu ve Yeşil Artvin Derneği uyardı: Böyle giderse Artvin'i sadece fotoğraflarda göreceğiz."

<sup>97</sup> "Dereden akan suyun rengi değişti"

<sup>98</sup> "İmza kampanyası sürüyor"

<sup>99</sup> "20 hektarlık işletme izni 240 hektara çıkarıldı"

*"Governorship ban for 14 months"<sup>100</sup>*

The spot headings elaborate the related topics and generate a more systematic news discourse. Spot headings contain environmental damage, public reaction and judicial process as their topics.

### **News Photos**

News photo is position on top of the heading. A photo from the forestland of Cerattepe where the mining activity has began preferred. It can be observed from the photo that the activity have an effect upon woodland. The region where the mining activity has begun is already deforested.

### **Main Event and Results**

Consistence of the news discourse is held through mentioning the environmental effects of the mining activity in the region. The news article mainly focuses on the destruction of nature in the region. Detailed information is given on how the nature is affected due to mining project and how do people react through this process.

### **Background and Context**

Opinions of the president and the lawyer of Yeşil Artvin Association about this process create the background and the context of the news. Problems encountered through this period are given explicatively. Basically the critics about the judicial process and the scientific facts about the region's nature is written in the news text.

### **News Sources**

In the news article, the discourses of Yeşil Artvin Association's president and the lawyer are used. However, there is no any discourse included from the other side of this conflict. The news text has become

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<sup>100</sup>"14 aydır valilik yasağı"

critical in addition to its explanatory form. Lack of opposing views removes the chance of comparison between both sides.

## **Micro Structural Features**

### **Syntactic Analysis**

The heading is:

*"Cerattepe warning: If it keeps going like this, we will see Artvin only in photographs".<sup>101</sup>*

The sentence is in the active form. It is a conditional statement functioning as a warning sign. It targets directly readers on the purpose of setting them in motion.

*"Color of running water in the creek is changed"<sup>102</sup>*

*"Petition is proceeding"<sup>103</sup>*

*"20 hectares of mining license is increased to 240 hectares"<sup>104</sup>*

*"Governorship ban for 14 months"<sup>105</sup>*

All of the spot lines above are active and simple sentences. They all aim drawing the attention of the reader with minimum number of words and in the most effective way.

The news text is mostly made of sentences in the active form and a persuasive news language is chosen.

### **Local/Global Coherence**

Global coherence is held through the environmental impact of the mining facility in the region. Local coherence in the discourse of this news is maintained via causal and functional coherence. An example for the local discourse in the text:

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<sup>101</sup> "Cerattepe uyarısı: Böyle giderse Artvin'i sadece fotoğraflarda göreceğiz"

<sup>102</sup>"Dereden akan suyun rengi değişti"

<sup>103</sup> "İmza kampanyası sürüyor"

<sup>104</sup>"20 hektarlık işletme izni 240 hektara çıkarıldı"

<sup>105</sup>"14 aydır valilik yasağı"

*"When these small minor effects are combined, the ecosystem is changing all the way and is slowly being damaged. On the other hand, the amount of mercury that will emerge is quite dangerous"*<sup>106</sup>

A causal coherence is created by means of mercury and its danger to the environment.

### **Implications**

*"Cerattepe warning: If it keeps going like this, we will see Artvin only in photographs"*<sup>107</sup>. The sentence above implies a possible aftermath about the future of Artvin. The warning does not have a specific target. It may include the citizens and the governmental authority.

*"Governorship ban for 14 months"*<sup>108</sup>

Authorities are criticized through this spot heading. It focuses on length of governorship's ban period. It is also a political criticism by means of mentioning the governorship in the spot heading.

### **Rhetoric**

News text includes quotations, numbers and reports.

*"Assistant Professor Oğuz Kurdoğlu and Yeşil Artvin Association saying that the mining activity in Cerattepe already began destroying the nature even before extracting the ore warned: If it keeps going like this, we will see Artvin only in photographs"*<sup>109</sup>

Quotation from a scientist increases the credibility of the text. It aims to show the factualness of the claim

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<sup>106</sup>"Bu küçük küçük etkiler birleşince eko sistem tümünden değişiyor ve yavaş yavaş zarar görüyor.Öte yandan ortaya çıkacak cıva miktarı oldukça tehlikeli.Ne kadar çıkacak bunu da birilerinin araştırması lazım."

<sup>107</sup> "Cerattepe uyarısı: Böyle giderse Artvin'i sadece fotoğraflarda göreceğiz"

<sup>108</sup>"14 aydır valilik yasağı"

<sup>109</sup>"Cerattepe'deki maden faaliyetinin cevher işlenmeden doğayı tahrip etmeye başladığını söyleyen Yrd.Doç. Dr. Oğuz Kurdoğlu ve Yeşil Artvin Derneği uyardı: Böyle giderse Artvin'i sadece fotoğraflarda göreceğiz."

*"20 hectares of mining license is increased to 240 hectares"<sup>110</sup>*

The attention is drawn on the numbers. A criticism about the mining process is conveyed to the reader by stating a fact about the facility's mining license.

*"Governorship ban for 14 months"<sup>111</sup>*

"14 months" emphasizes the length of this period. A criticism is being made about the governorship's attitude.

Overall, the new story is based on the environmental destruction in the region of the mining facility. It has an environmentally correct journalistic approach; focusing on the negative effects and the background of whole process about the mining facility. The story uses scientific quotations which is required in environmental news.

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<sup>110</sup>"20 hektarlık işletme izni 240 hektara çıkarıldı"

<sup>111</sup>"14 aydır valilik yasağı"

### **3.2.2. "Mersin Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant" News Analysis**

#### **3.2.2.1. Analysis of *Milliyet* news article 03.04.2018 (See Appendix B)**

##### **Macro Structural Features**

###### **Headline**

The headline for Milliyet Newspaper's news is "A Giant Step for Nuclear Power"<sup>112</sup>. Headline creates a positive meaning by means of nuclear power. Words are chosen carefully for that purpose. At first encounter, the news conveys us the message that nuclear power is not problematic and Turkey will be doing an essential work by constructing the plant.

###### **Subheading / Lead Paragraph**

The subheading for the selected news is "*Today, foundation for Turkey's Nuclear Adventure's first project Mersin Akkuyu will be laid*"<sup>113</sup>. Subheading is supplementary to the heading by way of meaning created. Both heading and the subheading create a common meaning and inform the reader about the rest of the text. Selected words in the subheading induce a positive impression for the reader.

###### **News Photos**

There is two news photo in the news. First one is positioned under the subheading. The photo is an illustration of a nuclear power plant which is not clearly defined. Using an illustration instead of a real photo makes us think that the project has not started yet. In the illustration the reactor is placed along the sea shore. It gives an idea about the project's actual placement however the photo is not adequate as it is an illustration. The second one is at the end of the news text. It is a photo from the public service ad shooted with

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<sup>112</sup> "Nükleer güç için dev adım"

<sup>113</sup> "Türkiye'nin nükleer serüveninin ilk projesi olan Mersin Akkuyu'da bugün temel atılıyor."

Nobel Prize winner Aziz Sancar. The photo aims increasing the credibility of nuclear project. He is a well known and a respected scientist in Turkey.

### **Main Event and Results**

Discourse of the selected news is maintained through the significance of this "investment". Throughout the whole text, project is described as a giant investment that will contribute to the country's economy. In the news text, nuclear power plant's positive effects are mentioned due to the profit that will be obtained. The text does not include any opposing views in other words; any data about the environmental impact of this project. There is a quoted section from the president Erdoğan about the significance of this project. At the end of the news text, Chemistry Nobel Prize winner Aziz Sancar underpinning the significance of nuclear power plant project.

### **Background and Context**

Nuclear Power Plant's contribution to the country's economy and development generates the background and context information of the news text. Plans of a nuclear power plant construction have initiated a discussion in the public agenda. As government authorities support the project, environmentalists strongly oppose to the construction of Akkuyu Nuclear power plant. According to TEMA Foundation (The Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion), insufficient emergency action plans for possible accidents, poor waste disposal methods, contrary to what is believed low profit margin and ineffectiveness in avoiding the climate change are some of the main reasons in opposing to power plant project(TEMA Foundation).

### **News Sources**

In the news article, reporter refers to sources who favor the construction. Although there are quotations and numeric data there are no scientific sources supporting the data. Data and quotations are only positive about the construction; therefore they intend to lead the reader's perception in

a specific direction. There are no alternative sources in the news to balance the claims. News story is subjective and non-scientific due to aforementioned deficiencies.

## **Micro Structural Features**

### **Syntactic Analysis**

*"Today, foundation for Turkey's Nuclear Adventure's first project Mersin Akkuyu will be laid"*<sup>114</sup>

The sentence is complex and in the active state. It functions as an announcement

*"Turkey, constructing its first plant with build- operate model, will provide to its approximately 600 engineers a training for this technology in Russia"*<sup>115</sup>

Sentence above is in the active state. It has a complex sentence structure.

*"It is expressed that nuclear plants have minimum impact on wildlife due to not emitting greenhouse gas during operation"*<sup>116</sup>

The sentence above is in the passive state.

### **Local/Global Coherence**

Global coherence is held through the significance and advantages of nuclear power plant for Turkey. Mostly causal coherence is observed in this news text. Meaning unity is maintained throughout the text in the desired way. Praising nuclear energy constitutes the meaning unity in the text. An example to the causal coherence in this text:

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<sup>114</sup> "Türkiye'nin nükleer serüveninin ilk projesi olan Mersin Akkuyu'da bugün temel atılıyor."

<sup>115</sup> "İlk santrali yap-işlet modeli ile yapan Türkiye, bu sürede yaklaşık 600 mühendisin Rusya'da bu teknoloji ile yetişmesini sağlayacak."

<sup>116</sup> "Nükleer santrallerin, işletme sırasında sera gazı salımı yapmadıkları için doğal hayata minimum etkide olduğu da ifade ediliyor."

*"It is expressed that nuclear plants have minimum impact on wildlife due to not emitting greenhouse gas during operation"*

As it can be seen clearly, safeness of nuclear energy is justified in this sentence. However no scientific source is given.

### **Implications**

*"Today, foundation for Turkey's Nuclear Adventure's first project Mersin Akkuyu will be laid"<sup>117</sup>*

Using words such as "first" and "adventure" implies that there are plans of having more nuclear power plant constructions.

*"It is expressed that nuclear plants have minimum impact on wildlife due to not emitting greenhouse gas during operation"<sup>118</sup>*

Expressing positive sides of nuclear energy aim leading the reader on a specific direction.

*"There are 450 nuclear power plants operating among 31 countries in the world"<sup>119</sup>*

Using such statistics again implies to the safeness and prevalence of nuclear power plants.

*"For Great Turkey..."<sup>120</sup>*

Spot headline above creates a correlation between the country's greatness and nuclear power plant. It is also a political discourse frequently used by governing party and its politicians.

*"Public service ad starring Aziz Sançar"<sup>121</sup>*

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<sup>117</sup> "Türkiye'nin nükleer serüveninin ilk projesi olan Mersin Akkuyu'da bugün temel atılıyor."

<sup>118</sup>"Nükleer santrallerin, işletme sırasında sera gazı salımı yapmadıkları için doğal hayata minimum etkide olduğu da ifade ediliyor."

<sup>119</sup> "Dünyada 31 ülkede 450 nükleer santral işletmede"

<sup>120</sup> "Büyük Türkiye için..."

<sup>121</sup> "'Aziz Sançar'lı tanıtım"

Having Chemistry Nobel Prize winner Aziz Sancar as a part of this news story aims convey the same message mentioned before: There is no risk of having this power plant, contrarily it is the future of this country

### **Rhetoric**

There are numbers, statistics, quotations used in this news text.

*"10 percent of electricity"<sup>122</sup>*

*"There are 450 nuclear power plants operating among 31 countries in the world"<sup>123</sup>*

Statistics increases the reliability and persuasiveness. *"10 percent"* shows the plant's contribution to the economy. *"450"* and *"31"* indicates to the prevalence of nuclear energy.

*"We will lay the foundations of 20 billion dollars of giant investment Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant which is an important step for the future of Turkish-Russian relationship with my precious ally Russian President Vladimir Putin"<sup>124</sup>*

President Erdoğan's tweet on the topic is quoted. Quoting the president on this issue shows the significance of the project. News text aims to show president's support by quoting his words on this project.

Overall, the news story mainly focuses on the economic consequences of the power plant. It mentions only positive aspects without mentioning any possible negative consequences and ignores the public reactions.

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<sup>122</sup> "Elektriğin yüzde 10'u"

<sup>123</sup> "Dünyada 31 ülkede 450 nükleer santral işletmede"

<sup>124</sup> "Rusya Devlet Başkanı, kıymetli dostum Vladimir Putin ile birlikte Türkiye'nin ve Türk-Rus ilişkilerinin geleceği için önemli bir adım olan 20 milyar dolarlık dev yatırım Akkuyu Nükleer Santrali'nin temellerini atacağız"

### 3.2.2.2. Analysis of *Sözcü* news article 15.05.2015 (See Appendix B)

#### Macro Structural Features

##### Headline

The headline for the selected news is *"Akkuyu nuclear power plant is a great threat to Istanbul"*<sup>125</sup>. The headline is speculative by means of the selected words. It is a catchy heading pointing out a possible disaster in Istanbul due to a nuclear power plant in Mersin. The headline shows the stance of the news author by means of his approach on the case. Although Mersin and Istanbul are two cities far away from each other, headline claims a relationship between them. It arouses curiosity and ensures reader to keep reading the news article.

##### Subheading / Lead Paragraph

Subheading is chosen as *"Hazardous waste from nuclear power plant to be built in Mersin Akkuyu will be transferred to Russia"*<sup>126</sup>. Subheading helps the reader to understand what is been written in the heading a little bit more. Nevertheless, no direct statements have been made about the main theme. After giving a general idea about the news storyline, subheading elaborates the heading.

There are five other spot headings in the news. They function as the starters of a new paragraph related to the main theme:

*"It will be transported with special vessels"*<sup>127</sup>

*"It will pass through both straits"*<sup>128</sup>

*"What to do in emergency?"*<sup>129</sup>

*"Nuclear revolt from environmentalists"*<sup>130</sup>

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<sup>125</sup> "Akkuyu nükleer santrali İstanbul için büyük tehdit"

<sup>126</sup>"Mersin Akkuyu'ya kurulacak nükleer santraldeki tehlikeli atıklar Rusya'ya gidecek."

<sup>127</sup>"Özel Gemilerle taşınacak"

<sup>128</sup>"İki boğazdan geçecek"

<sup>129</sup>"Acil durumlarda ne yapılacak?"

<sup>130</sup> "Çevrecilerden nükleer isyan"

*"Criminal complaint to the commercial film"<sup>131</sup>*

Lead paragraph explains and helps us to understand fear mentioned in the heading and the subheading. The reason for the fear about possible aftermath is explained in this paragraph:

*"The vessels that will carry them will pass through Çanakkale and the Bosphorus"<sup>132</sup>*

### **News Photos**

There are three news photos in the news. The first one is positioned right under the subheading. It is a map of Turkey and has hazard radioactivity signs in three different spots. One of them is in the Mediterranean side, one of them in the Marmara and the other one is in the Black Sea region. Radioactivity signs show the places of all planned nuclear power plants on the map of Turkey. It does not back up the meaning created in the heading and subheading.

Second photo is a group protesting Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant. In the photo, a woman is in the forefront. Protesters seem non-violent in the photo. However, in the caption it says the police intervened to protesters. As a result it shows that police intervened to non-violent protesters.

In the third photo Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, Taner Yıldız is standing in a sea shore. When we read the news text we understand that he stands at the power plant's construction area and joined to sod-cutting ceremony. His photo represents the support of the government authority in the news text.

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<sup>131</sup>"Reklam filmine suç duyurusu"

<sup>132</sup> "Bunları taşıyacak gemiler Çanakkale ve İstanbul Boğazı'ndan geçecek"

### **Main Event and Results**

Meaning unity is created around the hazardous waste management of Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant. Heading, subheading and the first news photo cluster around the same theme therefore it shows us a direction about the rest of the news. However in the last two spot headings, the subjects shift away from the main theme. They both are about the environmentalists' demonstration and criticism directed to the commercial film.

### **Background and Context**

Hazardous nuclear waste management and criticism directed to the power plant forms the background and context of the news. Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant is a contradictive project in the context of its environmental impact and expected return.

### **News Sources**

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report on Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant is used as the main source in this news article. Using the scientific report as a primary source shapes the approach on the news. The text includes perspectives of both sides.

### **Micro Structural Features**

#### **Syntactic Analysis**

*"Hazardous waste from nuclear power plant to be built in Mersin Akkuyu will be transferred to Russia"<sup>133</sup>*

The sentence above is complex and in the active state. It is used as the subheading. It aims to clearly inform the reader about the content of the article at first glance.

*"Nuclear power plant that will be constructed in Mersin Akkuyu with a total of 22 billion dollars of investment is a nuclear threat not only to its*

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<sup>133</sup>"Mersin Akkuyu'ya kurulacak nükleer santraldeki tehlikeli atıklar Rusya'ya gidecek."

*neighborhood but even to İstanbul which is Turkey's most densely populated city".<sup>134</sup>*

The sentence above is the beginning of first paragraph after the lead paragraph. It is in the active state. The sentence is complex and long.

*"In the EIA report, it is clearly stated that the nuclear wastes of Akkuyu NGS will be transported to Russia through the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus."<sup>135</sup>*

The sentence above is in the passive state. Based on this, it is informing the reader without interfering the information acquired from the source.

There are both active and passive sentences in the news text. A suppressive voice is used while informing the reader through a scientific source.

### **Local/Global Coherence**

Global coherence is maintained around the hazardous nuclear waste of Akkuyu NPP.

News text is separated into sections via spot headings. Under every spot heading local coherence is preserved. The news text involves causal and functional coherence. Consecutive sentences elaborate each other by means of causality. Causality can be observed between these sentences below:

*"Nuclear power plant that will be constructed in Mersin Akkuyu with a total of 22 billion dollars of investment is a nuclear threat not only to its neighborhood but even to İstanbul which is Turkey's most densely populated city".*

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<sup>134</sup> "Toplam 22 milyar dolar yatırımla gerçekleştirilecek ve Mersin Akkuyu'ya kurulacak nükleer santral, sadece bölgesi için değil Türkiye'ni en yoğun nüfusunun yaşadığı İstanbul için bile nükleer tehdit oluşturuyor."

<sup>135</sup> "ÇED raporunda, Akkuyu NGS'den çıkan nükleer atıkların gemilerle önce Çanakkale Boğazı daha sonra da İstanbul Boğazı'nı geçerek Rusya'ya ulaştırılacağı açıkça ifade ediliyor."

*"The danger has taken place in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report prepared for the Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant Project".<sup>136</sup>*

### **Implications**

*"Akkuyu nuclear power plant is a great threat to Istanbul"<sup>137</sup>*

The heading implies that Akkuyu NPP has a great impact insomuch that it goes beyond the borders of its impact area.

*"The vessels that will carry them will pass through Çanakkale and the Bosphorus"<sup>138</sup>*

Mentioning the route of waste transportation draws attention on the region which will be affected from waste.

### **Rhetoric**

In this news text, quotations are used to enhance persuasiveness. Numbers and statistics are not involved. Whole text's rhetoric circles around the deductions on environmental impact assessment (EIA) report.

*"The danger has taken place in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report prepared for the Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant Project".<sup>139</sup>*

Overall, the news story focuses only on the negative aspects of the construction. It ignores the economic contributions of the facility. It only mentions the possible dangers of the project. Although it uses a reliable source it lacks balance in terms of including both sides' views in the story.

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<sup>136</sup> "Tehlike bizzat Akkuyu Nükleer Santrali Projesi için hazırlanan Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi (ÇED) raporunda yer aldı."

<sup>137</sup> "Akkuyu nükleer santrali İstanbul için büyük tehdit"

<sup>138</sup> "Bunları taşıyacak gemiler Çanakkale ve İstanbul Boğazı'ndan geçecek"

<sup>139</sup> "Tehlike bizzat Akkuyu Nükleer Santrali Projesi için hazırlanan Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi (ÇED) raporunda yer aldı."

### 3.2.2.3. Analysis of *Hürriyet* news article 02.04.2018 (See Appendix B)

#### Macro Structural Features

##### Headline

The headline for the selected news is "First Nuclear Step"<sup>140</sup>. The headline draws attention on the nuclear power as the beginning of nuclear power investments. It gives an idea about the subject of the news article. It's written in an informative manner.

##### Subheading / Lead Paragraph

There is not a subheading in a typical form. There is rather a lead paragraph positioned right under the first news photograph with bold letters. Lead paragraph briefly summarizes the news text in three sentences. Sod-cutting ceremony, economic benefits and scientists who support this plant is mentioned in these three sentences of lead paragraph.

*"Turkey's nuclear adventure's -dates back to 1955- first power plant project Akkuyu NPP's foundations will be laid today with the participation of President Erdoğan and Russian Prime Minister Putin. Akkuyu Power Plant which will meet 10 percent of Turkey's electricity needs is planned to be rushed into operation until 2023. Turkey's worldwide known two famous scientists appeared before the cameras to explain the importance of nuclear energy".<sup>141</sup>*

Moreover there are 6 different spot headings separates the text into segments. They are:

*"Construction license is arranged"<sup>142</sup>*

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<sup>140</sup>"İlk nükleer adım"

<sup>141</sup>"Türkiye'nin 1955'te başlayan nükleer enerji sürecinin ilk santral projesi olan 'Akkuyu Santrali'nda temel bugün Cumhurbaşkanı Erdoğan ve Rusya Başkanı Putin'in katılımları ile atılacak. Türkiye'nin elektrik ihtiyacının yüzde 10'unu karşılayacak Akkuyu Santrali'nin 2023 yılına yetiştirilmesi planlanıyor. Türkiye'nin dünyaca tanınan iki ünlü bilim insanı nükleer enerjinin önemini anlatmak için kamera karşısına geçti."

<sup>142</sup>"İnşaat lisansı tamam"

*"It will produce 10% of the electricity"<sup>143</sup>*

*"It will be rushed into operation in 2023"<sup>144</sup>*

*"He explained nuclear"<sup>145</sup>*

*"Shooting lasted 4 days"<sup>146</sup>*

*"What will Akkuyu bring?"<sup>147</sup>*

### **News Photos**

There are four photos included in the news article. First photo is positioned under the heading. There is no caption in the photo however it can be understood that it is the construction site of the Akkuyu NPP. The photo is an aerial view of the site. It is a clear and bright photo. Forestland around the construction site can easily be noticed which seems like the primary goal in choosing this image. Second one is under the spot heading of *"It will produce 10% of the electricity"*. There are heavy duty vehicles in the construction site. There is not a direct relationship between the photo and the image. Third image is the photo of Aziz Sancar who is a well known Turkish scientist. Photo is positioned under the spot heading of *"He explained nuclear"*. Using a photo of him increases the reliability of the news statement. Fourth image is positioned under the *"What will Akkuyu bring?"* spot heading. There are workers leagued and seems like discussing something. The image and the spot heading together create a common meaning.

### **Main Event and Results**

The news as a whole creates a common meaning gathered around the benefits of Akkuyu NPP. The emphasis of the news discourse is on the

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<sup>143</sup>"Elektriğin %10'unu üretecek"

<sup>144</sup>"2023 yılına yetişecek"

<sup>145</sup>"Nükleeri anlattı"

<sup>146</sup>"Çekimler 4 gün sürdü"

<sup>147</sup>"Akkuyu neler getirecek?"

economic benefits of Mersin Akkuyu NPP. Moreover it informs about the process and the history of NPP construction in Turkey.

### **Background and Context**

Akkuyu NPP construction forms the background of this news. Akkuyu NPP is the first nuclear power plant planned to be constructed in Turkey. There are supporters of this project as well as the opposers. Indicating certain benefits of nuclear energy creates the context of this news report.

### **News Sources**

News reporter is the only source reader can find out in the report. There is not a specific news source stated in the news report although there are numbers, statistics and quotations used.

### **Micro Structural Features**

#### **Syntactic Analysis**

There are both active and passive sentences in the text. However, main orientation is determined as passive state sentences.

*"Turkey's nuclear adventure's -dates back to 1955- first power plant project Akkuyu NPP's foundations will be laid today with the participation of President Erdoğan and Russian Prime Minister Putin"<sup>148</sup>*

The sentence above is in the passive state. It is a long and a complex sentence. It is not simple due to the structure of the sentence. It has object, indirect object, subject and predicate.

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<sup>148</sup>"Türkiye'nin 1955'te başlayan nükleer enerji sürecinin ilk santral projesi olan 'Akkuyu Santrali'nda temel bugün Cumhurbaşkanı Erdoğan ve Rusya Başkanı Putin'in katılımları ile atılacak."

### **Local/Global Coherence**

Global coherence is maintained through the positive sides of Akkuyu NPP.

Local coherence is held in between the paragraphs under the sections divided with spot headings. Every spot heading has its own local coherence. Consecutive sentences support each other in order to preserve meaning unity.

### **Implications**

Mentioning the year of the first attempt on nuclear power plants "1955" implies that nuclear power is late in the day. It gives countenance to Akkuyu NPP project.

*"It will produce 10% of the electricity"<sup>149</sup>*

Economic contribution of NPP is highlighted in the sentence above.

*"It will be rushed into operation in 2023"<sup>150</sup>*

"2023" is a year emphasized on all occasions by the president and the governing party. Although it is the 100th year of the Republic of Turkey, an ideological meaning is attributed in favor of the government.

### **Rhetoric**

Quotations, numbers and statistics are used in the news discourse. They all aim to enhance persuasiveness and reliability of the news story. However, the numbers and statistics are mainly information transferred from another unknown source.

*"It will produce 10% of the electricity"*

It emphasizes to the economic contribution of the power plant by means of the electricity it produces.

*"Russian Energy Minister Alexander Novak on Turkey's first nuclear power plant Akkuyu NPP sod-cutting ceremony..."<sup>151</sup>*

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<sup>149</sup>"Elektriğin %10'unu üretecek"

<sup>150</sup>"2023 yılına yetişecek"

Russian Energy Minister's words are quoted intending to increase reliability.

Overall, the news story solely focuses on the positive aspects of the power plant without mentioning the possible environmental consequences. It aims to persuade the reader that the plant is not harmful to the environment. It lacks views of both sides on the issue which harms the objectivity of the news report.

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<sup>151</sup>"Rusya Enerji Bakanı Aleksandr Novak, Türkiye'nin ilk nükleer santrali olacak Akkuyu Nükleer Güç Santrali'nin (NGS) temel atma törenine ilişkin..."

### **3.3. Analysis of News Articles in Local Newspapers According to the Selected Key Words**

#### **3.3.1. Analysis of *Olay* news article - 25.01.2019 (See Appendix B)**

##### **Macro Structural Features**

###### **Headline**

The headline for the selected news is *"The color of the heart of İznik Lake has changed."*<sup>152</sup> It is semantically related to the content of the news text. The name of the mentioned lake is also given in the heading. The headline attracts notice on the issue by way of selecting a catchy word such as *"heart"/"lifeblood."* Instead of conveying the news straightforward a sensational tone was preferred. However it can be deduced that the rest of the news article focuses on the pollution in the source of the lake.

###### **Subheading / Lead Paragraph**

The subheading acts as a lead paragraph although it is positioned as in the subheading format.

*"In Karasu Creek, which is the lifeblood of Lake İznik in Bursa, the color of water turned green due to the waste of agricultural pesticides. Even the surroundings of the stream where the trout and large carp population were almost gone extinct were filled with the packages of agricultural pesticides."*<sup>153</sup>

The situation determined in the headline was elaborated in the subheading section. It is explanatory and gives the outlines about the news story. It does not arouse curiosity as did in the headline. The information given in this section informs us sufficiently about the content of the news story.

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<sup>152</sup> "İznik Gölü'nün can damarının rengi değişti"

<sup>153</sup>"Bursa'daki İznik Gölü'nün can damarı olan Karasu Deresi'nde suyun rengi, zirai ilaç atıkları nedeniyle yeşile döndü. Alabalık ve sarıbalığın yok denilecek kadar azaldığı derenin çevresi de zirai ilaç kutularıyla doldu."

There two spot headings in addition to the subheading. They are:

*"Condition of the lake is miserable"*<sup>154</sup>

*"Shame on those who did this"*<sup>155</sup>

The first spot heading above underlines the condition in the lake via quoting farmer from the region while the second one quotes a tourism manager shaming those who polluted the lake. The tones of both spot headings are sensational by means of the selected words. Both subheadings were borrowed from the words of those interviewees.

*"Karasu Creek, which is the longest creek of the county with its length of 50 kilometers and extending to İznik Lake, positioned within the boundaries of Elmalı neighborhood of İznik, has changed color."*<sup>156</sup>

Lead paragraph gives specific details about the location of the aforementioned creek. It lets readers to perceive the location better, therefore the news story. At first place, giving an outline was preferred which generates the structure of the news, designed from the general to the specific. It is more systematic in addition to its increased comprehensibility.

### **News Photos**

There is one news photo positioned above the headline. There are three men pointing the creek as they are indicating the pollution. However it is not possible to have a precise deduction only by looking at the image. Headline and the image create a common meaning supporting the deduction mentioned before. Furthermore, identities of men in the image are not clarified.

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<sup>154</sup>"Gölün hali perişan

<sup>155</sup>"Bunu yapanlara yazıklar olsun"

<sup>156</sup> "İznik'in Elmalı Mahallesi sınırları içerisinde bulunan İznik Gölü'ne kadar uzanan ve 50 kilometrelik uzunluğuyla ilçenin en uzun deresi olan Karasu Deresi, renk değiştirdi."

### **Main Event and Results**

The news text conveys the subject about the pollution in Karasu Creek which is the source of Lake İznik, in Bursa. The text focuses on the questions; "how and why" about the pollution. Words of those who are related to the subject are quoted in an attempt of indicating different point of views.

### **Background and Context**

Pollution in Karasu Creek forms the background and context information of the news text. In the text, it says the color of water turned green due to the waste of agricultural pesticides. The reasons for the pollution according to the news text are some farmers who left agricultural pesticide wastes and washed their pesticide tankers in the creek. Also there were stacks of rubble and garbage around the creek. The reasons for the pollution were defined clearly. The text is critical by means of employing an environmentalist point of view.

### **News Sources**

There are no any scientific sources used in the news article. In the introduction of the news, the reporter has written his/her own observations, in other words primary source is used. The news is acquired from Demirören News Agency (DHA) and no reporter name is given. There are two different interviews included about the pollution; with a farmer and a tourism manager. Their words are employed in an attempt to support the given situation in the introduction. They represent people who suffer pollution; however there are no words included from the competent authority for the purpose of including all related parties about the pollution in the creek.

## Micro Structural Features

### Syntactic Analysis

Active voice is dominant throughout the whole news text. Active sentence structures increase the certainty in the news text. Therefore the tone of certainty gives the feeling of absolute accuracy to the reader. The tone supports the accusatory language and expects a solution from legal authorities.

*"In Karasu Creek, which is the lifeblood of Lake İznik in Bursa, the color of water turned green due to the waste of agricultural pesticides"*<sup>157</sup>

*"Environmentalists who saw the foam formed on the surface of the creek due to waste agricultural pesticides reacted."*<sup>158</sup>

### Local/Global Coherence

In the news text, both causal and functional coherence examples are observed. In the analyzed samples below we can observe both of these coherence samples:

*"In Karasu Creek, which is the lifeblood of Lake İznik in Bursa, the color of water turned green due to the waste of agricultural pesticides"*<sup>159</sup>

In the sample above, the reason for the color change in the creek was explained. There is a causal relationship within the sentence. Afterwards, functional coherence can be observed:

*"Karasu Creek, which is the longest creek of the county with its length of 50 kilometers and extending to İznik Lake, positioned within the boundaries of Elmalı neighborhood of İznik, has changed color."*<sup>160</sup>

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<sup>157</sup>"Bursa'daki İznik Gölü'nün can damarı olan Karasu Deresi'nde suyun rengi, zirai ilaç atıkları nedeniyle yeşile döndü."

<sup>158</sup>"Atık zirai ilaçlar nedeniyle yüzeyinde köpük oluşan dereyi gören çevreciler, duruma büyük tepki gösterdi."

<sup>159</sup>"Bursa'daki İznik Gölü'nün can damarı olan Karasu Deresi'nde suyun rengi, zirai ilaç atıkları nedeniyle yeşile döndü."

<sup>160</sup>"İznik'in Elmalı Mahallesi sınırları içerisinde bulunan İznik Gölü'ne kadar uzanan ve 50 kilometrelik uzunluğuyla ilçenin en uzun deresi olan Karasu Deresi, renk değiştirdi."

*"Water of the creek turned green where some farmers left their pesticide wastes and washed agricultural pesticide tankers."<sup>161</sup>*

There is a functional coherence between the samples above. In the first sentence color change of the creek is mentioned and the following sentence elaborates the preceding statement. Moreover, a causal coherence is observed between those sentences above.

### **Implications**

In the samples below there are word choices such as "environmentalists", "heart" and "shame".

*"Environmentalists who saw the foam formed on the surface of the creek due to waste agricultural pesticides reacted."<sup>162</sup>*

People who reacted against the pollution in the creek were defined as environmentalists. They are generalized around this word. A semantic relationship with "environmentalists" and "opposers" was created.

*"The color of the heart of İznik Lake has changed."<sup>163</sup>*

"Heart of the lake" increases the sensational tone in the text and implies the significance of the creek.

*"Shame on those who did this"<sup>164</sup>*

Again, a sensational word choice was preferred. A critical discourse was formed around this sentence. An accusatory language was used against the people who are polluting the creek.

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<sup>161</sup> "Bazı çiftçilerin zirai ilaç atıklarını bıraktığı, zirai ilaç tankerlerini yıkadığı derenin suyu, yeşile döndü."

<sup>162</sup> "Atık zirai ilaçlar nedeniyle yüzeyinde köpük oluşan dereyi gören çevreciler, duruma büyük tepki gösterdi."

<sup>163</sup> "İznik Gölü'nün can damarının rengi değişti"

<sup>164</sup> "Bunu yapanlara yazıklar olsun"

### **Rhetoric**

News rhetoric was mainly formed by the quotations and an image. The photo selected for the news serves to the main topic however it does not represent the pollution distinctively. It almost seems like an ordinary image. There are quotations employed on the purpose of enhancing the persuasiveness of the news text. Words of a farmer and a tourism manager are quoted. Selecting a local farmer and a tourism manager from the region increases the trustworthiness of the criticisms. The problems of a region are best known by those who live in that region. Therefore it serves to the purpose of the news.

Overall, the news story focuses on the pollution by mentioning its negative effects. It frames the news story with a sensational tone underlining the negative health effects of the pollution. Although sufficient background information was given, no scientific background information was included.

### **3.3.2. Analysis of *Yeni Asır* news article - 12.03.2017 (See Appendix B)**

#### **Macro Structural Features**

##### **Headline**

The headline is "There may be an environmental disaster if not precautions are taken!"<sup>165</sup>.Headline addresses the main theme of the news text. Main theme is defined as the pollution in creeks caused by the uncontrolled waste storage. Although the headline is semantically related to content of the text, an information subtraction is observed. The headline does not include any information about the location or the time about the point in question. The headline was builded around the environmental disaster possibility; however a detailed information was not given. It attracts notice by way of using a sensational tone.

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<sup>165</sup>"Önlem alınmazsa çevre felaketi yaşanabilir!"

### **Subheading / Lead Paragraph**

*"In Harmandalı, İzmir; where wastes are still accumulated with uncontrolled waste storage method has begun polluting its own environment. The creeks in the region are now flowing black where thousands of wastes are dumped every day."*<sup>166</sup>.

The paragraph above acts as a lead paragraph although it was positioned as a subheading. The condition stated in the headline was enlarged on the subheading through giving specific details. The reason for the possible environmental disaster was justified. The reason was defined as the dumping caused pollution.

There are also two spot headings included:

*"Balatçık is in danger"*<sup>167</sup>

The spot heading above defines the risk in the region. It summarizes the content of its related paragraph.

*"Disposal facility has not been constructed"*<sup>168</sup>

It accentuates the inadequacy of competent authority although it is not mentioned directly. The paragraph and the subheading create a common meaning when they are examined together.

*"Creeks which are close to Harmandalı Wasteyard -which has become the sore spot of İzmir- have also turned into a cesspool. The creek flowing near the Harmandalı Wasteyard and passing through the Tekel Primary School was contaminated by the wastes of the wasteyard. Locals reacted to the creek- filled with the wastes and flows black due to pollution- as "This*

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<sup>166</sup> "İzmir'de hala vahşi depolama yöntemiyle çöplerin biriktirildiği Harmandalı, artık çevresini de kirletmeye başladı. Her gün binlerce çöpün boşaltıldığı bölgedeki dereler de artık simsiyah akıyor."

<sup>167</sup> "Balatçık tehlikede"

<sup>168</sup> "Bertaraf tesisi olmadı"

*Pollution will worsen our health. Harmandalı is now poisoning the environment*<sup>169</sup>

The lead paragraph above, elaborates the mentioned situation. It gives specific details about the location and its environmental impacts. Furthermore, a quotation from a local resident is employed with the intent of instantiating.

### **News Photos**

There is one news photo positioned under the heading. A man is taking sample from the creek. We do not have any information neither about his identity nor his job. We can only assume since there is not any given information. Nevertheless, there is a meaning unity between the content of the text and the image. Employing the image of a man -presumably a researcher- increases the scientific aspect of the report.

### **Main Event and Results**

Pollution of the creeks caused by the uncontrolled waste storage was presented as the main event of this news report. Impact of the pollution is associated with human health in addition to the environment. Competent authority- İzmir Metropolitan Municipality- was accused due to not constructing the appropriate solid waste disposal facility. In the news report, an accusatory discourse is employed targeting the competent authority. Successively, a solution about the pollution was offered.

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<sup>169</sup>İzmir'in kanayan yarası haline gelen Harmandalı Çöplüğü' ne yakın dereler de çöplüğe döndü. Harmandalı çöplüğünün yakınından akan ve Tekel İlkokulu önünden geçen dere, çöplükten gelen çöpler nedeniyle kirlendi. İçerisi çöp dolu olan dere kirlilikten dolayı bazı günler siyah renkte akarken çevre sakinleri, "Yaşanan bu kirlilik bizi sağlığımızdan edecek.Harmandalı artık çevreye zehir saçıyor" diye tepki gösterdi.

## **Background and Context**

According to news report, uncontrolled waste storage and the absence of appropriate solid waste disposal facility in the region are the main reasons behind the pollution in the creeks. Aforementioned reasons generate the background and context information of the news report. Reasons behind the pollution are defined clearly. The context is described as the inadequate investment plans of the municipality about the solid waste disposal plants. It has been determined that the news was not presented in a context that allows the reader to develop his / her own perspective.

## **News Sources**

In the news text neither the name of the reporter nor the agency was written. However the text employs a discourse around the primary source. Paper trails such as documents or reports are not employed. Anonymous sources are employed by way of quotations. In the example below local residents without significant identities are used as anonymous sources.

*"Locals reacted to the creek- filled with the wastes and flows black due to pollution- as "This Pollution will worsen our health. Harmandalı is now poisoning the environment"<sup>170</sup>*

Employing anonymous quotations decreases the reliability of the news report.

## **Micro Structural Features**

### **Syntactic Analysis**

News text is mainly formed by the sentences which are active by the structure. Active voice provides a certainty in the news discourse. The discourse creates an accusatory and a discursive language by means of

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<sup>170</sup>"İçerisi çöp dolu olan dere kirlilikten dolayı bazı günler siyah renkte akarken çevre sakinleri, "Yaşanan bu kirlilik bizi sağlığımızdan edecek.Harmandalı artık çevreye zehir saçıyor" diye tepki gösterdi."

selected words. News report expects solutions about the pollution problem. Accusations were made against the metropolitan municipality on aforementioned problem.

*"İzmir Metropolitan Municipality did not put the Solid Waste Disposal Facility into 2017 investment plan despite EIA approval was received. İzmir Metropolitan Municipality could not find a suitable place for the facility which turned into an unresolved mess. Construction time of the plant, which is designed to be completely modern, has become an object of curiosity."<sup>171</sup>*

### **Local/Global Coherence**

The news text includes both causal and functional coherence. In the analyzed samples below we can observe both of these coherence samples:

*"Creeks which are close to Harmandalı Wasteyard -which has become the sore spot of İzmir- have also turned into a cesspool. The creek flowing near the Harmandalı Wasteyard and passing through the Tekel Primary School was contaminated by the wastes of the wasteyard."<sup>172</sup>*

There is a causal and functional coherence in the sentences above. Functional coherence is observed between the first and the second sentence. First sentence states that the creeks turned into a cesspool and the following sentence elaborates statement. Also the second sentence has a causal coherence in itself, explaining the reason for the pollution.

*"The creek has begun flowing black and brown due to wastes effused from the wasteyard."<sup>173</sup>*

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<sup>171</sup>"İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi ÇED onayı çıkmasına karşın İzmir'e yapılması planlanan Katı Atık Bertaraf Tesisi'ni 2017 yılı yatırım planına almadı.Yapılması yılan hikayesine dönen tesis için İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi henüz uygun bir yer bulamadı.Tamamen modern şekilde yapılması planlanan tesisin ne zaman yapılacağı merak konusu oldu."

<sup>172</sup>"İzmir'in kanayan yarası haline gelen Harmandalı Çöplüğü' ne yakın dereler de çöplüğe döndü.Harmandalı çöplüğünün yakınından akan ve Tekel İlkokulu önünden geçen dere, çöplükten gelen çöpler nedeniyle kirlendi."

<sup>173</sup>"Dere, çöplükten taşan çöpler nedeniyle artık siyah ve kahverengi bir şekilde akmaya başladı."

Again, causal coherence is observed through explaining the color change in the creek. Effused wastes are mentioned as the reason for the creek's color change.

### **Implications**

In the sentences below selected words target directly the Metropolitan Municipality of Izmir. Using words such as "unresolved mess" and "object of curiosity" serves to the main discourse. Accusations against Izmir Metropolitan Municipality were brought by the news reporter. Accusations are based on the insufficiency of the municipality especially on civic actions.

*"Izmir Metropolitan Municipality could not find a suitable place for the facility which turned into an unresolved mess."<sup>174</sup>*

The sentence above accentuates the municipalities' inadequacy in taking actions. It implies the protracted political deadlock in constructing the plant.

*"Construction time of the plant, which is designed to be completely modern, has become an object of curiosity."<sup>175</sup>*

Again, the emphasis is on the inadequacy of the municipality's practices.

### **Rhetoric**

News rhetoric was mainly formed by the quotations and an image. The image serves to the news discourse. It can be understood that the pollution mentioned in the headline is supported semantically via selected image. The photograph of a researcher taking a sample from the creek increases the emphasis and gives the impression of scientificness.

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<sup>174</sup>"Yapılması yılan hikayesine dönen tesis için İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi henüz uygun bir yer bulamadı."

<sup>175</sup>Tamamen modern şekilde yapılması planlanan tesisin ne zaman yapılacağı merak konusu oldu.

Quotations are anonymous and they all target the competent authority. The purpose is enhancing the persuasiveness however anonymous quotations decrease reliability. As it is seen in the previous local newspaper, quotations from locals are preferred again.

Overall, the news story focuses on the pollution by emphasizing its negative consequences on public health. It frames the news story on the purpose of making the readers understand the risk and react against it. It lacks scientific information and sources; solely aims drawing the attention of the reader.

### **3.3.3. Analysis of *Taka* news article - 12.07.2018 (See Appendix B)**

#### **Macro Structural Features**

##### **Headline**

The headline for the Taka Newspaper's selected news is "Let the environmental massacre stop!..."<sup>176</sup> The headline serves to the main theme of the news report. A sensational tone was preferred by means of the selected words. Exclamation point and three dots are preferred at the end of the headline which increases its strikingness/noticeability. The headline serves as a call to the competent authority on the purpose of preventing the pollution.

##### **Subheading / Lead Paragraph**

The subheading expounds the statement made in the headline. It acts as a summary of the rest of the news text. It is informative and the information given in the subheading informs us sufficiently about the content of the news story.

*"A cow, eating the plastic bags thrown to the wayside by thousands of domestic and foreign tourists visiting Uzungöl, one of the foremost tourism*

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<sup>176</sup>"Çevre katliamına dur diyelim!..."

*centers in Trabzon and new favorite spot Demirkapı-Yedigöller was perished."*<sup>177</sup>

There is also a spot heading in the news report.

*"Same thing also occurred last year"*

It makes a reference to a similar incident happened a year ago. It emphasizes to the significance of this pollution by reminding to a similar incident occurred recently.

The lead paragraph acts also as the main text of the news report. Until the spot heading section, reporting the whole news was preferred. However the introduction sentence of the paragraph can be analyzed.

*"Harun Alkan, owner of the bovine states that, "Unfortunately, due to trashes thrown by the visitors who came to the region, our animal was perished. Our region has become a landfill, who will take the rap for this? The damage being done to the environment should come to an end"*<sup>178</sup>

Lead paragraph begins with a quotation of a local farmer. He is the owner of the bovine which was perished. The name of the farmer was given in the news text which enhances the reliability. The environmental problem that occurs in the region was conveyed through farmer's words. His cry out against the pollution is employed on the purpose of explaining the seriousness of the incident.

## **News Photos**

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<sup>177</sup>"Trabzon'un en önemli turizm merkezlerinden biri olan Uzungöl ile turizmin yeni gözde yeri Demirkapı-Yedigöller bölgesine giden binlerce yerli ve yabancı turistlerin yol kenarlarına attıkları poşetleri yiyen bir inek telef oldu."

<sup>178</sup>"Büyükbaş hayvan sahibi Harun Alkan, "Ne yazık ki bölgeye ziyarete gelenlerin bıraktığı çöpler nedeniyle hayvanımız telef oldu. Bölgemiz çöp alanına döndü, bunun sorumluluğunu kim üstlenecek. Artık çevreye verilen zarar son bulmalı" dedi."

There is one image positioned under the subheading in the news report. The image is made up of three photographs pieced together. First one is a photograph of the whole village taken from a high ground. Second one is the local farmer's photograph and the third one is the photograph of the corpse of bovine. Using the photograph of bovine's corpse is a contradictory choice even if the face of the animal is blurred. The most significant actors of the news story were included in the text. It acts in furtherance of the news story. All objects of curiosity placed in the image.

### **Main Event and Results**

Environmental pollution in Uzungöl and Demirkapı-Yedigöller, Trabzon was conveyed via an incident occurred in the region. The focus of the news is perished bovine with the intent of conveying the main subject. Quotation from the local farmer was made and the call to the competent authority was made to prevent the pollution.

### **Background and Context**

Pollution caused animal death due to thrown trashes forms the background of the news text. Death of the bovine is associated with the thrown trashes to the wayside. Tourists are pointed as the primary responsible on this matter. The statement is clear by means of emphasizing the problem. A critical discourse was preferred as the subject was conveyed. News discourse is formed around the words of the local farmer and the judgment of the news reporter was not included. It does not aim persuading the reader through reporter's judgment; instead the current situation was conveyed directly to readers.

## **News Sources**

There are no any scientific sources used in the news article. Quotation of a local farmer is the main source. No subjective opinions are included. It is a special news of the newspaper prepared by the reporter, in other word primary source is used. There are no any responsive statements from the competent authority.

## **Micro Structural Features**

### **Syntactic Analysis**

Active voice is dominant throughout the whole news report. One of the main reasons for that is quotation based news discourse. As the quotations are always made up of firsthand words by definition, active voice dominates the whole text.

*"Harun Alkan, owner of the bovine states that, "Unfortunately, due to trashes thrown by the visitors who came to the region, our animal was perished. Our region has become a landfill, who will take the rap for this? The damage being done to the environment should come to an end"<sup>179</sup>*

Active voice was preferred in the lead paragraph as it can be seen above. The discourse was made up of the local farmer's words from the first hand. A distinct discourse was aimed on the purpose of conveying the subject.

### **Local/Global Coherence**

News text includes mostly causal local coherence. It can be seen in the examples below.

*"A cow, eating the plastic bags thrown to the wayside by thousands of domestic and foreign tourists visiting Uzungöl, one of the foremost tourism centers in Trabzon and new favorite spot Demirkapı-Yedigöller was*

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<sup>179</sup>"Büyükbaş hayvan sahibi Harun Alkan, "Ne yazık ki bölgeye ziyarete gelenlerin bıraktığı çöpler nedeniyle hayvanımız telef oldu. Bölgemiz çöp alanına döndü, bunun sorumluluğunu kim üstlenecek. Artık çevreye verilen zarar son bulmalı" dedi."

*perished.*"<sup>180</sup> The reason for the death of the bovine was explained and a causal relationship was created. Plastic bags thrown by the tourists were stated as the death reason of the animal.

*"Unfortunately, due to trashes thrown by the visitors who came to the region, our animal was perished.*

Again, causal coherence takes place in the sentence itself. A relationship between the death of the animal and tourists were created.

### **Implications**

*"Let the environmental massacre stop!..."*<sup>181</sup>

The heading above aims drawing the attention of the reader via a sensational definition such as "environmental massacre" defining the environmental pollution. It increases the significance of the current situation about pollution. By way of employing the word "massacre", it was implied that the current condition is something way more than an environmental pollution.

*"While we strive to keep the livestock -which does almost not exist anymore- alive, losing our animals due to garbage bags thrown haphazardly on the wayside of the village makes us upset."*<sup>182</sup>

Referring the job's current condition was used as a way of persuading the competent authority on taking actions as soon as possible. It is a call for help by way of showing his current situation.

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<sup>180</sup>"Trabzon'un en önemli turizm merkezlerinden biri olan Uzungöl ile turizmin yeni gözde yeri Demirkapı-Yedigöller bölgesine giden binlerce yerli ve yabancı turistlerin yol kenarlarına attıkları poşetleri yiyen bir inek telef oldu."

<sup>181</sup>"Çevre katliamına dur diyelim!..."

<sup>182</sup>"Tükenmiş olan hayvancılığı yaşatmak için gayret gösterirken, mahalle yolunun kenarına gelişigüzel atılan naylon çöp poşetlerinden dolayı hayvanlarımızı kaybetmemiz bizleri son derece üzüyor."

### **Rhetoric**

News rhetoric was mainly formed by the quotations and an image. Photograph selection serves to the main discourse of the news text. It underlines the significant details about the news story. Quotations were employed as a way of enhancing persuasiveness and reliability. News story's main actor was involved to the story through his own words. Using a discourse suchlike in the news story, it is expected from the reader to develop empathy with the local farmer. Despite the fact that no scientific discourse was made, it serves to needs of this news story. One of the parties of the story was included clearly without the subjective opinion of the reporter.

Overall, the news story focuses on the pollution via an interview conducted with a local farmer. It is a special news which makes it a unique report and enhances the reliability. Whole process was reported around the story of a local farmer which paves the way for the reader to build a relationship with the news story.

#### **4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In this thesis, critical discourse analysis method of Theon van Dijk was applied to 15 news reports. In this section, a discussion will be conducted about the findings obtained. 12 of these news stories are selected from national newspapers and 3 of them are selected from local newspapers. 6 of the 12 news stories from national newspapers are selected according to keywords.

According to the findings, the ways in which local and national newspapers cover environmental news differentiate at some specific points. Approaches of national newspapers in national and international environmental news also differ in terms of macro and micro structural features. Headings, news photos, syntactic structures, news sources and implications of the news stories help us easily distinguish the national and international environmental news stories from each other. In the following paragraphs, detailed analysis of these sections will be mentioned. Their different tendencies in covering environmental news reflect their journalistic practices. In covering national news, stances of newspapers against the political authority become clearer.

In the analysis of international environmental news in national newspapers; newspapers have an environmentalist point of view while approaching the news. They use mostly scientific sources as their main sources of the news stories. However, all of the news were borrowed from foreign news sources which brings up the problem about the environmental journalism. In addition to insufficient number of environmental news, lack of quality is also a significant problem about the environmental news. Due to inadequate number of journalists educated in the field of environment, news of international environmental problems are mostly translated news. This leads to evading responsibility about global environmental problems and ignoring the fact that global environmental problems do also affect us individually. Therefore, mentioned problems were represented as they are global problems and other countries should find solutions to them. Passive

voice was frequently preferred in national newspapers' news about global warming and climate change. Passive voice is more formal and puts a distance between the reader and the news story. Borrowing translated news or employing the news from foreign sources causes having a passive voice in the text. News stories are frequently reported from a neutral position. Active voice creates more relevance between the readers and the news story.

On the national news selected through keywords, differences on the approaches of the newspapers attract the attention. In *Milliyet*, an environmentalist point of view was not observed. The news was made based on the subjective opinions of the reporter. Environmental background of the story was not given in the news story. It damages the objectivity principle of journalism. Two other newspapers focus more on the environmental aspects of their news stories. Nevertheless, the problems on their approaches to environmental news are relatable to the lack environmental journalists.

In the environmental case news newspapers begin having different approaches on the issue. Overall, they all have some common problems on reporting the environmental news. Environmental issues rapidly turn into political oriented news. Newspapers deviate from the aim by including only political backgrounds. Since environmental issues are not solely related to environment, backgrounds of the environmental news should also be investigated. It is significant to find the right balance between the scientific and the political background of the environmental news story while reporting. Approaches of the newspapers differ on national environmental cases. Selected environmental cases occupied the public and political agenda for a long time. Therefore the main argument on these issues transformed; they have become a part of the political argument instead of an environmental argument. Ideological perspectives of newspapers lead a differentiation on their approaches to environmental news. Instead of examining the problem via using scientific sources, background information and discussing probable solutions for the problem, subjective point of view in their news stories are observed. One-sided points of views were observed frequently in the news

texts. Opinions of both sides' views were not included. Economic or political affiliations cause ignoring the key issues; therefore their newsworthiness become questionable. In national newspapers' environmental case news, active voice was preferred frequently. Active voice enhances the persuasiveness of the news story. It lets readers to have a more direct relationship on the mentioned issue.

On the other hand, local newspapers focus mainly on the story of the news rather than the scientific backgrounds. They aim conveying every detail about the news story on the purpose of enhancing the trustworthiness and persuading the reader. However they approach to the news story solely as environmental news different than the national newspapers. As mentioned before, national newspapers approach national environmental news from an ideological perspective. While local newspapers have inadequate scientific sources, national newspapers have objectivity problems while reporting the news.

Mentioned problems obtained from the findings of the news analysis decreases the newsworthiness of the news stories. Three main problems revealed after the analyzes were discussed: Objectivity, lack of reliable news sources, lack of environmental journalists. Solving these problems can only be possible with newspapers economically and politically free. Busy political agenda puts pressure on the newspapers and lead pushing aside the environmental problems. Employing journalists educated about the environmental science or educating their current employees in this field could ensure an increase in newspapers' newsworthiness. Media outlets should pioneer the public in raising the awareness about environmental problems. Transformation of the newspapers is required immediately considering the current global and local environmental problems.



## CONCLUSION

In this study, national and local newspapers were investigated in terms of their approaches on environmental news. In addition to a comparison among national newspapers' approaches on environmental issues; a comparison with the local newspapers were being made. Research is based on the critical discourse analysis of environmental news among selected newspapers' environmental news. Findings reveal the inadequacy in journalistic approaches of newspapers in environmental news. Selected newspapers do indeed address the problem on newspapers approaches on environmental news.

Media are considered to be playing a key role to raise the awareness of the public about specific subjects. Over the last three decades environmental problems have begun to be seen as one of the major problems about the planet we are living in. In addition to this, media have an undisputable influence on people's behaviors and reactions. Therefore the significance of newspapers' discourses is significant. Norman Fairclough states that:

Texts, language and communication should always be considered in their social contexts. Texts do not merely passively report upon the world, but they engrain it with meaning, fabricate it, shape perspectives and call the world into being". He states that discourse can be considered as an "active relation reality"(Fairclough, 1992).

Selected method does not claim generalizability; nevertheless it claims that there are ideological tendencies among media outlets. Starting from this point of view, research sample is made up of 6 different newspapers; 3 of them national and the other 3 is local newspapers. However; national newspapers are analyzed within more categories, including national environmental news and international environmental news according to keywords and news about two specific environmental cases. The reason for analyzing local newspapers is to understand their approaches on local issues due to their structures. Before obtaining the final corpus, encountered with

news which are similar to the selected news. Therefore the research sample is satisfactory in terms of findings obtained from the analysis of the selected research topic.

The core element in qualitatively determining the method of the research is to understand newspapers' adequacy in environmental journalism practices, their approaches on environmental issues and the effect of their ideological tendencies on reporting news were analyzed.

In the analysis section of the research, van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis method has been adopted as a tool in finding out the required answers. Elaborative structure of this analysis assisted sufficiently in obtaining the results. Environmental news were analyzed in terms of their macro structural and micro structural features as CDA suggests. Some basic differences between the newspapers were obtained and analyzed according to their macro and micro structural features. The differences between the newspapers can be attributed to their ideological differences of newspapers as van Dijk states. He states that "the news is imbued with ideologies. There is no doubt about the prominent role of the news media in the (re)production of ideologies in society" (Dijk T. v., 2008). Although it is not possible to generalize newspapers on a limited number of examples, it is possible to have an idea about the perspectives on the same issues. If primarily national newspapers are taken into consideration:

National newspapers' differ on their approaches about national and international environmental news. Although it is not possible to generalize newspapers on a limited number of examples, it is possible to have an idea about their perspectives on the same topics.

In addition to this; the ways in which local and national newspapers cover environmental news differentiate at some specific points. Different tendencies in covering environmental news underline the unstable journalistic practices. In the national environmental news ideological backgrounds of the newspapers become clearer. It is clear that by including political viewpoints in the news story, news reports lacks quality in terms of environmental

journalism practices. In the national news, *Sözcü* newspaper-which has a different view from the political power- has a more dissenting and questioning attitude. However, there are cases in which "environmental journalism" is insufficient; employing scientific sources as well as the examination of all aspects of the event. Their ownership patterns are also distinctive in reporting news. The owner of *Milliyet* newspaper is Demirören Holding since 2011. *Hürriyet* also was sold to Demirören Holding in 2018 by Doğan Holding. *Sözcü's* owner did not change since its establishment in 2007 who is Burak Akbay. Owners and their ideologies have an effect on reporting news. National news are significant in terms of observing their political and economic relations. Ideological tendencies of newspapers are distinctive in covering national case news and it reveals the ideological tendencies. Controversial cases such as Cerattepe and Mersin Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant have become determining on revealing newspapers' ideological and political leanings. *Hürriyet* and *Milliyet* reported environmental case news closer to the government's point of view. A power relation based on self-interest was observed. *Sözcü*, on the other hand, although reported the news as an objector, it is still not satisfactory in terms of environment journalism practices. Reporting one-sided news damages the newsworthiness. In *Milliyet* and occasionally in *Hürriyet*, projects such as Cerattepe Mining Facility and Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant -which are supported clearly by the governing party- a critical approach was not observed as in *Sözcü* newspaper. On issues such as global warming -which does not have a direct relationship with politics of daily concerns yet- news were reported relatively more qualified in all newspapers. However; in cases such as Cerattepe Mining Facility, Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant and hydroelectric power plants, newspapers stances against the political authority reveal due to the backgrounds and contexts of the news stories. It was mentioned both in literature review and in the section of analysis that environmental news should not be sacrificed for the sake of political and economic concerns. Being critical is vital in health-oriented subjects such as environment. Environment, which has an influence on every

living being should not be a part of the political and economic race. Objective opinions of all parties are required in a situation affecting every living-being in the planet. Observing more detailed news in local newspapers independent from their owners can be related on local journalists' responsibility feelings. Their account before the public is more probable due to their local structure.

If we look from the viewpoint of newspapers' sources; as mentioned in the literature review, the most reliable news sources are scientists and academicians on environmental issues. International news were mostly adopted directly from a foreign source. It can be related to the lack of environmental journalists or having inadequate information on the subject. In a country which its agenda is busy with economical and political issues, environmental news remain in the background. Apart from their different attitudes on national and international environmental issues, they all have inadequacy in reporting scientific news by analyzing on all aspects of the issue.

Another problem that has become apparent is the news discourse; in a way, newspapers' presentation styles about news stories. The habit of making sensational news stories is also valid in environmental news stories. Considering an issue newsworthy is dependent on its sensational / high profile structure in Turkish newspapers. Aforementioned perspective about news stories does also go for the local newspapers. Due to these reasons, while creating the corpus scarcity of environmental news was observed both in local and national newspapers.

The political and economic links of the newspapers can be followed through the news in which the subject is the project which is taken into the investment plan or decided to be made. It can be seen from the analyzed sample news that the links create negative conditions in terms of journalism practices. When a news article is written, it is of vital importance to examine the issue in every aspect for the ethics of journalism. The absence of this causes the news to be regarded as incomplete or inadequate. Providing this kind of inadequate news on a matter of vital importance to the world and

humanity, such as the environment, may cause even more distressing situations. In this period of time, where crucial reports such as "Global warming of 1.5 °C" are presented the significance of journalism increases on the purpose of raising the awareness of public about the environment. After all, newspapers are one of the most important media tools that readers still apply to be informed. In order to provide economic and political interest, making false or incomplete news will not make the situation better.

A suggestion for the future researches can be an analysis on the ownership patterns in Turkish newspapers. One of the main problems in Turkey is the ownership patterns are not stable and change continuously. They all began to be bought by corporations which are close to the governing party in terms of economic relations. A comparison in the same newspaper can be made on the same subject. A comparison of news selected from before the newspapers was sold and after the newspaper was sold. I assume it will give a clear result on the ideological tendencies of newspapers. Furthermore, a survey can be made about examining the influence of media on shaping the public opinion in environmental issues. Finally, based on the observation about the scarcity of environmental news, a research can be conducted about environmental cases which are not seen newsworthy enough. Specific environmental cases can be selected and their presence in media outlets can be determined.

Finally, I would like to mention about my personal experience. This whole process has been illuminating for me in seeing the challenges and opportunities about environmental problems. One of the main reasons that motivated me on selecting this topic for my thesis was my environmental engineering bachelor's degree. Inadequacy of the researches in environment and media drew my attention. Filling a void as much as possible in a field with such major vital importance was a triggering factor while doing this research. Throughout this research period I had challenges on how to conduct this research efficiently. Selecting the most appropriate research method that responds the need was only possible after a few trial and error experiences.

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## **APPENDIX**

TABLES/LISTS AND ORIGINAL PARTS OF THE CORPUS (OF NEWSPAPERS, SPEECHES AND PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE DISCOURSE ANALYSIS)

### **APPENDIX A:** List of environmental organizations:

- Türkiye Doğal Hayatı Koruma Vakfı (DHKV)/(WWF)(World Wildlife Fund)
- Greenpeace Akdeniz Kampanya Ofisi/(Mediterranean Foundation)
- Çevre ve Kültür Değerlerini Koruma Vakfı/(Preservation and Promotion Foundation of the Environment and Culture (ÇEKÜL))
- Türkiye Erozyonla Mücadele ve Ağaçlandırma Vakfı (TEMA)/(Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats) (1992)
- Deniz Temiz Derneği(TURMEPA)/(Turkish Marine Environment Protection Association)
- Türk Deniz Araştırmaları Vakfı (TÜDAV)/(Turkish Marine Research Foundation)
- Sualtı Araştırmaları Derneği (SAD)-Akdeniz Foku Araştırma Grubu (AFAG) /(Underwater Research Society – Mediterranean Seal Research Group)
- Doğa Araştırmaları Derneği (KAD)/(Nature Research Association)
- Türkiye Çevre Eğitim Vakfı (Türçev)/(Foundation of Environmental Education)
- Çevre Koruma ve Ambalaj Atıkları Değerlendirme Vakfı (ÇEVKO)/ (Environmental Protection and Packaging Waste Recovery and Recycling Foundation)
- Türkiye Çevre Vakfı (TÇV)/ (Environment Foundation of Turkey)
- Buğday Ekolojik Yaşamı Destekleme Derneği/ (Buğday Association for Supporting Ecological Living)

- Türkiye Çevre Koruma ve Yeşillendirme Kurumu(TURCEK)/(Turkish Environmental & Woodlands Protection Society)
- Doğa Derneği (Nature Foundation)-Partner of BirdLife International Turkey
- Bölgesel Çevre Merkezi/ Regional Environmental Center (REC) Turkey
- Çevre Dostu Yeşil Binalar Derneği (Turkish Green Building Council)
- Kırsal Çevre ve Ormancılık Sorunları Araştırma Derneği (KIRÇEV) /(The Research Association of Rural Environment and Forestry)
- Kuzeydoğa Derneği /Kuzeydoğa Foundation

**APPENDIX B:** Selected online newspaper articles (According to headline numbers)

### **3.1.1. Sözcü newspaper**

#### **Bursa’da hava kirliliği ulusal sınırnın 5 kat üzerinde**

Yasal düzenlemelere göre hava kirliliği, PM10 ulusal sınır değeri yılda en çok 35 gün aşılabilir olmasına karşın, Bursa’da yüzlerce kez aşıldığı ortaya çıktı. Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Halk Sağlığı Öğretim Üyesi Prof. Dr. Kayıhan Pala, “Uluslararası Kanser Araştırmaları Ajansı’nın (IARC), Hava kirliliğinin akciğer kanserine neden olduğunu ve mesane kanseri riskini arttırdığı” görüşüne yer verdi.

#### **Kirlilik 5 kat arttı**

“Havaların soğuması ile birlikte, Bursa’da sanayi tesisleri yüzünden zaten kirli olan hava evsel ısınma amacıyla kömürün kullanılmasının etkisiyle daha da kirlendi ve hava kirliliği Bursa’da yaşayanların sağlığını tehdit eder hale geldi. Dün akşam Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı hava izleme istasyonu verilerine göre partiküler madde (PM10) konsantrasyonu metreküpte 200 mikrogramı aştı. PM10 için yıllık ortalama sınır değer DSÖ tarafından 20 (mikrogram/m<sup>3</sup>) kabul edilirken, 2018 yılı için ülkemizde kabul edilen ulusal sınır değerimiz 44’tür. Bursa’da partikül madde nedeniyle gözlenen hava kirliliği DSÖ sınır değerini 10 kat, ulusal sınır değerimizi ise neredeyse 5 kat aşmış durumdadır” diyen Prof. Dr. Kayıhan Pala şöyle devam etti.

#### **Hala bir eylem planı yok**

“Bursa’da PM10 kirliliği özellikle son yıllarda çok ciddi bir sorun olarak karşımızda durmaktadır. Yasal düzenlemelere göre PM10 ulusal sınır değeri yılda en çok 35 gün aşılabilir olmasına karşın, Bursa’da yüzlerce kez aşılmaktadır. Anımsanacağı gibi PM10 düzeyi Bursa’da 2016 yılında 151 kez aşılmış ancak Valilik ve Belediye Başkanlığı bu konuda her hangi bir eylem planı yürürlüğe koymamıştı.”

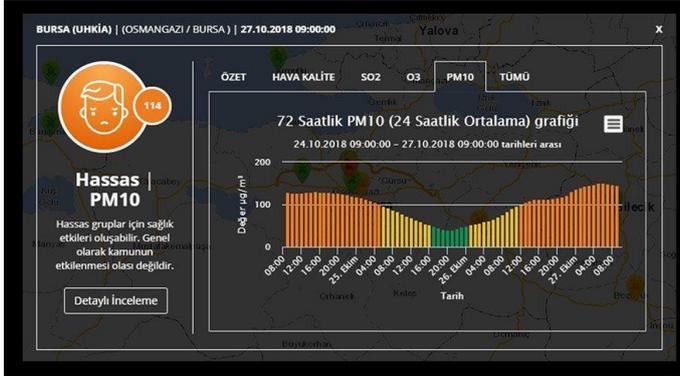
### **Mesane kanseri riski var**

“Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) ve Uluslararası Kanser Araştırmaları Ajansı (IARC), 2013’de hava kirliliğinin akciğer kanserine neden olduğunu ve mesane kanseri riskini arttırdığını açıklamıştı. Partiküler maddeler (PM), hava içerisinde asılı olarak bulunan katı ve sıvı parçacıkların karışımından oluşan, aerodinamik çapları 10 µm den daha küçük olan partiküller olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

Partiküler madde; gelişmiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerde kentleri etkileyen en önemli kirleticilerden biridir. Özellikle kalp akciğer ve solunum sistemleri başta olmak üzere çok çeşitli sağlık sorunlarına yol açar. Kısa dönem maruziyette; kalp ve solunum sistemi kaynaklı hastane başvurularında artışa, astım ataklarında artışa, yüksek ölüm hızlarına ve iş günü kayıplarına neden olmaktadır. Uzun dönem maruziyette ise; serebrovasküler, kalp ve solunum yolu hastalıkları nedeni ile ölümlere, akciğer kanserinde artışa, çocuklarda astım ve bronşit insidansında artışa, erişkinlerde KOAH insidansında artışa neden olmaktadır. Ayrıca erken doğum, tip II diyabet ve yüksek kan basıncına neden olmaktadır.”

### **Halk ivedi uyarılmalı**

“Bursa’da kenti yönetenlerin (Valilik, Büyükşehir Belediyesi ve İlçe Belediyeleri) ivedi olarak halkı uyarması ve hava kirliliğinin azaltılmasına yönelik önlemleri alması gerekmektedir. Alınması gereken önlemler bir çok kez dile getirilmiş olmasına karşın, her hangi bir girişimde bulunulmaması; başta çocuklar olmak üzere Bursa’da yaşayan yurttaşların hastalanmasına ve erken ölmesine seyirci kalınmasına yol açmaktadır.”



### 3.1.2. *Milliyet* newspaper

Ilısu Barajı Ve Hes'ten Ülke Ekonomisine Yıllık 1,5 Milyar Liralık Katkı

DSİ Genel Müdürü Murat Acu: "Ilısu Barajı ve HES, ürettiği enerji ile ülke ekonomisine yıllık 1,5 milyar lira katkı sağlayacak". Hidrolik olarak ürettiğimiz enerjinin yüzde 4'ünü Ilısu Barajı ve HES'te sağlayacağız. Hidrolik enerji yerli, dışa bağımlı olmayan bir enerji. Kendini yenileyebilen bir enerji olduğu için önemli"

Devlet Su İşleri (DSİ) Genel Müdürü Murat Acu, "Ilısu Barajı ve HES, ürettiği enerji ile ülke ekonomisine yıllık 1,5 milyar lira katkı sağlayacak." dedi.Mardin ve Şırnak il sınırları arasında Dicle Nehri üzerinde yapılan ve inşa sürecinde birçok kez PKK'lı teröristlerin hedefi olan ve saldırılara maruz kalan Ilısu Barajı ve HES'te önümüzdeki ay su tutulmaya başlanacak.Yılda üreteceği elektrik enerjisiyle ülke ekonomisine yıllık 1,5 milyar lira gelir sağlayacak olan Ilısu Barajı ve HES, Türkiye'nin ikinci büyük barajı olarak yerini alacak.DSİ Genel Müdürü Acu, AA muhabirine yaptığı açıklamada, Ilısu Barajı'nın 24 milyon metreküp dolgu hacmi bakımından ön yüzü beton kaplı kaya dolgu hacmiyle dünyada birinci olduğunu söyledi. Ilısu Barajı'nın kurulu güç bakımından Türkiye'nin 4'üncü büyük barajı olduğunu anlatan Acu, "Bu proje bir bütün projedir, salt 'baraj bitti suyu tutuyoruz' demekle olacak bir proje değil. Ön yüzü beton dolgu baraj bu hacmiyle ki 24 milyon metreküp dolgu hacmi var, kendi ön yüzü beton kaplı kaya dolgu hacmiyle dünyada birinci olan bir barajdır." dedi.

- Yıllık enerji üretimi 4 milyar 120 milyon kilowatt saat.

Temelden 135 metre yükseklikteki Ilısu Barajı ve HES'te 6 türbin bulunduğunu bildiren Acu, barajın kurulu gücünün bin 200 megawatt, yıllık enerji üretiminin ise 4 milyar 120 milyon kilowatt saat olduğunu aktardı. Acu, şöyle devam etti:

"İlisu Barajı ve HES, ürettiği enerji ile ülke ekonomisine yıllık 1,5 milyar lira katkı sağlayacak. 6 türbinimiz var. Her biri 200 megawat üretim yapıyor. Toplamda bin 200 megawat üretim yapacak. Bu da yıllık 1,5 milyar lira gelir artışı sağlıyor. 4 milyar 120 milyon kilovatsaat enerji üretilecek.4 milyar 120 milyon kilovatsaat ne anlama geliyor; bizim hidrolik olarak ürettiğimiz enerjinin yüzde 4'ünü buradan sağlayacağız. Hidrolik enerji yerli, dışa bağımlı olmayan bir enerji.Kendini yenileyebilen bir enerji olduğu için önemli, o yüzden bu projemiz önemli."Barajın inşaat maliyetinin 1,5 milyar avro olduğunu kaydeden Acu, "Çok kısa sürede kendini telafi ediyor, amorti ediyor." diye konuştu.Batman Ziraat Odası Başkanı Nizamettin Aydiş de barajın daha çok enerji amaçlı olduğunu, bu nedenle çiftçilerin elektrik sıkıntısı yaşamayacaklarını söyledi.Barajların önemli yatırımlar olduğunu vurgulayan Aydiş, şöyle konuştu:"Haziran ayında su tutulmaya başlanacak ve bir yıl içerisinde etkisini gösterecek. Barajın bölgemize faydası çok olacak, o yüzden barajı önemsiyoruz. Çiftçilerimiz elektrikten çok daha fazla yararlanacaktır. Ayrıca topraklarını da vatandaşlarımız sulayacaktır.Bu yüzden de çiftçilerimize artı bir katkısı olacaktır. Bu yatırım kentimiz, bölgemiz ve ülkemiz için çok önemlidir. Dolayısıyla barajların hepimize katkısı olacaktır."

### **3.1.3. Hürriyet newspaper**

Türkiye'de 'ekstrem hava olayları' artıyor

Türkiye'de geçen yıl kaydedilen şiddetli yağış, kuvvetli kar, don, şiddetli yıldırım, orman yangını, çığ, kum fırtınası gibi "ekstrem hava olayları"nın sayısı 840'a ulaştı, en çok şiddetli yağış ve sel görüldü. Ülkenin 2018 yılı ortalama sıcaklığı 15,4 derece oldu. Buna göre 2018, 1971'den beri ölçülen en sıcak ikinci yıl olarak kayıtlara geçti. Geçen yıl tüm bölgeler normalin üzerinde yağış alırken, en az yağış İç Anadolu Bölgesi'nde, en fazla yağış ise Akdeniz Bölgesi'nde görüldü. Yağış rekoru Antalya'nın Kemer ilçesinde ölçüldü. Türkiye'de geçen yıl kaydedilen "ekstrem hava olayları"nın sayısı 840'a ulaşırken, en fazla şiddetli yağış ve sel meydana geldi. AA muhabirinin Meteoroloji Genel Müdürlüğü tarafından hazırlanan "2018 Yılı İklim Değerlendirmesi Raporu"ndan yaptığı derlemeye göre, Akdeniz havzasında yer alan Türkiye, iklim değişikliğinin sıcak hava dalgaları, orman yangınları, kuraklık, sel, fırtına, dolu gibi olumsuz hava olaylarından en fazla etkilenen bölgede yer alıyor. Değişen iklime bağlı olarak ekstrem hava olaylarının sayısı ve şiddeti her geçen yıl artarken, iklim koşulları, tarım başta olmak üzere, su kaynakları, enerji, sağlık ve ulaştırma gibi çok sayıda sektörü etkiliyor. Ülke kaynaklarının verimli kullanımını açısından iklim değişimlerinin izlenmesi ve buna göre planlama yapılması önem taşıyor.

#### **2018, 1971'den beri ölçülen en sıcak ikinci yıl**

Rapora göre, Türkiye'nin 2018 yılı ortalama sıcaklığı 15,4 santigrat derece olarak gerçekleşti. Bu değer, 1981-2010 yılları ortalaması olan 13,5 dereceden 1,9 derece daha yüksek görüldü. Bu çerçevede 2018 yılı, 1971'den beri ölçülen en sıcak ikinci yıl olarak kayıtlara geçti.

#### **Sıcaklıklar normallerin üzerine çıktı**

Genel olarak 2018'de ülkenin tamamında sıcaklıklar normallerin üzerinde gerçekleşti. İç ve doğu kesimlerde 2 derecenin üzerinde fark gözlenirken,

Muş, Ağrı'nın batısı, Erzurum'un doğusu ve Yüksekova'da 3 dereceyi aşan sıcaklık farkları kaydedildi. Geçen yılın ortalama sıcaklık değerleri tüm aylarda normalin üzerinde seyrederken, bütün mevsimlerde de ortalama sıcaklıklar 1981-2010 normalinin üzerinde ölçüldü. Özellikle şubat ve mart ayları sıcaklık farkları 4 derecenin üzerinde kaydedildi. Kış mevsimi 6,4 dereceyle normalin 2,8 derece, ilkbahar mevsimi 15 dereceyle normalin 3 derece, yaz mevsimi 24,6 dereceyle normalin 1,2 derece, sonbahar mevsimi ise 16,2 dereceyle normalin 1,4 derece üzerinde gerçekleşti.

### **Ekstrem hava olaylarında artış**

Türkiye'de 1990'lı yıllardan itibaren ekstrem olayların sayısında artışlar gözlemlendi. 2018 yılında kaydedilen şiddetli yağış, taşkın, kuvvetli kar, don, şiddetli yıldırım, sis, orman yangını, çığ, kum fırtınası gibi ekstrem hava olayları sayısı 840'a ulaştı. Bu olayların sayısı 2017'de 598 olmuştu.

Ekstrem olay dağılımları yaklaşık yüzde 41 ile şiddetli yağış ve sel, yüzde 29 ile fırtına, yüzde 16 ile dolu, yüzde 5 ile yıldırım ve kuvvetli kar, yüzde 3 ile don ile yüzde 1'den daha az olarak sis, orman yangını, çığ ve kum fırtınası şeklinde oldu.

### **Yağış ortalamaları aştı**

Türkiye'nin 2018 yılı ortalama alansal yağış miktarı 658,7 milimetre olarak ölçüldü. Bu değer, 1981-2010 ortalaması olan 574 milimetreden yüzde 14,8 daha fazla gerçekleşti.

Sadece, Antalya, Denizli, Manisa, Bursa, Karadeniz Bölgesi, Artvin, Sivas, Nevşehir, Muş, Van illerinde yağış ortalamaları normallerinin altında kaldı. Adana, Kırklareli, Adıyaman, Şanlıurfa, Giresun ve Cizre'de ise ölçülen yağış miktarları normallerinden fazla olarak gerçekleşti.

Şubat, nisan, eylül ve kasım aylarında gerçekleşen yağışlar, 1981-2010 ortalamalarının altında kaldı. Mayıs ve aralık aylarında ise yağışlar, normalinin oldukça üzerinde meydana geldi.

Mevsimsel olarak ise kış, ilkbahar ve yaz yağışlarının normalin üstünde olduğu, sadece sonbahar ayının normalin biraz altında yağış aldığı görüldü. Türkiye, kış aylarında yüzde 25,4, ilkbahar aylarında yüzde 5,7, yaz aylarında yüzde 40,9 oranından ortalamanın üzerinde yağış alırken, sonbahar mevsiminde yüzde 1,1 daha az yağış gerçekleşti. 2018 yılında tüm bölgeler normallerinin üzerinde yağış alırken, en az yağış İç Anadolu Bölgesi'nde, en fazla yağış ise Akdeniz Bölgesi'nde görüldü.

### **Yağış rekoru Kemer'de**

Rize, Artvin, Bitlis, Kırklareli, İstanbul, Muğla, Antalya, Mersin, Hatay ve Osmaniye'de günlük 100 milimetreyi aşan maksimum yağışlar ölçülürken, Antalya Kemer-Ovacık'ta ölçülen 490,8 milimetrelilik değer, günlük maksimum yağış rekoru olarak kaydedildi. Ülkenin yağışlı gün sayısına bakıldığında ise kuzey kıyılarının 150 gün yağışlı kaldığı, Akdeniz, Ege ve Güneydoğu Anadolu bölgelerinin yağışlı kalma gün sayısının ise 75 günlere kadar düştüğü görüldü. Geçen yıl ülke geneli nemli geçerken İpsala, Samsun, Kayseri ve Tokat civarında orta derecede, Manisa, Rize ve Artvin'de ise hafif derecede kuraklık yaşandı.



### 3.1.4. *Hürriyet* newspaper

BM'den iklim deęişikliği uyarısı

Birleşmiş Milletler (BM) iklim deęişikliğine karşı acil adımlar atılmazsa küresel ısınmanın yakın gelecekte yeryüzünde yıkıcı etkilere yol açabileceęi uyarısında bulundu. BM Hükümetlerarası İklim Paneli (IPCC), Güney Kore'nin Incheon şehrinde düzenlenen basın toplantısıyla, iklim deęişikliğine dair yayımladığı son raporu kamuoyuna duyurdu. Karbon emisyonlarının 2030'a kadar yüzde 45 azaltılmaması halinde, söz konusu tarihte küresel ortalama sıcaklığın sanayi öncesi dönemlere göre 1,5 derece artmış olacağı belirtilen raporda, bu düzeydeki bir sıcaklık artışının tropiklerdeki mercan resiflerinin yüzde 90'ının ölmesine, Arktik buzul erimesinin küresel deniz seviyesini birkaç metre yükseltecek kadar artmasına ve tarımda büyük hasat kaybına yol açacağı ifade edildi. Raporda yüzde 1,5 hedefini yakalayabilmek için karbon emisyonlarının 2030'a gelindiğinde yüzde 45 oranında azaltılması gerekeceęi kaydedildi. Öte yandan bu hedefi sürdürebilmek için ülkelerin 2050'ye gelindiğinde "net sıfır emisyon" düzeyini yakalaması gerektięi, yani karbon salım miktarına eşit düzeyde karbonun atmosferden tahliyesinin sağlanmasının şart olduęu belirtildi.

Küresel ortalama sıcaklık artışını yüzyıl sonuna kadar 1,5 derecenin altında tutabilmek için karbon emisyonlarının bugüne dek görülmedik düzeyde azaltılması gerektięi işaret edilen raporun yazarlarından Londra Kraliyet Akademisi öğretim üyesi Jim Skea, bunun tüm sektörlerde emisyon azaltımı için tedbirler alınmasını, alışkanlıkların deęiştirilmesini ve düşük karbonlu üretim ve yakıt seçeneklerine yatırımların arttırılmasını gerektireceęini kaydetti. Skea, "Küresel ısınmayı 1,5 derecenin altında tutabilmek için 21. yüzyıl boyunca atmosferdeki karbondioksiti tahliye etmemiz gerekiyor. Bunun için ağaç dikmeli, biyoenerji üretmeli ve karbon yakalama ve depolama imkanlarımızı geliştirmeliyiz. Ayrıca toprak yönetimi anlayışımızı deęiştirmeli ve yeni üretim yöntemleri geliştirmeliyiz." diye konuştu.

## **Paris hedefleri için daha fazla çaba gerekli**

Uzmanlar raporun 2015'te Paris Anlaşmasında belirlenen sıcaklık artış hedeflerine ulaşmanın kolay olmayacağına dair bir uyarı niteliğinde olduğu değerlendirilmesini yapıyor.

Rapora göre yüzyıl sonu için öngörülen 1,5 derecelik sıcaklık artışına, gerekli önlemlerin alınmaması halinde 2030 itibarıyla ulaşılmış olacak.

Dünya Kaynakları Enstitüsünden Andrew Steer, "IPCC raporu dünya liderleri için bir uyanma çağrısı. Küresel sıcaklık artışı hedefini 1,5 derecede tutabilmek için ekonomik ve sosyal sistemlerin görülmedik ölçekteki radikal bir dönüşümü gerekiyor. Bu zor ama imkansız değil. Bunu nasıl yapacağımızı biliyoruz. Daha sağlıklı bir ekonomiye ve daha sağlıklı bir topluma ulaşmak için bu şart." ifadelerini kullandı.

Paris Anlaşması olarak anılan BM İklim Değişikliği Çerçeve Sözleşmesi, küresel ortalama sıcaklık artışını yüzyıl sonuna kadar sanayi öncesi döneme kıyasla en fazla 2 santigrat derece fazla tutmayı, ideal olarak da 1,5 derecede sınırlamayı amaçlıyor. Anlaşma, her ülkenin sera etkisi yaratan gazların salımını azaltma konusunda kendi hedeflerini belirlemesini ve kendi yaklaşımını geliştirmesini öngörüyor.



### **3.1.5. Milliyet newspaper**

Buzullar eriyor, deniz suyu seviyesi 7 metre yükselebilir

Grönland'daki buzulların geçen yüzyıla göre yüzde 33 daha fazla eridiğini tespit eden bilim insanları, dünyada deniz kenarına kurulmuş 10 büyük kentten sekizinin yükselen su seviyesinden etkilenebileceğini belirtiyor.

Grönland'da büyük buz tabakalarının erimeye devam etmesi nedeniyle deniz suyu seviyesinin 7 metreye kadar yükselebileceği tespit edildi.

Woods Hole Oşinografi Enstitüsünden araştırmacılar, Grönland'daki buzulların 20'inci yüzyıl ortalamasına göre yüzde 33 daha fazla eridiğini saptadı. Araştırmacı Sarah Das, Grönland'daki buz tabakalarının oldukça hızlı ve "eşi benzeri görülmemiş" şekilde erimeye devam ettiğini belirtti.

Çalışmada Grönland'daki büyük buz tabakalarının bu hızla erimeye devam etmesi halinde deniz suyu seviyelerinin 7 metreye kadar yükselebileceği ortaya konuldu.

Dünya'da kıyılara yakın yerde bulunan 10 büyük kentten 8'inin yükselen deniz seviyesinden etkilenebileceğine işaret edildi.

### **Son 350 yılın en hızlı erimesi**

Ayrıca ABD Ulusal Havacılık ve Uzay Dairesi'ne (NASA) göre, Antarktika'dan sonra ikinci büyük buzul kütlelerine sahip Grönland'daki erime, küresel çapta okyanuslardaki su seviyesinin yıllık 0.8 milimetre artmasına neden oluyor.

ABD, Belçika ve Hollanda'dan bilim insanlarının ortak yürüttüğü araştırmanın sonuçları Nature dergisinde yayınlandı.

Bilim insanlarına göre, buz tabakasının erime hızı son 350 yılın en hızlı seviyesinde ve erime, küresel ısınmanın da etkisiyle 'olağanüstü' bir şekilde devam ediyor.

Buzullardaki erime 1800'lerin ortalarında artmaya başladı. Yüzeydeki erime ise 2012'de son 350 yılın en yüksek seviyesine ulaştı.

### **İklim konferansı Polonya'da devam ediyor**

Birleşmiş Milletler 24. İklim Konferansı, Polonya'nın Katoviçe kentinde devam ediyor.

Polonya'da 200 ülkeden fazla devlet ve hükümet başkanının yanı sıra 20 binin üzerinde katılımcının iştirak ettiği 2 hafta sürecek konferans, 2015'de Fransa'nın Paris kentinde kararlaştırılan İklim Anlaşması'nın maddelerinin uygulanması için yapılacak görüşmeleri kapsıyor.

Paris Anlaşması, 2020 sonrası süreçte, iklim değişikliği tehlikesine karşı küresel ve sosyo-ekonomik dayanıklılığın güçlendirilmesini hedeflerken, anlaşmanın uzun dönemli hedefi ise sanayileşme öncesi döneme kıyasla küresel sıcaklık artışının 2 santigrat derecenin olabildiğince altında tutulması olarak ifade ediliyor.

Bu hedefe ulaşmak için petrol, kömür gibi fosil yakıt kullanımının giderek azaltılması ve yenilenebilir enerjiye yönelinmesi gerekiyor.

Bu bağlamda anlaşma, gelişmekte olan ülkelere finansman, teknoloji transferi ve kapasite geliştirme imkanları sağlanmasını öngörüyor.

24. İklim Konferansı'nın sonuç bildirgesi, 14 Aralık'ta yayımlanacak.



### 3.1.6. Sözcü newspaper

İklim değışikliđi ile mücadele için iyi haber!

**Bilim insanları, bitkilerin bilinenin aksine geceleri daha fazla karbondioksit emdiğini, bunun da iklim değışikliđi ile mücadelede olumlu bir gelişme olabileceđini açıkladı.**

İngiliz Telegraph gazetesinin yayınladığı Amerikan Enerji Bakanlığı'nın yaptığı araştırma, bitkilerin geceleri düşünölenin aksine çok daha fazla zararlı gaz emdiğini ortaya koydu.

Araştırma, bitkilerin geceleri, iklim değışikliđi ve küresel ısınmanın en önemli nedenlerinden biri olan sera gazlarını daha çok emdiklerini gösteriyor.Bu gelişmenin sera gazları ile mücadelede sevindirici bir haber olduđu bildirilirken araştırmacılar insanların ürettiđi egzoz gazı gibi zararlı emisyonlarla mücadelede yeterli olmayacağı uyarısı yapıyor.Araştırma ekibinde yer alan yazar William Riley bunun, iklim değışikliđi ile ilgili iyi bir gelişme olduğunu ancak genel olarak problemi çözmeceđini belirtti.Bitkilerin ve ağaçların karbondioksit alımı miktarı toprađın içersindeki besin maddelerine bađlı. Toprakta ne kadar çok besin maddesi varsa bitki örtüsünün de karbondioksit alım miktarı artıyor.



### 3.2.1. *Milliyet* newspaper

Cerattepe'deki maden için hazırlık çalışmalarına yeniden başlandı

Maden Mühendisi Recep Bayramođlu, "Teleferik sistemi de dahil olmak üzere toplam 3 bin 500 ağaç dışında herhangi bir ağaç kesimi söz konusu olmayacak" dedi.

Artvin'de Kafkasör yaylası Cerattepe bölgesindeki bakır madeni projesinde hazırlık çalışmalarına başlandı.

Artvin'in Kafkasör yaylasında bulunan Cerattepe bölgesinde çıkartılmak istenilen bakır madeninde hazırlık çalışmalarına yeniden başlandı. Daha önce açılmış olan tünelin 230 metrelik kısmını basın mensuplarıyla gezen Eti Bakır yetkilileri, yeraltından çıkartılacak olan cevherin teleferik hattı ile Zelosman mevkiine ve oradan da Murgul bakır işletmesine taşınacağını belirttiler. Teknik Sorumlu Müdürü Jeoloji Mühendisi Recep Bayramođlu, Artvinli vatandaşların hassasiyetlerinin sonuna kadar dikkate alındığı belirterek, "Bakır cevherinin kapalı ocak yeraltı işletme yöntemi ile üretilmesi, teleferik hattı ile Artvin-Borçka karayolunda bulunan Zelosman Yükleme İstasyonuna getirilmesi ve buradan da mevcut karayolu ile Murgul ilçesinde bulunan ETİ Bakır A.Ş.'ye ait flotasyon tesisine nakli planlanmaktadır. Söz konusu teleferik hattı sayesinde cevherin Cerattepe'den nakliyesi için karayolu kullanılmayacağından, ancak teleferik sistemi de dahil olmak üzere toplam 3 bin 500 ağaç dışında herhangi bir ağaç kesimi söz konusu olmayacaktır" dedi. Mevcut tünelde biriken doğal suyun tahliyesi ile analizlerin yaptırıldığıı kaydeden Bayramođlu, "Devlet tarafından zorunlu tutulan maden ruhsatı ve işletme izin ruhsatı, orman izinleri, işyeri açma çalışma ruhsatı ve çevre- iş sağlığı ve iş güvenliği mevzuatı kapsamında tüm belgeler tamamlandı. Yerin derinlikteki cevherin çıkarılması için şu an mevcut tünelde biriken doğal suyun tahliyesi ile ilgili, gavur deresine bırakılabilmesi için 3 kademeli çökeltme havuzu inşa edilmiş olup Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı tarafından yetkilendirilmiş laboratuara analizler yaptırılmıştır ve suyun yasal sınır

değerleri arasında olduğu saptanmıştır. Daha önce açılmış olan tünelde yeraltı suyu akışlarından dolayı biriken doğal suyun olumsuz bir etkisi olmayacağı laboratuvar sonuç raporlarına ve sürekli yapılan analizler kapsamında kanıtlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda da Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı ve Artvin Çevre Şehircilik İl Müdürlüğünden zorunlu izinler alınmıştır" ifadelerini kullandı.

### **Ne olmuştu?**

Cerattepe'de maden çıkarılması için verilen izinlerin ardından Artvinliler 2013 yılında hukuk mücadelesi başlatmış, Yeşil Artvin Derneği'nin Rize İdare Mahkemesi'ne açtığı davada mahkeme 24 Aralık 2014 tarihinde 'ÇED Olumlu' kararını iptal etmişti. Bunun üzerine yeni bir başvuruda bulunan şirket, 2 Haziran 2015'te yeniden 'ÇED Olumlu' kararı aldı. Gelişme üzerine harekete geçen Yeşil Artvin Derneği öncülüğündeki 751 kişi ile 61 avukat, 8 Temmuz 2015'te Rize İdare Mahkemesi'nde, 'ÇED Olumlu' raporunun yürütmesinin durdurulması ve iptali istemiyle Türkiye'nin en büyük çevre davasını açtı. Ancak dava devam ederken, Eti Bakır A.Ş., ÇED raporu ile ilgili verilmiş bir yargı kararı olmadığı gerekçesiyle Artvin Valiliği'ne başvurarak 15 Şubat 2016 tarihinde iş makinelerini Cerattepe'ye çıkarmak istedi. Tepki gösteren Artvin halkı da, araçları ve yola kurdukları barikatlarla iş makinelerinin bölgeye çıkmasına izin vermedi. 2 günlük direnişin ardından yol açılarak iş makineleri Cerattepe Bölgesi'ne çıkarıldı.



### **3.2.2. Hürriyet newspaper**

Danıştay, Cerattepe'de 'madencilik yapılabilir' kararını onadı

ARTVIN'in Kafkasör Yaylası Cerattepe Mevkii'nde madencilik faaliyetleri için Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı'nın, 'Çevresel Etki Değerlendirme (ÇED) Olumlu' raporunun yürütmesinin durdurulması ve iptali istemiyle açılan Türkiye'nin en büyük çevre davasında, Rize İdare Mahkemesi'nin, 'Madencilik yapılabilir' yönündeki kararı Danıştay tarafından onaylandı. Kararla Cerattepe Mevkii'ndeki madencilik faaliyetlerinin önü açılmış oldu. CHP'nin 'Adalet Yürüyüşü'ne katılan Yeşil Artvin Derneği Başkanı Nur Neşe Karahan ile avukat Bedrettin Kalın da karara büyük tepki gösterdi.

Cerattepe Bölgesi'ndeki madencilik faaliyeti için Rize İdare Mahkemesi'nce 'ÇED olumlu' kararı daha önce iptal edilen maden şirketi, 2 Haziran 2015'te yeniden 'ÇED Olumlu' kararı aldı. Bu gelişme üzerine harekete geçen Yeşil Artvin Derneği öncülüğündeki 751 kişi ve 61 avukat, 8 Temmuz 2015'te Rize İdare Mahkemesi'nde, 'ÇED olumlu' raporunun yürütmesinin durdurulması ve iptali istemiyle Türkiye'nin en büyük çevre davasını açtı. Mahkeme, bölgede 14 Mart 2016' da bilirkişi heyeti ile inceleme yaptı. Mahkemeye ulaşan bilirkişi raporunda, yıllık 500 bin ton çıkartılacağı öngörülen cevherin kapalı kabinli teleferikle taşınması halinde çevreye zararlarının azalacağı ve ara katlı üretim yöntemi ile heyelan riski oluşmayacağı belirtildi. Rize İdare Mahkemesi, Cerattepe'deki madencilik faaliyetleri için tarafları son kez 19 Eylül 2016'da dinledi.

### **45 sayfalık karar**

Duruşmada Yeşil Artvin Derneği yöneticileri ve avukatları redd-i hakim isteminde bulundu. İstemi aynı gün reddeden Rize İdare Mahkemesi heyeti 1 gün sonra 20 Eylül tarihinde aldığı 2016/485 nolu kararla, ÇED iptal davasının reddine karar verdi. Rize İdare Mahkemesi, 45 sayfalık kararında devlet ormanlarında gerekli iznin alınması halinde madencilik faaliyetlerinin

yapılabileceđi, söz konusu madencilik projesi için gerekli izinlerin alındığı ve mevzuata aykırı bir durum olmadığına yer verildi. Kararda ayrıca, maden sahasının Milli Park ve Turizm Koruma ve Gelişim Bölgesi dışında kaldığına vurgu yapılarak projeye yönelik iptali istenilen 2/6/2015 ve 3882 sayılı ÇED Olumlu Kararı'nın hukuka ve mevzuata uygun olduğuna karar verilerek iptal talebi reddedildi.

### **Danıştay onadı**

Yeşil Artvin Derneđi, Rize İdare Mahkemesi'nin verdiđi karara geçen yıl 10 Ekim tarihinde Danıştay'a başvurarak itirazda bulundu. İtirazı değerlendiren Danıştay, yerel mahkemenin verdiđi 'Madencilik yapılabilir' yönündeki kararı onadı ve 25 sayfalık kararda kararın iptal edileceđi bir durumun söz konusu olmadığına yer verdi. Danıştay 14'üncü Dairesi, daha önce aynı bölge için 2013 yılında Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı tarafından verilen 'ÇED olumlu' raporunu iptal eden yerel mahkeme kararını onamıştı.

### **Kararda birlikişi heyetinin raporu etkili oldu**

Trabzon Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi'nden (KTÜ) Orman Yüksek Mühendisi Prof. Dr. Bedri Serdar, Harita Mühendisi Doç. Dr. Fevzi Karşlı, İnşaat Mühendisi Yrd. Doç.Dr. Adem Bayram, Samsun Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi'nden Maden Yüksek Mühendisi Prof. Dr. Birol Eevli, Ziraat Mühendisi Prof. Dr. Coşkun Gürsel, Gebze Yüksek Teknoloji Enstitüsü'nden Çevre Yüksek Mühendisi Prof. Dr. Nihal Bektaş ile Jeoloji Yüksek Mühendisi Doç. Dr. Mehmet Salim Öncel'in yer aldığı heyetin hazırladığı bilirkişi keşif raporu mahkemelerin kararında etkili oldu.

### **Teleferikli taşıma ile çevre zararları azalır**

Bilirkişi keşif raporunda, açık galeri madenciliğinden kapalı galeri madenciliğine geçilmesi ve çıkarılması planlanan cevherin kapalı taşıma kabinli teleferik sistemi ile taşınması halinde çevre zararlarının azalacağı

görüşüne yer verildi.ÇED raporunda, toplam 3 bin 314 adet ağaç kesileceği görüşlerini değerlendiren bilirkişi heyeti, teleferik hattının kurulması ve maden ağzından teleferik hattı arasındaki yolun genişletilmesi ile kesilecek ağaç sayısının raporda belirtilen düzeyde oluşacağına işaret etti.

### **"Arakatli üretim yöntemi heyelanları önler"**

Yıllık 500 bin ton cevher çıkarılacağı öngörülen madencilik faaliyetleri sırasında heyelan riski oluşacağı yönündeki iddiaları değerlendiren bilirkişi heyeti raporda, madende ara katlı üretim yöntemi kullanılacağı ve cevherin alttan alınıp yukarı doğru sürüldüğü sırada meydana gelen boşlukların dolguyla kapatılacağı göz önüne alındığında, üretim ile eş zamanlı olarak yapılacak dolgu faaliyeti nedeniyle kayaç hareketliliği ve göçüklerin önleneceği görüşüne yer verdi.

### **Endemik bitkiler sökülüp başka yere dikilebilir**

Bilirkişi raporunda, maden proje sahasında kalan endemik türlerle ilgili değerlendirmeler de yapıldı. Proje alanında kalan Siklamen bitkisinin maden sahası içinde yapılacak kazı ve dolgu çalışmalarından etkilenmemesi için toplanarak, yakındaki aynı ekolojik koşullara sahip alanlara taşınıp dikilmesi önerisi de yer aldı.

### **Maden sahasında kaliteli içme suyundan bahsedilemez**

İçme suyu kaynaklarının kirleneceği endişelerine de değinilen raporda, maden bölgesinde kaliteli su kaynağından söz etmenin mümkün görülmediğine vurgu yapılarak, ÇED raporunda belirtilen taahhütlere uygun hareket edilmesi ile su kaynaklarının kirlenmeyeceği görüşüne de yer verildi.

### **Kalın: hukuktan ve adaletten bu kadar uzak bir karar olamaz**

Yeşil Artvin Derneği Avukatı Bedrettin Kalın, Danıştay'ın onama kararını değerlendirdi. Uzunca zamandır bekledikleri kararın çıktığını ancak bu

şekilde bir karar verilmesini beklemediklerini belirten Kalın, şunları söyledi: "Adalet, hukuk adına beklemediğimiz bir karar. Sefaletin ve rezaletin hukukun en üst kurumuna tırmandığını gösteren bir karar oldu. Hukuk ve adaletten bu kadar uzak bir karar olamaz. 25 sayfalık kararın 19 sayfası sadece davacıların isimlerinin olduğu karar. 1 sayfası müdahil olan milletvekillerinin müdahilliklerinin reddedilmesine ilişkin. 4 sayfası husumetle ilgili. Sadece 1 sayfadaki 1 paragraf bu davayla alakalıdır. O paragrafta da Rize İdare Mahkemesi kararının bozulmasının gerektirdiği bir durumun olmadığıyla ilgilidir. Bu hiçbir şey yazmamakla eş değerdir. Bu kadar gerekçesi olmayan, hukuk ve adaletten uzak bir karar bu güne kadar yüksek mahkemeden çıkmadı. Gerekli her türlü hukuksal yollara da başvuracağız. Hukuk sadece onlardan ibaret değildir. Adaleti oralarda bulamayacağımızı anladık.Şu anda da yürüyüşte adalet arıyoruz."

### **Yeşil artvin derneği: bu kadar gerekçesiz karar beklemiyorduk**

Yeşil Artvin Derneği Başkanı Nur Neşe Karahan'da kararı eleştirdi ve şu değerlendirmelerde bulundu:

"Şu anda adalet yürüyüşündeyiz. Hukukun bu kadar bittiğini düşünememiştik. Umudumuz vardı. Daha önceki gerekçeli kararları biliyorduk ama bu kadar gerekçesiz bir karar beklemiyorduk. Ama bunlar bizim kararımızda bir değişiklik yaratmaz. Her zaman mücadelemizi sürdürdük. Yaşam alanlarımızı, gelecek kuşaklara bırakacağımız yaşam alanlarını korumamız gerekiyor. Hukuksuzluklar kendilerini bağlıyor.Halk, vatandaş olarak mücadelemizi sürdüreceğiz."

### **Mücadele 22 yıl önce başladı**

Artvin'in Kafkasör Yaylası Cerattepe Mevkii'nde madencilik faaliyetlerinin planlanması üzerine 1995 yılında kurulan Yeşil Artvin Derneği öncülüğünde birleşen Artvin halkı mücadele başlattı.1996 yılında Kanadalı Cominco Madencilik şirketi bölgede faaliyet yapmak için ruhsat aldı. Ancak, aynı tarihte Artvin Valiliği Mahalli Çevre Kurulu'nun madencilikle ilgili olumsuz

görüş bildiren raporu yayımlandı, 1998 yılında ise Maden Tetkik Araştırma (MTA) Genel Müdürlüğü bölgedeki heyelan risklerine dikkat çeken raporu açıklandı. 1998 yılında Artvin halkının 10 bini aşan imzalı metniyle dönemin Çevre ve Orman Bakanlığı'na müracaat edildi ve proje tekrar incelenmek üzere durduruldu.

### **2002 yılında şirketler çekildi**

Kanadalı Cominco Şirketi, 2002 yılında projeden çekildi ve ruhsat hakkını yine Kanada merkezli Rize'de Çayeli Bakır Madeni'ni işleten INMET Mining Corporation'a devretti. 2005'te Yeşil Artvin Derneği öncülüğünde projeye karşı açılan davada Rize İdare Mahkemesi önce, 'Yürütmeyi durdurma', ardından 2009 yılının sonunda da maden ruhsatının iptali yönünde karara verdi. Uzun süren yargı mücadelesi sonucunda Rize İdare Mahkemesi'nin maden ruhsatı iptali için verdiği kararı Danıştay 2002 yılında onadı. Artvin halkı böylece maden şirketlerinin bölgeden çekilmesini sağladı.

### **Maden sahasi yeniden ihaleye çıkarıldı**

Dönemin Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlığı 2011 yılında Artvin Cerattepe ve Genya dağındaki maden sahalarını ihale yoluyla ruhsatlandıracağını duyurdu. 17 Şubat 2012'de yapılan ihalede bu alanlar Özaltın İnşaat Ticaret ve Sanayii A.Ş.'ye verildi. 2012 yılında ihalenin iptali ve ÇED raporu olmadan çalışmalara başlandığı gerekçesi ile Rize İdare Mahkemesi'nde 2 ayrı dava açıldı. İhale ile ilgili dava reddedilirken, ÇED davasında iptal kararı alındı. 2013 yılında da Özaltın A.Ş. ruhsatını Cengiz Holding'e ait Etibakır A.Ş.'ye devretti.

### **Türkiye'nin en büyük çevre davası oldu**

Bakanlık, ihale süreci ardından bölgedeki bakır madeni için ÇED olumlu raporuna da onay verdi. Gelişme sonrasında Artvinliler, 2013 yılında yeni bir hukuk mücadelesi başlattı. Yeşil Artvin Derneği'nin Rize İdare Mahkemesi'ne açtığı davada mahkeme 24 Aralık 2014 tarihinde 'ÇED

Olumlu' kararını iptal etti. Ardından firma yeni bir ÇED başvurusunda bulunarak 2 Haziran 2015'te yeniden, 'ÇED Olumlu' kararı aldı. Yeşil Artvin Derneği öncülüğünde 751 kişi ile 61 avukat, 8 Temmuz 2015'te Rize İdare Mahkemesi'ne ÇED Olumlu raporunun yürütmesinin durdurulması ve iptali istemiyle Türkiye'nin en büyük çevre davasını açtı.

### **Dönemin başbakanı devreye girdi, çalışmalar durdu**

Eti Bakır A.Ş., ÇED raporu ile ilgili verilmiş bir yargı kararı olmaması nedeniyle Artvin Valiliği'ne başvurarak 16 Şubat 2016 tarihinde iş makinelerini Cerattepe Bölgesi'ne çıkarmak istedi. Artvin halkı, araçları ile yola kurdukları barikatlarla iş makinelerinin bölgeye çıkmasına izin vermedi. 2 gün boyunca polis ve jandarmanın biber gazı, copve plastik mermi ile yaptığı müdahalelerin ardından iş makineleri Cerattepe Bölgesi'ne çıkarıldı. Olayların büyümesi üzerine Artvin heyeti ile Ankara'da görüşen dönemin Başbakanı Ahmet Davutoğlu, hukuki süreç sona erene kadar Cerattepe'de çalışma yapılmaması yönünde talimat verdi.



### 3.2.3. *Sözcü* newspaper

#### **Cerattepe uyarısı: Böyle giderse Artvin'i sadece fotoğraflarda göreceğiz**

Cerattepe'deki maden faaliyetinin cevher işlenmeden doğayı tahrip etmeye başladığını söyleyen Yrd. Doç. Dr. Oğuz Kurdoğlu ve Yeşil Artvin Derneği uyardı: Böyle giderse Artvin'i sadece fotoğraflarda göreceğiz. *bianet*'ten Pınar Tarcan'ın haberine göre, Artvinliler, Cerrattepe'de Cengiz Holding'in bünyesindeki maden ocağına karşı mücadelesini valiliğin 14 aydır her ay düzenli olarak yenilediği toplanma, yürüyüş ve miting yasağına rağmen sürdürüyor. Henüz cevher çıkma aşamasına gelmeyen maden ocağının hali hazırda doğada tahribat yaratmaya başladığını söyleyen Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi'nden Yrd. Doç. Dr. Oğuz Kurdoğlu, Artvinliler adına hukuki süreci takip eden avukat Bedrettin Kalın ve Yeşil Artvin Derneği Başkanı Nur Neşe Karahan bölgedeki son durumu *bianet*'e anlattı. Yrd. Doç. Dr. Oğuz Kurdoğlu, maden ocağı çevresindeki derelerde suların bembeyaz aktığını söylerken, madenle açığa çıkacak cıva miktarına da değinerek “Artvin'de maden çıkarsa biz Artvin'i bir daha fotoğraflarda göreceğiz. Bu madenin yapılmaması lazım... Birileri para kazanacak diye burası neden yok olsun” dedi ve şunları söyledi:

“Maden sahasından çıkan hafriyat ciddi sorun olmaya devam ediyor. Aslında sondaj alanı olarak ruhsatı alınan belirli büyüklükte bir hafriyat alanı var. Ama izin alınan alanın dışına çıkıyorlar.

#### **Dereden akan suyun rengi değişti**

“Güney galeri tarafından çıkan hafriyat aşağı atılıyor ve oradaki yeşil alan üzerinde büyük tahribat yaratıyor. Atıklar için depo hazırlanacak deniyordu ama kuzey galeri tarafındaki depo dolmuş bile. Cevher süreci başladığı zaman ağır metaller de açığa çıkacak. Bölgedeki derelerden akan suyun rengi şimdiden değişti, ya çamur gibi ya beyaz akıyor...”

“Atık barajı nereye yapılacak, nasıl yapılacak bununla ilgili hiçbir bilgi yok. ÇED raporu öylesine bir rapor. Son bilirkişi raporu ise ÇED raporundan yapılan alıntılarla oluşturulmuş.

“Bölgedeki endemik türlerden siklamenlerin yukarı taşınması söyleniyor mesela. Daha yukarısı atmosfer bunu söyleyelim. Bir bitki bir bölgede ender olarak yetişiyorsa zaten başka bir yerde yetişemediği için oradadır.

“Bu bitkileri istediğiniz yere taşıyabilmeniz, tehdit altındalık gibi bir kavram da zaten olmazdı. Dağdaki endemik türleri domates ya da salatalık gibi her yerde yetiştirebileceğinizi varsayıyorsanız bu raporun bilimsel bir tarafı da yoktur.

### **‘Eko sistem tümünden değişiyor’**

Bölgede dün Cengiz Holding tarafından kurban kesilerek kurdelesini kesilen teleferik projesiyle ilgili de konuşan Kurdoğlu,“Teleferik hattının 20 metrelik bir alana yapılacağını söylediler. Ancak orada 50-60 metrelik genişlikler görüyoruz. Bu da daha fazla ormanın kesilmesi demek.

Bu küçük küçük etkiler birleşince eko sistem tümünden değişiyor ve yavaş yavaş zarar görüyor .Öte yandan ortaya çıkacak cıva miktarı oldukça tehlikeli. Ne kadar çıkacak bunu da birilerinin araştırması lazım.

### **İmza kampanyası sürüyor**

Yeşil Artvin Derneği Başkanı Nur Neşe Karahan ise yürüyüş ve toplanma yasaklarına rağmen mücadelelerini sürdürdüklerini kaydederek, Ocak ayının ilk haftasında TBMM'ye sunmak üzere imza kampanyalarını sürdürdüklerini söyledi ve ekledi: “Herkesi bu imza kampanyasına ve mücadelemize destek vermeye davet ediyoruz.”

### **20 hektarlık işletme izni 240 hektara çıkarıldı**

Artvinliler adına bölgedeki hukuksal mücadeleyi yürüten Avukat Bedrettin Kalın, hukuki süreçle ilgili son bilgileri verirken, Cengiz Holding için verilen ÇED

raporuna Danıştay onamasının da gelmesinin ardından tek yargı olarak Anayasa Mahkemesi'ne bireysel başvuru hakkı kaldığını söyledi ve ekledi:

“710 kişiyle ‘Adil Yargılanma Hakkının İhlali’ yönünden başvuruda bulunduk.Bu arada bir gelişme daha oldu. ÇED raporu 22 hektarlık bir alan için çıkmıştı. Ancak işletme izninin 240 hektara çıktığı duyumunu aldık. Bunu İdari İşler Mahkemesi'nde de doğrulattı. İdari İşler Mahkemesi'nde de bir dava açtık.

### **14 aydır valilik yasağı**

“Bunun dışında Valilik kararlamaları devam ediyor.19 Eylül 2016'da duruşmamız vardı. Artvin Valiliği'nden ilk toplanma yasağı 18 Eylül'de geldi ve o tarihten bu yana yani 14 aydır her ay bu yasak yenileniyor. Üstelik Artvin bildiğiniz gibi güvenlik tehdidinin olduğu bir il değil. Defalarca ‘En Güvenli İl’ seçilen bir kent.

Genelge aylık olduğu için dava da açılmıyor. Bir yıllık bir yasak olsa dava açılır ama birer aylık yasaklarda açılmıyor. Yürüyüş hakkı, miting hakkı, basın açıklaması yapma hakkı, bildiri demokratik haklar ve izin alınmaksızın yapılması gereken haklar uygulanamıyor. Bütün bu demokratik haklar birilerinin iznine bağlanmışsa bu demokrasi olmaktan çıkmış oluyor. OHAL ile birlikte çifte kavrulmuş bir sıkı yönetim yaşıyoruz. Bütün bunlar Cengiz İnşaat'a destek için yapılıyor.



### **3.2.4. Milliyet newspaper**

#### **Nükleer güç için dev adım**

Türkiye'nin nükleer serüveninin ilk projesi olan Mersin Akkuyu'da bugün temel atılıyor.

Temel atım töreni, Cumhurbaşkanı Tayyip Erdoğan ve Rusya Devlet Başkanı Vladimir Putin'in katılımı ile düzenlenecek. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Külliyesi'nde yapılacak olan törende, Akkuyu Santrali'nin inşa edileceği Mersin'in Gülnar ilçesine canlı bağlantı yapılacak ve temel atılacak.

#### **Elektriğin yüzde 10'u**

Akkuyu'da toplam 4800 MW gücünde 4 ünite nükleer reaktör inşa edilecek. Dünyada 31 ülkede 450 nükleer santral işletmede. Akkuyu ile birlikte inşa halindeki santral sayısı ise 56 olacak. Türkiye'de kaynak çeşitliliği sağlayarak enerji arz güvenliğine katkısı bakımından büyük önem taşıyan Akkuyu Nükleer Santrali işletmeye alındığında elektrik ihtiyacının yaklaşık yüzde 10'unu karşılayacak. 2023'te enerji üretmeye başlaması planlanan Akkuyu Santrali ile Türkiye'nin nükleer teknolojiler alanında teknoloji transferi süreci de başlayacak. İlk santrali yap-işlet modeli ile yapan Türkiye, bu sürede yaklaşık 600 mühendisin Rusya'da bu teknoloji ile yetişmesini sağlayacak. Diğer santrallerdeki ortaklık oranları ile Türkiye, kendi nükleer santralini yapabilecek bir kapasiteye ulaşmayı hedefliyor. Enerji Bakanlığı'nın tespitlerine göre nükleer santrallerin işletme maliyeti diğer santrallere göre düşük. Nükleer yakıt maliyeti elektrik üretim maliyeti içinde yüzde 15 paya sahip.

#### **Büyük Türkiye için...**

Nükleer santrallerin, işletme sırasında sera gazı salımı yapmadıkları için doğal hayata minimum etkide olduğu da ifade ediliyor. Enerji Bakanı Berat Albayrak, "İnşallah Türkiye bu temel atma töreniyle 'Büyük ve Güçlü Türkiye' hedefine ulaşmak için nükleer güce sahip olarak, bağımsız,

kesintisiz enerji, teknolojik anlamda kaynak çeşitliliğiyle birlikte başka bir lige çıkmanın en önemli adımlarından birini atacak” demişti.

Cumhurbaşkanı Erdoğan ile Putin, Akkuyu Nükleer Güç Santrali'nin temel atma törenine Ankara'dan telekonferansla katılacak. Bugün Ankara'ya gelecek olan Putin, Türkiye - Rusya Üst Düzey İşbirliği Konseyi toplantısına da katılacak.

### **Erdoğan'dan tweet**

Erdoğan, Twitter'dan yaptığı paylaşımda “Rusya Devlet Başkanı, kıymetli dostum Vladimir Putin ile birlikte Türkiye'nin ve Türk-Rus ilişkilerinin geleceği için önemli bir adım olan 20 milyar dolarlık dev yatırım Akkuyu Nükleer Santrali'nin temellerini atacağız” ifadelerini kullandı.

### **‘Aziz Sancar’lı tanıtım**

Türkiye'nin ilk nükleer santrali için artık yeni aşamaya geçiliyor. Cumhurbaşkanı Erdoğan ve Rusya lideri Putin'in de katılacağı Mersin-Akkuyu'da yapılacak temel atma töreni öncesi Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlığı'nın hazırladığı kamu spotunda, Türkiye'nin neden nükleer enerji istediği, nükleer enerji santrallerinin Türkiye için önemi anlatıldı. Kamu spotunda ünlü bilim insanları kamera karşısına geçti.

Nobel ödüllü Prof. Dr. Aziz Sancar ve UNESCO ödüllü Prof. Dr. Bilge Demirköz'ün oynadığı kamu spotunun yönetmenliğini Mc Donald's, Nissan ve Renault gibi markaların reklamlarını çeken Eric Will; görüntü yönetmenliğini ise Ray-Ban, Nivea gibi markalarla çalışan Joel Cartier gerçekleştirdi.

Sancar'ın çekimleri Kuzey Carolina'nın Raleigh kentinde (Dorton Arena ve James Hunt Kütüphanesi) gerçekleştirilirken, Prof Dr Melahat Bilge Demirköz'ün çekimleri Ankara'da TAEK'te ve İstanbul'da Beyazıt Kütüphanesi ile Cağaloğlu Lisesi'nde, diğer çekimler ise yine İstanbul'da çeşitli mekanlarda gerçekleştirildi.

Çekimleri toplam 4 günde tamamlanan kamu spotunun post prodüksiyonu 1,5 ay sürdü.

Son teknoloji prodüksiyon tekniklerinin kullanıldığı filmin yapımcılığını bir Türk şirketi üstlendi.



### 3.2.5. *Sözcü* newspaper

Akkuyu nükleer santrali İstanbul için büyük tehdit

Mersin Akkuyu'ya kurulacak nükleer santraldeki tehlikeli atıklar Rusya'ya gidecek. Bunları taşıyacak gemiler Çanakkale ve İstanbul Boğazı'ndan geçecek. Toplam 22 milyar dolar yatırımla gerçekleştirilecek ve Mersin Akkuyu'ya kurulacak nükleer santral, sadece bölgesi için değil Türkiye'ni en yoğun nüfusunun yaşadığı İstanbul için bile nükleer tehdit oluşturuyor. Tehlike bizzat Akkuyu Nükleer Santrali Projesi için hazırlanan Çevresel Etki Değerlendirmesi (ÇED) raporunda yer aldı.

Özel gemilerle taşınacak

ÇED raporuna göre, Akkuyu Nükleer Güç Santrali'nde (NGS) kullanılan yakıtlar ya bertaraf edilecek ya da tekrar yakıt olarak kullanılmak üzere yeniden işlenecek. Rusya ile Türkiye arasında bir anlaşma yapıldığı ve anlaşmayla Rus menşeli kullanılmış nükleer yakıtların Rusya'ya gönderilmesine karar verildiği ÇED raporunda ifade edildi. Nükleer atıkları taşımayı gerçekleştirecek uzman kurum veya kuruluşlar ile firmalar, öncelikle Türkiye Atom Enerjisi Kurumu'ndan (TAEK) taşıma lisansı alacak. Ulaştırma, Denizcilik ve Haberleşme Bakanlığından da taşımayla ilgili gerekli izinler alınacak. Nükleer atığın taşınmasının eğitilmiş personel ve uluslararası standartlara uygun gemilerle yapılacağı ÇED raporuna yazıldı.

İki boğazdan geçecek

ÇED raporunda, Akkuyu NGS'den çıkan nükleer atıkların gemilerle önce Çanakkale Boğazı daha sonra da İstanbul Boğazı'nı geçerek Rusya'ya ulaştırılacağı açıkça ifade ediliyor. Raporda "Nükleer yakıt, kullanılmış yakıt ve radyoaktif atıkların taşındığı gemiler Boğazlardan geçişlerinde Türk Boğazları Deniz Trafik Düzeni Tüzüğü hükümlerine uyacak" ifadesine yer verildi. ÇED raporunda, nükleer atık taşıyan gemilerin Türkiye'nin en yoğun nüfusunun yaşadığı İstanbul Boğazı'ndan geçişi sırasında olası bir kaza

yaşanması durumunda ne tür önlemlerin alınacağına ilişkin bilgiye yer verilmedi. Buna karşılık, nükleer atıkların taşınacağı gemilerin özel yapım gemiler olduğu, darbe ve benzeri risklere karşı dayanıklı olduğu ifade edildi. Raporda ayrıca taşıma işleminin uluslararası anlaşmalara uygun olduğuna da dikkat çekildi.

Acil durumlarda ne yapılacak?

ÇED raporunda nükleer güç santralinde olağanüstü radyasyon salımı meydana gelmesi halinde nelerin yapılması gerektiğine ilişkin bilgiler de yer aldı. Böyle bir durumda personeli ve halkı korumak için acil durum eylem planları hazırlanması gerektiği belirtilen raporda, “Taslak halinde bulunan Ulusal Radyolojik Acil Durum Planı, (URAP) olası bir acil durumda olaya nasıl müdahale edilmesi gerektiğini ve alınacak tedbirleri içeriyor. Acil durumlarda koordinasyondan sorumlu olan kuruluş Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı'dır (AFAD). TAEK, nükleer ve radyolojik acil durumlarda bu birim içinde tüm koruma tedbirlerinin alınması konusunda tavsiyelerde bulunur” denildi.

Akkuyu Nükleer Deniz Yapıları İnşaatı Temel Atma Töreni sırasında bir grup, nükleer santrali protesto etti. İnşaat alanının kapısını tutarak içeride bulunanların dışarıya çıkmasına engel olan gruba polis müdahale etti.

### **Çevrecilerden nükleer isyan**

AKKUYU Nükleer Santrali projesi kapsamında Akkuyu Nükleer Deniz Yapıları'nın temeli dün atıldı. Törene Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanı Taner Yıldız ve Rosatom Genel Müdürü Sergey Kiriyyenko katıldı. Tören yapıldığı sırada inşaat alanı dışında çevreciler ve bölge halkı tarafından protesto gösterileri gerçekleştirildi. Eylem yapan Nükleer Karşıtı Platform üyeleri, inşaat alanının kapısını tutarak içeride bulunanların dışarıya çıkmasına engel oldu. Polis ve jandarma ekiplerinin “dağılın” uyarısını dikkate almayan gruba, tazyikli suyla müdahale edildi. Müdahalenin ardından kapı önünde

tekrar toplanan grup, uyarılar üzerine eylemi sonlandırdı. Eyleme, CHP Mersin Milletvekili Aytuğ Atıcı da katıldı.

### Reklam filmine suç duyurusu

Bu arada, Akkuyu Nükleer Santral projesiyle ilgili reklamlarla halkın yanlış yönlendirildiğini öne süren bir grup, suç duyurusunda bulundu. EMO Ankara Şube Başkanı Ebru Akgün Yalçın, “Sadece kayıp kaçakların önüne geçilerek yeterli enerjiye ulaşılabilir” diye konuştu.



### **3.2.6. *Hürriyet* newspaper**

#### **İlk nükleer adım**

**Türkiye'nin 1955'te başlayan nükleer enerji sürecinin ilk santral projesi olan 'Akkuyu Santralı'nda temel bugün Cumhurbaşkanı Erdoğan ve Rusya Başkanı Putin'in katılımları ile atılacak. Türkiye'nin elektrik ihtiyacının yüzde 10'unu karşılayacak Akkuyu Santralı'nın 2023 yılına yetiştirilmesi planlanıyor. Türkiye'nin dünyaca tanınan iki ünlü bilim insanı nükleer enerjinin önemini anlatmak için kamera karşısına geçti.**

TÜRKİYE'NİN ilk nükleer santral projesi olan Akkuyu Nükleer Santralı Projesi'nin bugün temeli atılıyor. Akkuyu Projesi, Türkiye'nin 1955 yılında başlayan nükleer enerji sürecinin ilk nükleer santral projesi olma özelliğini taşıyor. Temel atma töreni, Cumhurbaşkanı Tayyip Erdoğan ve Rusya Devlet Başkanı Vladimir Putin'in katılımları ile düzenlenecek. Cumhurbaşkanlığı'nda düzenlenecek törende, Akkuyu Santralı'nın inşa edileceği Mersin'in Gülnar ilçesine canlı bağlantı yapılacak ve temel atılacak.

#### **İnşaat lisansı tamam**

Akkuyu nükleer santralı ile ilgili süreç 12 Mayıs 2010 tarihinde, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti ile Rusya Federasyonu arasında imzalanan hükümetlerarası anlaşma ile başlatıldı. Anlaşmaya göre, Akkuyu sahasında toplam 4 bin 800 MW gücünde 4 ünite nükleer reaktör inşa edilecek. Proje için önemli aşamalardan biri olan ve yaklaşık üç yıl önce başlayan İnşaat Lisansı süreci de tamamlandı. Nükleer tesislere lisans verilmesine ilişkin mevzuata göre belirlenen genel ve özel koşullar yerine getirilerek Akkuyu Nükleer Santralı'nın 1. Ünitesi inşası için TAEK tarafından İnşaat Lisansı verilmesine karar verildi. Halen dünyada 31 ülkede 450 nükleer santral işletmede bulunuyor. 55 nükleer santralın da inşası sürüyor. Akkuyu ile birlikte inşa halindeki santral sayısı 56 olacak.

### **Elektriğin % 10'unu üretecek**

Akkuyu Nükleer Santrali işletmeye alındığında Türkiye'nin elektrik ihtiyacının yaklaşık yüzde 10'unu karşılayacak. Akkuyu Nükleer Santrali inşaatının en yoğun olduğu dönemde yaklaşık 10 bin kişi, 60 yıllık işletme döneminde ise 3 bin 500 kişi çalışacak. İlk santrali yap-işlet modeli ile yapan Türkiye, bu sürede yaklaşık 600 mühendisin Rusya'da bu teknoloji ile yetişmesini sağlayacak. Diğer santrallardaki ortaklık oranları ile Türkiye, kendi nükleer santralını yapabilecek bir kapasiteye ulaşmayı hedefliyor.

### **2023 yılına yetişecek**

RUSYA Enerji Bakanı Aleksandr Novak, Türkiye'nin ilk nükleer santrali olacak Akkuyu Nükleer Güç Santrali'nin (NGS) temel atma törenine ilişkin, "Projenin Türkiye Cumhuriyeti'nin 100. yılı olan 2023'e yetiştirilmesi planlandı. İnşaat belirlenen takvim doğrultusunda ilerliyor. Projeye stratejik yatırım statüsü veren Türk ortaklarımıza teşekkür ediyoruz. Şimdi şirketimiz inşaat izni bekliyor ve bu iznin verileceğinin teyidini de aldık. Böylelikle projenin temeli atılacak ve inşaat başlayacak" dedi. Novak, öncelikle Türk yatırımcıların projenin inşaat ve işletme kısımlarında yer almalarının önemli olduğunu ifade ederek, bu konuda Türk şirketlerle son derece yoğun görüşmeler sürdürüldüğünü ve olumlu sonuçlar alınacağını beklediklerini kaydetti.

Öte yandan, TürkAkım doğalgaz boru hattı projesinin ikinci hattı için çok sayıda ülkeyle görüşmelerin devam ettiğinin altını çizen Novak, şu ifadeleri kullandı: "İkinci hattının inşa edilmesi ve Güney Avrupa'da bu altyapının sağlanması için söz konusu ülkelerin projeye ilgilenmesi son derece önemli. Bugün projeye bu ilginin gösterildiğini görüyoruz. İtalya, Yunanistan, Bulgaristan, Sırbistan, Macaristan ve Avusturya üzerinden çeşitli rotaları değerlendiriyoruz. Gazprom, Enerji Bakanlığının da katılımıyla şu anda doğalgazın alıcılarıyla ticari görüşmeler yürütüyor. Avrupa Komisyonu ile de

temas halindeyiz. Doğalgaz sevkiyatıyla ilgili en etkin seçeneğin tercih edileceğini düşünüyorum.”

### **Nükleeri anlattı**

Türkiye'nin dünyaca tanınan iki ünlü bilim insanı nükleer enerjinin önemini anlatmak için kamera karşısına geçti. Enerji ve Tabii Kaynaklar Bakanlığı tarafından hazırlanan kamu spotunda Nobel ödüllü Prof. Dr. Aziz Sancar ve UNESCO ödüllü Prof. Dr. Bilge Demirköz'ün rol aldı. Bağımsız ve temiz enerjinin işlendiği filmde 'Güçlü Türkiye' imajı dikkat çekti.

### **Çekimler 4 gün sürdü**

ABD'nin Kuzey Carolina eyaleti ile Ankara ve İstanbul'da gerçekleştirilen çekimler dört gün sürdü. Prof Dr Aziz Sancar'ın çekimleri Kuzey Carolina'nın Raleigh kentinde (Dorton Arena ve James Hunt Kütüphanesi) gerçekleştirilirken, Prof Dr Melahat Bilge Demirköz'ün çekimleri Ankara'da TAEK'te ve İstanbul'da Beyazıt Kütüphanesi ile Cağaloğlu Lisesi'nde, diğer çekimler ise yine İstanbul'da çeşitli mekanlarda gerçekleştirildi. Filmin yönetmenliğini Mc Donald's, Nissan ve Renault gibi markaların reklamlarını çeken Eric Will; görüntü yönetmenliğini ise Ray-Ban, Nivea gibi markalarla çalışan Joel Cartier gerçekleştirdi. Son teknoloji üretim tekniklerinin kullanıldığı filmin yapımcılığını ise bir Türk şirketi üstlendi.

### **Akkuyu neler getirecek?**

Akkuyu NGS projesinin yüzde 35-40'luk kısmında yer alacak Türk şirketlerinin, milli ekonomiye 6-8 milyar dolar arasında katma değer sağlayacağı hesaplanıyor.

Türk şirketlerine nükleer projelerde yer alıp tecrübe kazandıktan sonra dünyadaki diğer nükleer santral projelerinde tedarikçi olabilme fırsatı doğacak. Bu süreçte Türk firmaları, uluslararası güvenlik standartları ile çalışma kültürü kazanacak, yüksek sıcaklık ve basınca dayanıklı malzeme üretme yeteneği artacak.

Akkuyu NGS yaklaşık 20-22 milyar dolarlık maliyetiyle Türkiye’de tek kalemde yapılan en büyük yatırım olacak. Santral, 4 bin 800 megavatlık tam kapasitesiyle devreye girdiğinde, yaklaşık 35 milyar kilovatsaat elektrik üretimiyle İstanbul’un enerji ihtiyacını tek başına karşılayabilecek.

İlk ünitesinin 2023 yılında elektrik üretimine başlaması planlan Akkuyu NGS’nin diğer ünitelerinin de birer yıl arayla devreye alınması hedefleniyor.

Dünyanın elektrik talebinin yaklaşık yüzde 11’i nükleerden karşılanıyor.

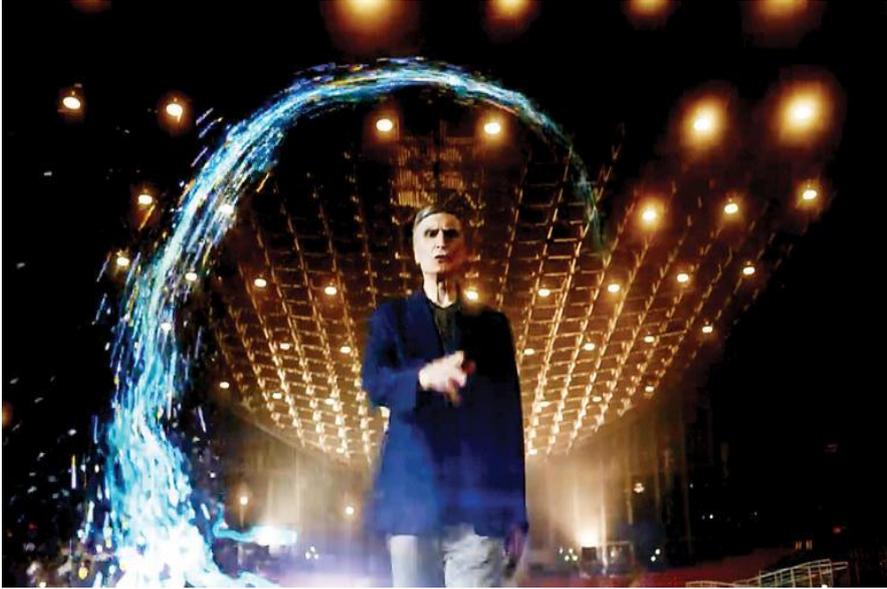
Avrupa Birliği üyesi 14 ülkede 129 nükleer santral mevcut.Bu santraller AB’de elektrik talebinin yüzde 25’ini karşılıyor.

Doğrudan Akkuyu’da çalışacak insanların dışında dolaylı olarak bu santral on binlerce kişiye istihdam sağlaması bekleniyor. Rusya’da Novoronej bölgesinde Nükleer santral inşa edilmeden önce 1000 kişi olan nüfus bugün 35 bin civarında.

Nükleer santraller sadece elektrik üretimi değil, teknoloji ve know-how edinimi de sağlıyor. Güney Kore, 35 yıl içinde nükleer santralleri anahtar teslim yüzde 100 yerli olarak yapabiliyor. Türkiye’nin nihai olarak bu noktaya gelmesi hedefleniyor.

Nükleer santrallerde kazanılacak tecrübe ile tüm termik santrallerde kullanılan ekipmanları üretebilme konusunda önemli bir adım atılacak.





### **3.3.1. Olay newspaper**

İzник Gölü'nün can damarının rengi deęiřti

Bursa'daki İzник Gölü'nün can damarı olan Karasu Deresi'nde suyun rengi, zirai ilaç atıkları nedeniyle yeřile döndü. Alabalık ve sarıbalıkın yok denilecek kadar azaldığı derenin çevresi de zirai ilaç kutularıyla doldu.

İzник'in Elmalı Mahallesi sınırları içerisinde bulunan İzник Gölü'ne kadar uzanan ve 50 kilometrelik uzunluğuyla ilçenin en uzun deresi olan Karasu Deresi, renk deęiřtirdi.

Bazı çiftçilerin zirai ilaç atıklarını bıraktığı, zirai ilaç tankerlerini yıkadığı derenin suyu, yeřile döndü. İzник Gölü'nü de besleyen derenin çevresi de moloz ve çöp yığınlarıyla doldu.

Atık zirai ilaçlar nedeniyle yüzeyinde köpük oluşan dereyi gören çevreciler, duruma büyük tepki gösterdi.

#### **'Gölün hali periřan'**

Kirliliğin dereye ciddi ölçüde zarar verdiğini söyleyen çiftçi Kamil Cengiz, "Bazı çiftçiler ilaçlama tanklarını dereden su çekerek dolduruyor. Daha sonra bu zehir kutularını derenin kenarına bırakıyor. Yağışla birlikte bu atıklar dereye ulaşıyor, balıklara zarar veriyor.Son yıllarda alabalık ve sarıbalık neredeyse yok. Acil önlem alınması gerekiyor, çiftçilerimiz lütfen dikkatli olsun" dedi.

#### **'Bunu yapanlara yazıklar olsun'**

Turizm işletmecisi Ali Karaman da derenin renginin deęiřtiğini, karşılaştıkları manzara nedeniyle řaşkına döndüklerini söyledi. Karaman, "Çok üzücü bir manzara ile karşı karşıyayız. Bunlar zehirli ilaç kutuları, tarım arazilerinde kullanılıyor, sonrasında dereye atılıyor, çevremizi kirletiyor. Bu ilaç kutuları balık nesillerini de tüketiyor, gölün rengi dahi deęiřti. Göl aslında kendini koruma altına alıyor, bu kutular kıyıya vuruyor ancak

bunlardan yüzlercesi atılıyor. Herkesin sorumluluk alması lazım, bu kutuların geri dönüşümü noktasında çalışma yapılması lazım. Bunu yapanlara yazıklar olsun" diye konuştu.



### **3.3.2. Yeni Asır newspaper**

Önlem alınmazsa çevre felaketi yaşanabilir!

İzmir'de hala vahşi depolama yöntemiyle çöplerin biriktirildiği Harmandalı, artık çevresini de kirletmeye başladı. Her gün binlerce çöpün boşaltıldığı bölgedeki dereler de artık siyah akıyor

İzmir'in kanayan yarası haline gelen Harmandalı Çöplüğü' ne yakın dereler de çöplüğe döndü. Harmandalı çöplüğünün yakınından akan ve Tekel İlkokulu önünden geçen dere, çöplükten gelen çöpler nedeniyle kirlendi. İçerisi çöp dolu olan derekirlilikten dolayı bazı günler siyah renkte akarken çevre sakinleri, "Yaşanan bu kirlilik bizi sağlığımızdan edecek. Harmandalı artık çevreye zehir saçıyor" diye tepki gösterdi.

#### **Balatçık tehlikede**

İzmir'de hala vahşi depolama yöntemiyle çöplerin biriktirildiği Harmandalı çöplüğü artık çevresini de kirletmeye başladı. Her gün binlerce yüzlerce ton çöpün boşaltıldığı bölgedeki dereler de çöplüğe döndü. Bir zamanlar berrak bir şekilde Çiğli Balatçık mahallesine akan dere de çöplükten nasibini aldı. Dere, çöplükten taşan çöpler nedeniyle artık siyah ve kahverengi bir şekilde akmaya başladı. Geçtiği bölgelerde çevreye kötü koku yayan dere Tekel İlkokulu'nu da tehdit eder hale geldi. Dereden özellikle sıcak havalarda kötü koku yayıldığını söyleyen çevre sakinleri, "Sağlığımızdan endişe etmeye başladık. Dere'nin çıktığı yer temizleneceğine, aktığı bölgeler temizlenmeye çalışılıyor. Konuyla ilgili olarak yetkililer artık bir önlem alsın.Kokudan duramaz olduk" diye yaşananlara tepki gösterdi.

#### **Bertaraf tesisi olmadı**

İzmir Büyükşehir Belediyesi ÇED onayı çıkmasına karşın İzmir'e yapılması planlanan Katı Atık Bertaraf Tesisi'ni 2017 yılı yatırım planına almadı.Yapılması yılan hikayesine dönen tesis için İzmir Büyükşehir

Belediyesi henüz uygun bir yer bulamadı. Tamamen modern şekilde yapılması planlanan tesisin ne zaman yapılacağı merak konusu oldu.



### **3.3.3. Taka newspaper**

#### **Çevre katliamına dur diyelim!..**

**Trabzon'un en önemli turizm merkezlerinden biri olan Uzungöl ile turizmin yeni gözde yeri Demirkapı-Yedigöller bölgesine giden binlerce yerli ve yabancı turistlerin yol kenarlarına attıkları poşetleri yiyen bir inek telef oldu.**

Büyükbaş hayvanın sahibi Harun Alkan, “Ne yazık ki bölgeye ziyarete gelenlerin bıraktığı çöpler nedeniyle hayvanımız telef oldu. Bölgemiz çöp alanına döndü, bunun sorumluluğunu kim üstlenecek. Artık çevreye verilen zarar son bulmalı” dedi. İşte Alkan'ın o açıklamaları: Tükenmiş olan hayvancılığı yaşatmak için gayret gösterirken, Mahalle yolunun kenarına gelişi güzel atılan naylon çöp poşetlerinden dolayı hayvanlarımızı kaybetmemiz bizleri son derece üzüyor. Çevre kirliliğini önlemek için yol kenarlarında hiç uyarıcı tabela yok. Bu bölgede hayvan barındırmayacak mıyız? Hayvanların otlak alanları, çöplüğe dönmüş durumda. Hayvanlarımız ot yerine poşet yiyor. 3 gün önce doğum yapan ineğimi kaybettim. Bunun sorumluluğunu kim üstlenecek. Geçen yıl yine komşumuzun bir ineği çöp poşet yiyerek telef oldu.Bütün çağrılarımıza rağmen hiçbir önlem alınmadı. Bizim suçumuz hayvan barındırmak mıdır?Tüm yetkilileri göreve davet ediyoruz.‘Bölgemizde çevre katliamı son bulsun’, Bu durum aslında çevre kirliliğinin önemini bir kez daha ortaya koymuştur. Önemli olan hayvanın naylonu yemesi değil, insanlarımızın sorumsuzca çevreyi kirlletmesidir”

#### **Geçen Yılda Yaşanmıştı**

Geçen yıl yine aynı mahallede Murat Keleş' e ait ineğin naylon poşetin ağzına kaçması sonucu telef olması bölgedeki vatandaşları çileden çıkardı. Yıllardır hayvancılık yaptıklarını ifade eden yöre halkı, elbette ki bölgenin turizme açılmasını sevindiklerini, ama son yıllarda bölgeye gelen binlerce turistin bölgede başıboş piknik yaparak bölgeyi çöp alanına çevirdiklerini söyleyerek,

yetkililerin önlem almasını ve bir yıl içinde mağdur olan iki aileye devletin şefkat elini uzatmalarını beklediklerini ifade ettiler.



