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The Essence of Reports related to the Children of Divorced Families in Turkish Daily Newspapers

Besra TAŞ

Academician at Education Sciences Department, Education Faculty of Fatih University,
Buyukcekmece Campus, R. Block, R-516, 34500, Buyukcekmece/Istanbul.

Email: besra.tas@fatih.edu.tr

ABSTRACT

Newspapers with their journalism ethics, standards and rich content styles have a crucial role to inform public, bring up social problems to the agenda and put emphasize on them. However newspapers could affect public in a negative way due to their choice of reporting frequency, author's personal style and wording and source materials. In this research, nine daily newspapers with high circulation were examined in a month period in order to reveal the quality of news about divorced families' children in Turkey. At the end of the research, it is ascertained that in those newspapers there are 265 news related to the children of divorced parents. The subjects of news were acquired mostly from rumors ($f = 78, 29, 4 \%$) and the sources of news were indefinite ($f = 150, 56, 6 \%$). Rather than first sources, news was mostly reported from other categories ($f = 107, 40, 4 \%$) including reporters ($f = 74, 27, 9 \%$) and opinion writers ($f = 72, 27, 2 \%$). Furthermore, generally news ($f = 207, 78 \%$) due to their content was located respectively in the middle ($f = 155, 58, 5 \%$), in headlines ($f = 19, 9, 8 \%$) and in subheads ($f = 7, 2, 6 \%$). There is a statistically significant relationship between the content of news and sources ($p = 0,000$). Even though it is weak, relationship between news sources and news quality were also retained ($p = 0,005; r = 0,171$). In addition, weak relationship ($p = 0,21$) between the source of news and the type content were identified.

Key Words: Turkey, divorce, family, children, newspaper

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INTRODUCTION

When the divorce finally occurs, it is odd but, usually one of the parts, depending on some conditions, comes out as a winner. However the third part, i.e. children, are always the losers after the weary marital separation due to their position. They have nothing to do or no saying during the sorrowful divorce process. Mostly, for them, there is no evil and good side, overwhelmingly; they prefer to continue their life with their parents together. Yet, things get messier as the divorce process evolve, in this situation they are expected to behave like mature individuals. In some cases, children are used as a beneficial tool, which would bring advantages for one of the divorcing parties. When parents are in need of sharing their loneliness, they tend to get a support from children and their expectation would be high enough to enforce children into troubles. Moreover, during the divorce course, parents try to include children into all disputes and expect them to make a choice between themselves, and this causes a great deal of trouble for children. Unfortunately, most of the parents are not able to see how their acts are weary to their children and they also fail to evaluate the situation from the child's point of view.

The Victimhood of the Children of Divorced Parents

After completing the divorce process, parents have tendency to think that everything is over and there is no need to take further precautions to comfort their children. Yet parents would not be immune from the custody of parenting which is already ignored during the divorce process (Stolz and Strini, 2009: 140). Many researches related to the subjects indicate that divorced family's children suffer a lot and they are victim of their parents' decision. The main reason for this end is pretty much related to the way they perceive the divorce incidence different from their parents. Most of the children experiencing divorce process and divorced parent reality incline to feel anxiety and misery while their parents see the new situation as a fresh start opportunity to set up a new life (Friedrich, 2004: 188, Wallerstein and Blakeslee, 1989: 35). In addition, some children are more prone to distress when they are not aware of any conflict

between parents at all. When parents decide to divorce or separate suddenly, their child or children are open to some psychological problems that cause them act irrationally and disturbed just only knowing that everything would be different than it used to be (Textor, 1991: 48). Adjustment to divorce and the way to handle the emotional effect of divorce are not related to the age of child or children Smith (1998). Many children could easily adjust to their parents' divorce but some of them will try to adapt themselves into new situation and this new situation may have significant impact on their adulthood. The emotional effect of divorcing on children could be grouped under four stages. At the first stage children feel the pain and sorrow and they have no limitation to show their emotions explicitly. The harsh reality of losing parents would make them angry and sad. These types of emotions are identified as sadness emotion by Smith. At the second stage, the new emotions come forward. They have already started to miss their old days. Being sad and torn along with craving for old days induce them more frustrated, angry and miserable. The reason why a child or children feel the rage is all about to turn the negative situation they are experiencing into the positive one and they have no idea about how to do it. The third stage starts when they feel anxiety about their future. Most of them feel loneliness and scare about the fact that possible changes would come into existence in the future (Smith, 1998: 133). The fourth stage is identified by the concept of complexity. They are in a depressing mood that causes them not to understand why his or her parents have to divorce. They have no clue to comprehend the situation at all. In this stage, the child or children could be exploited emotionally and physically by both parents to comfort themselves. The child or children are also enforced to choose his or her side by parents. For this reason they fell into frustration and they suffer due to their fidelity feeling. Their self-confidence gradually decreases and their sorrow becomes deeper (Smith, 1998: 133). Unfortunately parents are more into their situations. Even though, they try to intensify their love to their children, most of the time they ignore their grief and have hard time to understand them. They neglect to consider the ramifications of the effects of the divorce on their children (Smith, 1998: 141). Psychoanalyst Figdor (1997) conducted a research about the divorced parents by applying the perspective of children. According to him, when divorce process is finalized and father leaves home, most of the children think that they are also separated from their father. This new reality is quite harsh for them; they have a hard time to get used to this new situation. Children have a tendency to see themselves as a part of the separation and feel abandoned (Figdor, 1997: 34). For this reason it is better to understand how children would view the divorce and important to help them to minimize the emotional turmoil of divorce. Otherwise, children would begin questioning themselves and try to find if they are responsible for this awful separation. Losing father, which would cause emotional burnout, could be heavy burden on them (Figdor, 1997: 34). Divorce is a painful process that disrupts the lives of children. They have common reactions to divorce. Some of them prefer to show their emotions and express their feelings, yet some of them prefer not to show their emotions and become introverted. For a better psychological health, it is better to see them showing their feelings and sharing their concerns, grief and pain. However some parents see this situation as another source of trouble, they feel like they have unnecessary burden to resolve during the painful divorce process (Hötker-Honath, 2008: 22). In addition, Figdor (1997: 81) studied extensively on this matter and finally he comes up with some essential conclusions. In his works, he claims that divorced family's children who only have maternal education could face some serious sexual identity problem while they grow up in time. Children who experienced solely maternal attention could either manifest excessive feminine or masculine behaviors. In some cases children begin to ignore their same sex members or they try to be friend with opposite sex members. Figdor also claims that when they become adult and married, they would try to excessively loyal to their spouse or they prefer not to set up a normal family relationship. Some females would manifest excessive masculine behaviors while some other males would manifest feminine behaviors (Figdor, 1997: 81).

Children Torn Between Mother and Father

There is no doubt that the separation has pervasive effects on children. Most of the children have difficulty adapting themselves into a new situation because they have no clue of where they belong to or which side they need to choose between their parents. For this reason they have hard time when their parents drag them into a deadlock. Loyalty issue turns into major exam to pass for them (Hafter, 1979: 49). Most of the time, they fail to pass the exam; they find themselves without their will. They would not be able to choose their side and begin to feel miserable (Wallerstein and Blakeslee, 1989, p.36). An imaginary triangle comes into existence when their parents battle over to get their children support relentlessly. As a third part, children would be drawn into a one to one relationship. The common pressure coming from parents is all about to secure their kids support. Some of the parents' using their influence make sure that their child or children stay on their side that's why children could go between their divorced parents and hoping to set up bridge between them again. However all these could wear out

children (Wallerstein and Blakeslee, 1989, p.36). At the same time, in addition, children could have trouble to find who is responsible for the divorce and they could get exhausted while they flounder around. When parents provide very little information about their divorce and direct them according to their agenda, it would be pretty traumatic for their kids to understand what is going on. Especially not being honest to a child or children could be upsetting. They need to have sincere approach and explanation. Fabricated facts would emerge sooner or later and then dishonesty undermines reliability and leads them to find the truth by themselves (Figdor, 1998: 129f). Parents have to present each child individually truth according to their age and maturity. Explanations should be done in an honest manner and they should not be forced to choose side between both parties. Unfortunately enforcing them to choose side and hate one of the parents could result in depression and psychological problems (Figdor, 1998: 129). When some parents take advantage of their influence on their children and apply some parental alienation strategies, they could be devastated and staggered which would affect their life for a long time (Figdor, 1998: 129).

Divorcing In Turkey

Divorcing is a serious life experience that could create difficulty for psychological development and adjustment of children. Like everywhere else in Turkey, divorcing is a critical problem regarding the effects on children. According to statistical data, the number of divorce has been on the rise in Turkey lately. Figures from the Turkish Statistics Institute (TurkStat) show that there were 114.162 divorces in Turkey in 2009. Then in 2010, there were 118.568 divorces, in 2011 there were 120.117 divorces and in 2012 there were 125.305 divorces. All these statistics indicate that divorces among couples have soared each year passed. The main motive for divorce is lack of harmony or continuous conflict between couples. In 2009 there were 108.560 divorces, in 2010 there were 113.039 divorces, in 2011 there were 116.153 divorces, in 2012 there were 119.921 divorces and finally in 2013 there were 121.627 divorces ([TÜİK], 2009-2013). In their work; *“Divorce Causes Between 2001-2009 in Turkey”* Beder and Gültekin (2012) examined divorce causes by applying holistic analyze methodology and they presented data for divorce under the regional, causative and marriage duration categories. Marmara region, including Istanbul city, came forward as a risky and high divorce rate region. Yet after 2011, Karadeniz and Middle Anatolia regions were also identified as high divorce risk regions. Furthermore it is observed that during the first years of the work divorce reasons labeled as unknown and abandonment were identified as distinctive. However the main reason, lack of harmony or continuous conflict has never lost its primacy amongst divorces motives. For instance in 2004 and 2005 this motive was detected as the main one. As it is well known, the severe financial crises of 2001 affected people in Turkey profoundly. After the crisis between 2001 and 2003, there were findings confirming that great deals of couples were divorced even without completing their first year of marriage. Also amongst couples married around five years, substantial increases in divorce rates were detected. Furthermore, between 2007 and 2009 the divorce rate among couples married for at least 11 years were observed. Beder and Gültekin (2012) claim that even though marriages last longer, there has been an increase in divorce rates. Therefore, it could be concluded that there has been major shift lately from traditional Turkish family structure to a new modern one. In their research Akbulut and Öztürk (2007) compared children with divorced and non-divorced parents in order to present findings about their self-respect and anxiety level. They came up with conclusion confirming that children with divorced parents have higher anxiety level. In addition, they found that girls had higher anxiety level than boys and a group of 9 years children had more self-respect than a group of 11 years old children Akbulut and Öztürk (2007). In their research Civitci, Civitci and Fiyakali (2009) examined the loneliness and overall life satisfaction of high school teenagers. At the end of the research, they revealed that teenagers with divorced parents have low level of overall life satisfaction due to their loneliness. They have more disadvantages compared to teenagers with non-divorced parents. Having experienced divorce process influences overall satisfaction of children considerably, yet children having siblings are little bit different from the rest. However, it is observed that both in the loneliness and overall life satisfaction level, regardless of sex, class, the parent living with, and the frequency of seeing the other parent and the age of parents during the time of divorce, there were no plausible differences. In his research Öngider (2012) examined the accept-refuse perception with their psychological rapport levels of children, who are at the primary school age, have divorced and non-divorced families. At the end of the research, he claims that non-divorced families have more favorable situation on child or children in terms of psychological harmony because in these families father has as much amount of impact as the mother. However in the divorced families, father has less influence on children in terms of psychological harmony compared to mother’s influence (Öngider, 2012)

Publication Principles of the Journalist Community of Turkey

Printed media known as newspapers has weighty influence on children with divorced families that is why it is essential to know the publication principles of newspapers. Therefore, as one of the leading and accredit organization (TJCT) The Journalist Community of Turkey's publication principles will be highlighted. In its website, TJCT list main principles as respecting and sticking on truth and reality, for journalist. In addition, in the list of principles, the third article journalist is identified as the defender of universal human values like democracy, peace, human rights, freedom of speech and diverseness. Also journalist should refrain himself or herself promoting any inspiring and inciting news would justify any type of violence or related things. In the fourth article, a journalist has to know the source of news, if news comes from unknown source journalist should indicate that the source of news as unknown. Furthermore, in the tenth article there are some restrictions, which journalists have to abstain themselves. These restrictions are listed as stealing or plagiarizing, slandering, slurring, defamation, distortion, manipulation, gossiping and rootles accusation. Moreover in the proper attitudes of citation section, a journalist has to give reference for the information taken from news agencies and fellow colleagues. In this section, there are some principles for children, too. For instance, offenses committed by children and sexually abused children under 18 should not be exposed by media. Their identity should be concealed in order to prevent psychological effect on their personality. Also, if there is a risk for the psychology of children, journalist should avoid making interview with them. There is no prior research prepared about the children with divorced families in Turkey. Most of the researches are regarding revealing problems of children with divorced parents. A research related this topic done by On Dokuz Mayıs University; Medical Faculty was published on Official Gazette on 27 October 2013. This research was reported as news under the name "*Children with Divorced Parents Are More Prone to Suicide*". According to this news, a group of children between 9 and 18 years old were studied. At the end, 93 of them were diagnosed with severe depression which could lead them commit suicide. Another research done by Selçuk University, titled as "Smoking Habit of Children and Their Parents Reaction" was reported as news by Vatan (2007) newspaper. This news exposed that divorce is one of the main reasons why children begin to smoke. According to news, severe parental conflict is a major reason for children to begin smoking. All these findings show that divorce is an indispensable part of life. Communities should focus on divorce motives, negative and positive side effects by academic researches. Children should be the main part of any research about the divorce because children are usually the victims of divorce. Furthermore, it is quite important to eliminate the destructive effect of divorce on both parents and children. For that purpose, printed and visual media has to involve on this matter and contribute to this kind of researches for the sake of community's wellbeing.

Therefore in this research newspapers with high circulations were examined and findings about the divorced families were put forwarded and questions below were responded.

- A. How frequently news related to children with divorced families is seen?
- B. What are the subjects of news on newspaper related to children with divorced families?
- C. What are the features of news on newspaper related to children with divorced families?
- D. What are the content types of news related to children with divorced families?
- E. In the news related to the divorce how are the children associated with the subject?
- F. What are the sources of data used for news or publications?
- G. Is there any difference in news presenting style according to author's identity?
- H. Is there any data that shows frequency of news and type of content related to children with divorced families?
- I. Is there any data that shows link between the content type publication and positivity or negativity of publications?
- J. Is there any link between the content type of publication and data sources related to children with divorced families?
- K. What kind of relations are there between the content type of publication and data sources related to children with divorced families?

METHOD

Research Design: In this study, survey design, a descriptive method, was used. Survey design includes analysis of written materials containing information about the case or cases intended to be investigated, where data cannot be obtained through direct observations. Content analysis technique was employed to analyze data. The main objective of content analysis is reaching the concepts and relationships explaining the data collected (Yıldırım and Şimşek, 2011). Qualitative research is analyzed in four stages: 1. Data

coding, 2. Themes found, 3. Regulation of codes and themes, 4. Identification and interpretation of the findings.

Population and Sample: The population of this study is all newspapers in Turkey. The most popular and high circulation nine newspapers including Zaman, Posta, Hürriyet, Sözcü, Sabah, Haber Türk, Türkiye, Bugün and Milliyet constitute the study sample.

Collecting and Analyzing Data

- 1. Data Coding:** The publications about the children with divorced families in the newspapers were examined and divided into meaningful parts. These sections were coded with a few words by creating a whole in them. In this process, the data in different sections had been paid attention whether they could or could not be edited with similar codes. The data was tested many times with the help of generated codes. While changings in the inoperative codes, the data was provided to examine in more accurate sections. New codes were generated where necessary.
- 2. Themes found:** At this stage, based on the codes, themes that can make the data grouped under the certain categories were created to help to explain overall level of the data.
- 3. Regulation of codes and themes:** At this stage, firstly, the data obtained as a result of detailed and thematic coding was arranged and a system had been created. As the last stage, the data obtained according to this system were arranged and defined according to specific cases.
- 4. Identification and interpretation of the findings:** In the final stage, the findings that were described and presented in detail were interpreted and the results were obtained. As a requirement of qualitative research, in this existential last stage, gathered data were added meaning, relationships between findings were explained, the cause and effect relationship were established and explanations were made about the importance of the obtained results of the findings.

FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION

In this research, In Turkey, between 01.04.2014 and 30.04.2014, based on the news in the most popular and high circulated newspapers including Zaman, Posta, Hürriyet, Sözcü, Sabah, Haber Türk, Türkiye, Bugün and Milliyet, how often children from divorced families and qualifications acquired in the subjects were analyzed by the method of the content analysis and the following data were obtained.

Numeric Data Regarding the Children of Divorced Families in the Newspapers

In the Table 1, the newspapers analyzed in this research ($n = 9$) the divorced families with children within one month of publication of the number of publications (f) and according to the newspapers of these publications percentage (%) distributions are given.

Table 1: In the Newspapers Publications Content Quantity Regarding Divorced Parents with Children

Newspaper Name	f	%
Posta	70	26.4
Hürriyet	46	17.4
Milliyet	29	10.9
Haber Türk	27	10.2
Sabah	24	9.1
Sözcü	20	7.5
Bugün	20	7.5
Türkiye	17	6.4
Zaman	12	4.5
Total	265	100.0

As understood from the table, it is observed that there are 265 pieces of publications in total. Among the newspapers, Posta gives the most space to the children of divorced parents ($f = \% 70, 26.4$), this is followed by Hürriyet ($f = \% 46, 17.4$) and Milliyet ($f = \% 29, 10.9$) respectively. Publications from the children of divorced families of nine newspapers covered in the research, it is observed that Zaman gives minimum space ($f = \% 12, 4.5$). In the research, it is observed that the rate of giving space of divorced parents with children in the newspapers show parallelism with the newspapers' general publication quality.

Table 2: Publication Content Type Regarding Divorced Parents with Children

Content Type	f	%
News	207	78,1
Opinion	21	7,9
Academic Comment	14	5,3
Interview	9	3,4
Announcement	7	2,6
Other	7	2,6
Total	265	100

As shown in the table, the highest publication content type is the news ($f = 207, 78\%$). Subsequently ($f = 21, 7,9\%$) it is seen that the opinion. Academic Comment ($f = 14, 5,3\%$) contented publications are followed this in third place. The least publication type of divorced parents with children is the announcement content type publications ($f = 7, 2,6\%$) shown. This is thought to be caused by lack of the announcement content type publications.

Table 3: Parents' Divorce Reasons in the Newspapers Publications

Divorce Reasons	f	%
Other	143	66.0
Violence	30	11.5
Emotional	27	10.5
Criminal	14	5.3
Economical	7	2.7
Social Environment	4	1.5
Psychological Problems	3	1.1
Parents Pressure	2	0.8
Sexual	1	0.4
Total	265	100.0

Among the reasons for the divorce of parents in the newspaper publications "other" ($f = 143, 66.0\%$) category is the highest rates are realized. Violence is in the second place ($f = 30, 11.5\%$). Emotional ($f = 27, 10, 5\%$) and criminal follows this ($f = 14, 5, 3\%$). Sexual problems ($f = 1, 0, 4\%$) have the lowest percentage. Considering the publication principles and widely reading efforts of the newspapers, awarding publication of such content is quite significant. When marriage period and reasons for divorce are analyzed, according to statistical data about the divorce between 2009 and 2013, mostly family discord is noteworthy (TÜİK). These findings are parallel with research data. With social change, compelling changings in the family structures are remarkable. Presence of the violence in the family that is a good reason for the divorce is significant in this respect. Dreikurs (1968) explained this, while noticing that along with the modernization of the society the social status of women began to change. With modernization, women living only the status of housewife in the family begin to have many social rights, when an attack occurs on their rights they can easily choose the path of divorce. Dreikurs explains this with the observation of "changing place of women in society". With this freedom, women become independent from men (Dreikurs: 30). Beder and Gültekin indicate economic reasons in the book: (2012) "Divorce trends between 2001 and 2009 in Turkey" as a reason for divorce mostly (Beder ve Gültekin 2012). This indication contravenes the publications reflected in the reasons for divorce within the scope of our research.

Table 4: Publications Qualifications in the Newspapers Issues Regarding Divorced Family Children

Content Type	f	%
Gossip	78	29.4
Criminal	57	21.5
Other	42	15.8
Juridical	39	14.7
Violence	27	10.2
Shelter	10	3.8
Social Problems	7	2.6
Academic	5	1.9
Total	265	100.0

As shown in the table 4, in the newspapers' publications about divorced families with children issues are mostly the gossip ($f = 78, 29, 4\%$). However, in TGC's official website, article 10 explained the basic tasks and principles of the journalists and reporters that they need to stay away from the areas like gossip are also located. This study indicates that this area is open to question (TGC). The findings of the research show that newspapers published despite the fact that they violate this principle. In addition, criminal ($f = 57, \% 21, 5$) is following gossip content more and "other" part ($f = 42, 15, 8\%$) is coming after criminal. After that, juridical ($f = 39, 14, 7\%$) and violence ($f = 27, 10, 2\%$) are coming respectively, academic ($f = 5, 1, 9\%$) is located in the last row. A very small amount of publications being in academic content indicates that the media look at the issue in terms of more attractive reasons.

Table 5: Qualifications of Publications Regarding Divorced Family Children

Content Type	f	%
Statement	148	55.8
Commentary	49	18.5
Informational	39	14.7
Pretension, Answer	7	2.6
Fear	4	1.5
Support, Expectation	3	1.1
Criticism, Objection	2	0,8
Canard	1	0.4
Total	265	100

In the table 5, findings that are associated with qualifications of news located in newspapers' publications related to children from divorced families are given. As understood from the table, the most publication related to children from divorced families made in statement ($f = 148, 55, 8\%$) type is determined. Commentary ($f = 49, 18.5\%$) is located in the second place while Informational ($f = 39, 14.7\%$) is located in the third place. The reasons of being in the first three content types are in the highest rate can be related to need for the issues like statement, commentary and informational types. According to the research findings, being the least published type for the canard ($f = 1, 0, 4\%$) is also another important point to attract attention.

Table 6: The Way of Mentioning Children in Divorce Issued Publications

Presentation of the News	f	%
Indirect	67	77.0
Direct	18	20.7
Total	265	100

As seen in the table 6, in divorce issued publications, the children are mentioned more indirectly ($f = 67, 77\%$) than directly. The data was obtained that the ratio of the direct issued children is very low ($f = 18, 20, 7\%$).

Friedrich's (2004) emphasizing in the divorce process; children are aggrieved party, Figdor's (1997) emphasizing in this process; children are also divorced and children's feeling sense of helplessness would take into consideration, on the contrary of newspapers' publications that children should be in the divorce process, children are not perceived as one of the parties since in publications they are not mentioned as the main issue in the theme can be concluded.

Table 7: Negatively Affected of Divorced Family Children

Negatively Affected Field	F	%
Psychological problems	4	33.3
Social regression	2	16.7
Turning into crime	1	8.3
Total	265	100

As understood from the table 7, in the divorce issued newspaper' publication, it is mentioned that children affected negatively in psychological ($f = 4, 33, 3\%$), social regression ($f = 2, 16, 7\%$) and turning into crime categories ($f = 1, 8, 3\%$). When analyzing the frequency and percentage of findings, only in 7 of

265 publications mentioned that children affected negatively. In contrast to the results obtained from either Friedrich's (2004) and or Figdor's (1997) researches, victimization of children mentioned hardly ever in newspapers is quite significant. This finding can also be explained in that in publications children are not perceived as a party of the issue.

Table 8: Source of Information in Publications

News Source	f	%
Indefinite	150	56.6
Agency	47	17.7
Newspaper correspondent	27	10.2
Other institutions	13	4.9
Expert	12	4.5
Ministry	9	3.4
News from news	3	1.1
Father, Mother	2	0.8
Security	1	0.4
Total	265	100.0

As seen in the table 8, the finding shows that in the publication of divorced families the source ($f = 150$, 56, 6%) was not indicated often. In this type of serious matters, it is expected from the newspapers that they may base their publications upon the parties of the incident or people who know about the field however their news are ambiguous so that they are published mostly editorial sourced are understood. However, in TGC's official website, in article 4 of the basic tasks and the principles of journalists that are given information about the source of the news, it is mentioned that in case of publishing informative news, journalists have to know source of the news. Otherwise, if the source is uncertain, journalists' necessity to specify this situation to the public is underlined. In addition, in the citation area of correct behavior of journalists, journalists have to specify the sources if they use the information presented by news agencies primarily, a colleague or any publication (TGC). It is understood that in second place publications are based on agency ($f = 47$, 17, 7%) and after that newspaper correspondent ($f = 27$, 10, 2%) and other institutions ($f = 13$, 4, 5%). In here, it is interesting that the rate of expert ($f = 12$, 4, 5%) or ministry as a legal source ($f = 9$, 3, 4%) particularly father and mother ($f = 1$, 0,4%) are seen very low.

Table 9: Location of Publication Content

Location of News	f	%
Middle	155	58.5
Upper Band	43	16.6
Lower Band	36	13.6
Headline	19	9.8
Subhead	7	2.6
Other	5	1.9
Total	265	100.0

Once the table 9 is carefully examined, it is understood that newspapers' publications concerning the children of divorced parents are located mostly on the middle ($f = 58$, 5%) pages. Being moved from knowledge that publications that may be presented to the reader's attention published on headlines and subheadings and they are important in newspaper publishing, publications related to divorced family children have very low rate of locating on the headline ($f = 19$, 9,8%) and the subhead ($f = 7$, 2,6%) findings drawn attention. Consequently, this data shows that this issue does not come to the forefront but used on middle pages of Turkey's printed media.

Table 10: Divorced Family Children Issued Newspaper Publications' Authors

News Authors	f	%
Other	107	40.4
Reporter	74	27.9
Opinion Writer	72	27.2
Lawyer	3	1.1
Own	2	0.8
Scholar	1	0.4
Total	265	100.0

As seen in the table 10, the findings were obtained that publications related to the children of divorced families are often written by the authors of other ($f = 107, 40, 4\%$) category rather than known writers. Subsequently, the findings were reached that such publications are written by mostly reporter ($f = 74, 27, 9\%$), opinion writers ($f = 72, 27.2\%$), lawyers ($f = 3, 1, 1\%$), own ($f = 2, 0, 8\%$) and by scholars ($f = 1, 0, 4\%$). Once considering the issue that has to be taken into account often by the field experts, in the research, scholars' writings have a low rate ($f = 1, 0, 4\%$) of publishing on the newspapers that can be reached the conclusion of having taken into account this issue generally by a popular perspective rather than seriously. Another finding also supports that these publications were not supported more by the experts.

Table 11: Relationship between Divorced Family Children Issued Publication Frequency and Content Type

		Content	Publication Frequency
Content	Pearson Correlation Coefficient	1,000	-,194
	p value		,001
	N	265	265

As shown in the table 11, once the relationship between publishing content related to divorced family children and frequency of publication examined, it is seen that there is an inverse and weak relationship (19%). In spite of this, even if the relationship is weak, it can be concluded that it is significant. It is determined that when the frequency of publications is increased, content type is decreased.

Relationship between Mentioning and Referring Children in Divorced Family Children Issued Publications

Table 12: Type of Mentioning and Referring Children of Publications

			Referring Children Type		
			yes	no	Total
Mentioning Type	Direct	Number	5	15	20
		% mentioning type	25,0	75,0	100,0
		% referring children	19,2	25,0	23,3
	Indirect	Number	21	45	66
		% mentioning type	31,8	68,2	100,0
		% referring children	80,8	75,0	76,7
Total	Number	26	60	86	
	% mentioning type	30,2	69,8	100,0	
	% referring children	100,0	100,0	100,0	

In the table above, divorced family related newspaper publications' type of mentioning the issue and the referring type of children were compared in the same publications. In the newspapers, the number of directly made and children mentioning publications about divorced family publications are 5. This number covers 25 % of mentioning type in publications and 19, 2 % of referring children. In the newspapers, the number of indirectly made divorced family publications and mentioned children publications are 21. This number covers 31, 8 % of mentioning type in publications and 80, and 18 % of referring children. In the newspapers, the number of directly and indirectly made divorced family publications and mentioned children publications are 26; this number covers 30, 2 % of mentioning type in publications. In the newspapers, the number of directly made and children not mentioning news about divorced family publications are 15. This number covers 75 % of mentioning type in content and 25 % of referring children. In the newspapers, the number of indirectly made and children not mentioning publications about divorced family publications are 45. This number covers 68, 2 % of mentioning type in publications and 75 % of referring children. In the newspapers, the number of directly and indirectly made divorced family publications and not mentioned children publications are 26; this number covers 69, 8 % of mentioning type in publications. In here, the most salient feature is indirectly and not mentioned children news has a big portion in the newspaper news.

Table 13: Chi-Square Test

Mentioning&Referring	Value	Sd	p-value
Chi-Square	0,338	1	0,561
Sample -N	86		

The relationship between mentioning type of divorced family related publications and referring children as seen in the table 13 with $X^2=0,338$ value and $p>0.05$ H_0 cannot be rejected and concluded that there is no relationship between them.

Content and Qualification Relationship

Table 14: Correlation Relationship between Content and Qualification of Publication

	Content	Source	Qualification
Content	1,00	0,265**	-0,141 *
Source	0,265**	1,00	-0,171**
Qualification	-0,141 *	-0,171**	1,00

*p<0,05 ve **p<0,01

In the table 14, the relationship between content, source and qualification of newspaper publication related to children from divorced families are seen. According to research findings, there is a significant and positive (p=0,000) relationship between content and source of publication determined. While looking at the content type, the knowledge would be getting about the source of the publication however this estimation has weak relation close to middle. Although the relationship between source and content is also significant (p= 0,005), it is determined that this relationship is weak with $r= 0,171$ (%17). Besides, this relationship's direction is negative. In other words, the value of the source decreases when qualification value increases. The content changes toward to statement when the source of the news moves to uncertainty. There is also a weak with 14% and significant ($p = 0, 21$) relationship between qualification and content.

Table 15: Content and Qualification Relationship in Children Referring Publications

		Qualification											Total
		Statement	Criticism	Object	Support	Canard	Informational	Commentary	Answer	Expectation	Feared	Pretension	
Opinion	Number	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	7
	%	42,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,3	28,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,3	100,0
Announcement	Content %	5,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	13,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	50,0	8,3
	Content % qualification												
Academic Comment	Number	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	%	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
News	Content %	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2
	Content % qualification												
Interview	Number	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
	%	25,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	50,0	25,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Other	Content %	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	6,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,8
	Content % qualification												
Interview	Number	43	0	0	2	0	5	12	2	1	1	1	67
	%	64,2	0,0	0,0	3,0	0,0	7,5	17,9	3,0	1,5	1,5	1,5	100,0
Other	Content %	81,1	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	62,5	80,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	50,0	79,8
	Content % qualification												
Interview	Number	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	%	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Other	Content %	5,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,6
	Content % qualification												
Other	Number	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	%	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0
Other	Content %	3,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4
	Content % qualification												
Other	Number	53	53	0	0	2	0	8	15	2	1	1	2
	%	63,1%	63,1	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,0	9,5	17,9	2,4	1,2	1,2	2,4
Other	Content %	100,0	100,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Content % qualification												

In the table above, according to qualification and content mutual distributions of referring divorced family children' statuses are given. In the table, each desired status according to statuses of referring children can be reach. Looking at the highlighted section, if the content type is news and the qualification type is statement, there are 43 news and the percentage distribution of statement in content type news is 64, 2 % and percentage distribution of statement in qualification type news is 81, 1 %. In the same row, if the qualification type is support, there are 2 news and the percentage distribution of support in content type is 3 %, percentage distribution of support in qualification type news is 100 %. If continued, when the qualification type is information, there are 5 news and the percentage distribution of information in content type is 7, 5 %, percentage distribution of information in qualification type news is 62, 5 %. When the qualification type is comment, there are 12 news and the percentage distribution of comment in content type is 17, 9 %, percentage distribution of the comment in qualification type news is 80 %. When the qualification type is answer, there are 2 news and the percentage distribution of answer in content type is 3 %, percentage distribution of answer in qualification type news is 100 %. When the qualification type is expectation, there is 1 news and the percentage distribution of expectation in content type is 1, 5 %, percentage distribution of expectation in qualification type news is 100 %. When the qualification type is fear, there is 1 news and the percentage distribution of fear in content type is 1, 5 %, percentage distribution of fear in qualification type news is 100 %. When the qualification type is pretension, there is 1 news and the percentage distribution of pretension in content type is 1, 5 %, percentage distribution of pretension in qualification type news is 50 %. In all qualifications, total number of news report type of news is 67 that constitute 79, 8 % of qualification type of children referring news. All distributions can be seen from the table like that.

Table 16: Chi-Square Tests

Referring Children	Content&Qualification	Value	Sd	p-value
Yes	Chi-Square	18,385	35	0,991
No	Chi-Square	85,492	50	0,001
Total	Chi-Square	89,09	50	0,001

If referring children status is (Yes), when content and qualifications of publications compared as it is seen in table above $X^2=18,385$ value and with $p>0.05$ H_1 is not rejected and concluded that there is no relationship between them. If referring children status is (No), when content and qualifications of publications compared as it is seen in table above $X^2=85,492$ value and with $p<0.05$ h_3 is rejected and concluded that there is a relationship between them. If referring children and not referring children statuses (total) are in publications, when content and qualifications of publications compared as it is seen in table above $X^2=85,09$ value and with $p<0.05$ H_5 is rejected and concluded that there is a relationship between them.

The relationship between location of publications and issue category of the children of divorced families issued publications

Table 17: Location of Published Content and Issue Category Relations

		Issue Category								Total
		Juridical	Social Problems	Academic	Criminal	Gossip	Violence	Shelter	Other	
Subhead	Number	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	2	7
	% News Location	14,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	57,1%	0,0%	0,0%	28,6%	100,0%
	% Issue Category	2,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	5,1%	0,0%	0,0%	4,8%	2,6%
Headline	Number	2	0	1	7	6	1	0	2	19
	% News Location	10,5%	0,0%	5,3%	36,8%	31,6%	5,3%	0,0%	10,5%	100,0%
	% Issue Category	5,1%	0,0%	20,0%	12,3%	7,7%	3,7%	0,0%	4,8%	7,2%
Upper Band	Number	5	2	0	10	13	6	1	6	43
	% News Location	11,6%	4,7%	0,0%	23,3%	30,2%	14,0%	2,3%	14,0%	100,0%
	% Issue Category	12,8%	28,6%	0,0%	17,5%	16,7%	22,2%	10,0%	14,3%	16,2%
Lower Band	Number	9	2	0	8	5	6	2	4	36
	% News Location	25,0%	5,6%	0,0%	22,2%	13,9%	16,7%	5,6%	11,1%	100,0%
	% Issue Category	23,1%	28,6%	0,0%	14,0%	6,4%	22,2%	20,0%	9,5%	13,6%
Middle	Number	22	3	3	31	50	13	6	27	155

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	% News Location	14,2%	1,9%	1,9%	20,0%	32,3%	8,4%	3,9%	17,4%	100,0%
	% Issue Category	56,4%	42,9%	60,0%	54,4%	64,1%	48,1%	60,0%	64,3%	58,5%
Other	Number	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	5
	% News Location	0,0%	0,0%	20,0%	20,0%	0,0%	20,0%	20,0%	20,0%	100,0%
	% Issue Category	0,0%	0,0%	20,0%	1,8%	0,0%	3,7%	10,0%	2,4%	1,9%
	Number	39	7	5	57	78	27	10	42	265
	% News Location	14,7%	2,6%	1,9%	21,5%	29,4%	10,2%	3,8%	15,8%	100,0%
	% Issue Category	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

In the table above, relationship between location of publications and issue category are given with all subcategories. Distribution of subcategories belonging of each group within main body can be seen from the table. For example, in the highlighted row the information belongs to upper band can be obtained from the publication location. The number of juridical issued publication in the upper band is 5, these types of publications' place in the location of the news are 11, 6 %, and the percentage within issue category is 12, 8 %. Continued within the same row, the number of social problem issued publication in the upper band is 2, these types of publications' place in the location of the news are 4, 7 %, and the percentage within issue category is 28, 6 %. Academic issued publication has not been noticed in the upper band. The number of criminal issued publication in the upper band is 10, these types of publications' place in the location of the news are 23, 3 %, and the percentage within issue category is 17, 5 %.

If continued likewise, the number of gossip, violence, shelter and other issued publications for upper band are 13, 6, 1 and 6; the percentages of the publication's location are 30, 2 %, 14, 0%, 2, 3 % and 14, 0 % respectively. The percentages of the issue category in the same row are also obtained 16, 7 %, 22, 2 %, 10, 0 % and 14, 3 %. In here, it is understood the relationships between all subcategories. Let's examine category issue one by one in academic column according to publications' location to determine where divorced family related publications published are. There is no academic issued publication is given in upper band, lower band and subheadings. The academic publications are in headline, middle and other sections. Although they are located in these sections, academic publications are found a place only 1.9 % rate within this type of publications. Headline rate of academic publication is 5, 3 %, middle rate of academic publication is 1, 9 % and other rate of it is 20 %. When the issue category is gossip, it finds places in important corners of newspapers. Gossip types of publications take a big place with 29.4 % in all locations. In subcategory of news location, distribution of the gossip type publications is as follows: 57,1 % on subhead, 31,6 % on headline, 30,2 % on upper band, 13,9 % on lower band, 32,3 % on middle and these types of publications are not encountered on the other section. In the newspapers, the criminal issued divorced family related publications are the most subjected category after the gossip type. Criminal is in the second place with 21, 5 % in total with almost one of the five publications. In subcategory of news location, distribution of the criminal type publications is as follows: It has never been published on subheads while 36,8 % on headline, 23,3 % on upper band, 22,2 % on lower band, 20 % on middle and 20 % on other. In here, it can be told that these types of publications except subhead can be found in almost every place of the newspaper and there is a tendency to publish them especially on headline and upper band. When the issue category is juridical, it finds places in important corners of newspapers. Juridical type publications are 14, 7 % in all locations and it is in the fourth place just behind the other (15, 8%) issued publications.

In subcategory of the news location, distribution of the juridical type publications is as follows: 14, 3% on subhead, 10, 5 % on headline, 11, 6 % on upper band, 25, 0 % on lower band, 14, 2 % on middle and on the other section, these types of publications have never been noticed. Violence is in the fifth place in total with 10, 2 %. In subcategory of news location, distribution of the violence type publications is as follows: It has never been published on subheads while 5,3 % on headline, 14 % on upper band, 16, 7 % on lower band, 8,4 % on middle and 20 % on other. In this case, almost one of 10 news of publication location is about violence. Shelter and social problem take a small place of divorce related publications as 6 %.

Table 18: Chi-Square Test

Location& Category	Value	Sd	p-value
Chi-Square	39,97	35	0,259
Sample -N	265		

Chi square test of independence tests whether there is a relationship between location of the divorced family related news publications and issue category. Here, degree of freedom 35, X^2 value 39, 97 and p -value >0.05 are determined so H_{13} cannot be rejected. In this situation, there is no significant relationship between location of divorced family related publications and issue category. Newspapers are publishing these kinds of publications independently from the issue category in almost anywhere of the newspaper.

RESULTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In this research, In Turkey, the most popular and high circulated nine daily published newspapers between 01 April 2014 and 30 April 2014 were examined with the content analysis technique during a period of one month continuously, the relationships were attempted to determine between the qualifications, publication style, source, author, publication location, children mentioning style and the content of divorced family issued publications.

In the study the following results were obtained:

- 265 newspaper publications related to divorced family children have been made during the one-month period.
- Hürriyet and Posta published the news related to divorced family children mostly.
- News style publications have been made mostly.
- In terms of the issue category, the most published issue was the gossip and the criminal followed it and the least published category was the academic publications.
- The publications are mostly in the form of statement, the commentary and the informational style.
- The children in the divorced issued publications are mostly indirectly related to the issue.
- The source of information is mostly based on indefinite sources, agency and newspaper correspondent in the publications while the expert and parties are the least sources of the information.
- Locations of publication content are given mostly in middle pages and slightly in the headlines and the subheads.
- The children from divorced families related news publications were often in other category and were written by mostly reporters and opinion writers respectively while the field experts and the issue respondents published very little about the issue.
- It is found that there is a significant relationship between the divorced family children referring content and qualification.
- It is found that there is a significant relationship between the directly and indirectly mentioning type and referring type of divorced family children
- It is found that there is a relationship between the children not referring publications' contents and qualifications in divorced family related publications.
- It is found that there is a significant relationship between the locations of divorced family issued publications and issue category.

In the light of the results obtained in this study, publication style, language, frequency, source and type of divorced family children should be studied often with extended periods. In accordance with the principles of printed publications, the extend to which children's rights are protected can be examined. How publication style affects the victimization of the parties in divorced families might be examined in the context of human rights.

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