

Semiotic Analysis of Violence against Women in National Newspapers of Uzbekistan

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Article History Received: 05.05.2023 Accepted: 26.06.2023 Published: 30.06.2023 Keywords: Uzbekistan, National Newspapers, Women, Violence, Violence Against Women News, News on Violence Jel Codes: D70, D83, Z10	Newspaper news reflecting the violence against women offer different perspectives to the society about violence and inform about it. Therefore, in this study, the extent of the news of violence against women in the national newspapers of Uzbekistan and how it is shared with the public were examined. In addition, the functional dimensions of national newspapers in Uzbekistan were also investigated. In this context, 5 national newspapers of Uzbekistan: “XXI Asr”, “Ishonch”, “Mahalla”, “Milliy Tiklanish” and “Xalq So’zi” were examined by semiotic analysis method between January 1st and December 31st in 2022. While there were 178 news about women in these newspapers, which were scanned throughout 2022, 11 of them were focused on violence against women. Two of these news stories are examples of physical, economic, psychological and emotional violence. It was seen that 6 of the news were economic and the remaining 3 news were mostly psychological violence. According to official information, in January-September 2022, 33,900 cases of violence against women were recorded, of which 18 thousand 112 psychological, 9 thousand 155 physical, 340 economic, 68 sexual violence, 6 thousand 225 harassment cases were recorded. The 11 news given were presented in an informative, public opinion and raising awareness. Also, the fact that the news presented on the back pages, does not emphasize the dimension of the news is very important, and the news of violence against women is not reflected in an emphatic way has been found to be the missing aspect of the national newspapers of Uzbekistan.

Özbekistan’ın Ulusal Gazetelerinde Kadına Şiddet Haberlerinin Göstergibilimsel Analizi

Makale Bilgileri	ÖZ
Makale Geçmişi Geliş: 05.05.2023 Kabul: 26.06.2023 Yayın: 30.06.2023 Anahtar Kelimeler: Özbekistan, Ulusal Gazete, Kadın, Kadına Şiddet Haberleri, Şiddet Konulu Habercilik Jel Codes: D70, D83, Z10	Kadına yönelik yapılan şiddet olaylarını yansıtan gazete haberleri, topluma şiddet hakkında farklı bakış açıları sunmakta ve bu hakkında bilgilendirmektedir. Dolayısıyla araştırmada Özbekistan’ın ulusal gazetelerinde kadına şiddet haberlerinin ele alış boyutu ve onun kamuoyu ile nasıl paylaştığı incelenmiştir. Özbekistan’da ulusal gazetelerde yansıtılan kadına yönelik şiddet haberleri verilirken kamuoyu oluşturma, farkındalık yaratma, tarafsız veya taraflı olması, eğitmek, bilgilendirmek ya da eğlendirmek gibi haberin işlevsel boyutları da araştırılmıştır. Bu kapsamda Özbekistan’ın 5 ulusal gazetelerinden okunma oranlarının yüksek olduğu XXI Asr, Ishonch, Mahalla, Milliy Tiklanish ve Xalq So’zi gazeteleri 2022 senesinde 1 Ocak – 31 Aralık tarihleri arasında göstergibilimsel analizi yöntemiyle incelenmiştir. 2022 yılı boyunca taranan bu gazetelerde kadını konu edinen 178 haber olmakla birlikte, bunlardan 11 tanesi kadına yönelik şiddet konusunu edinmiştir. Bu 11 haberin 2 tanesi cinayet içerdiğinden fiziksel, ekonomik, psikolojik ve duygusal şiddete örnek oluşturmaktadır. Bu haberlerin 6 tanesi ise ekonomik şiddet içerikli haberlerdir. Geriye kalan 3 haberde ise psikolojik şiddet türünün ağırlıklı olduğu görülmüştür. Resmi bilgilere göre 2022 senesinde Ocak ve Eylül ayında 33 bin 900 kadına şiddet vakaları kaydedilmiş olup, bunlardan 18 bin 112 psikolojik şiddet, 9 bin 155 fiziksel şiddet, 340 ekonomik şiddet, 68 cinsel şiddet, 6 bin 225 taciz durumu olmuştur. Ulusal gazetelerde sadece 11 haber yer almıştır. Gazeteler sunduğu haberlerle genel olarak bilgilendirici, kamuoyu oluşturma ve farkındalık yaratma gibi bir duruş sergilemiştir. Ayrıca gazetelerde sunulan haberler arka sayfalarda verilemsi ile haberin çok önemli olduğu boyutunu vurgulamadığı, kadına yönelik şiddet haberlerinin vurgulayıcı şekilde yansıtılmayışı Özbekistan’ın ulusal gazetelerinin eksik yönü olarak bulunmuştur.

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INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of violence, which has existed in all periods of human history, still shows its effect in a dominant way today. Violent events have appeared on the pages of human history in countless ways. Violence arises due to conflicts, anger, psychological problems. Violence, which is expressed primarily due to individual problems, also causes thousands of deaths and migration between societies due to pressures such as war. Today, violence against women emerges as one of the important and priority problems of all developed and developing countries. The injustices done to women and the struggle to survive in the face of this injustice and violence have a different meaning. The news reflecting the violence experienced by women take place in the written and visual media.

1. DEFINITION AND SCOPE OF VIOLENCE

Many definitions can be encountered when it comes to the basis of violence. By looking at the definition of violence, it is important to understand what violence means. Situation for the Prevention of Violence Report: “Intentionally used by a person or a community against themselves, another person or another group or community, resulting in injury, death or psychological harm, It is a form of behavior that includes all physical force, threats or actions that prevent the community from continuing its life in a healthy way” (2014: 5).

Physical, sexual, emotional, economic and verbal abuse are the types of violence against women. Women are exposed to different forms of violence such as honor killings and rape (Polat, 2015: 37). If we define aggression together, It is a strong, violent action aiming to dominate, defeat and rule, but also a form of behavior that is hurtful, aggravating, hostile, trying to prevent or nullify a function (Erten et al., 1996: 143).

According to the 1998 report of the World Health Organization (WHO), violence is a psychological harm that a power or power intentionally and threateningly inflicts on another person and the possibility of suffering this harm. Violence that causes psychological and sexual physical damage in a close relationship is defined as 'spousal violence' (Öztünç, 2018: 975). Violence by men against women and children is seen as domestic violence. It is reported in the 2002 report of WHO that violence is most common among families (Güler, 2005: 27:51-6).

Violence has been a researched concept that has been wondered in terms of different disciplines for many years. When acts of violence are examined, it is clearly seen that there is no single cause and effect. While the action can sometimes occur only for cultural and economic reasons, sometimes it arises from the combination of many different factors. For this reason, it is quite natural that the concept of violence is a common area of many disciplines. Many disciplines such as psychology, sociology, biology, neurophysiology and philosophy have tried to examine the underlying causes of violence from different perspectives (Gök, 2016: 454). Social Learning (Cognitive Learning) theory is at the forefront of the ideas that argue that violence is a learned behavior. Bandura, one of the proponents and pioneers of Cognitive Learning Theory, states that he directs his actions by imitating all other people around him from a young age and by taking role models (Gök, 2016: 464).

2. TYPES OF VIOLENCE

2.1. Psychological Violence

Types of violence: psychological, physical, emotional, sexual and digital violence. Psychological violence, which is characterized as immoral behaviors devoid of ethical values such as harming a person's social reputation and self-confidence, devaluing, excluding them from social environments, harassing, is also called emotional violence (Aslan et al., 2013: 27). Emotional violence is behavior that is done with the intention of deliberately humiliating a powerful person against a weak person, emotionally, socially and mentally. The goal of the perpetrator of emotional violence is to leave the other party in a weak and inadequate position (Dündar, 2010, C.4: 448). Psychological violence is a type of violence that can be applied alone, but it can also appear as a result of different types of violence. For example, it is very likely that a person who has been subjected to physical violence will feel inadequate, powerless, worthless, lose self-confidence, and move away from social environments (Ellsberg, 2005: 21).

2.2. Economic Violence

The use of all kinds of financial and economic resources as a sanction, threat and control over women is defined as economic violence (Gürkan, 2009). It is economic violence that prevents women from going to work, forced labor against their will, hindering their progress in working life, restricting their freedom to spend money, depriving them of the wage they deserve in return for their work, triggering women's ability to continue their vital activities and making them dependent on others. Situations such as confiscating working women's money, depriving them financially to meet their needs, and damaging personal and household goods are among the types of economic violence. This type of behavior is more common in the processes when men do not work (Fawole, 2008: 167-177). Economic violence is one of the biggest obstacles to social and economic development (Köse and Beşer, 2007: 118). A woman's good economic earnings may make her less likely to be subjected to violence. Along with physical and emotional violence, economic violence can show its effects in times of domestic crisis and conflict. Charlotte Perkins also emphasizes that capitalism feeds on inequalities stemming from economic violence and that the discrimination between men and women is increasing day by day for this reason (Kaylı, 2011: 114).

2.3. Physical Violence

Violence that occurs when a woman is physically attacked by her male partner is defined as physical violence (Aksoy et al., 2023). Physical violence is the clearest and most obvious form of violence. Physical violence involves more than beating and has more dramatic consequences. It covers behaviors that begin with a slap and follow through with the use of various tools. It was stated in the WHO's 2005 report study that the lifetime prevalence of physical violence is between 6 and 59%, and that women are exposed to severe physical violence by their husbands between 4 and 49% (Akkuş et al., 2018: 1374).

2.4. Sexual Violence

Sexual words, expressions, demands and attacks made by people known or unknown to the victim in public or private spaces without the consent of the victim are called sexual violence (Connors, 2015: 51). Sexual violence is caused by the reasons such as talking, sexually insulting or comparing the victim with others, exposure, voyeurism, sexual harassment, forced prostitution, abortion or sexual intercourse, rape, incest, forced marriage. Sexual violence took place much later than physical violence in studies and was often evaluated together with physical violence. Studies on sexual violence started 50 years ago and have continued until today. In these studies, many problems about why masculine violence continues (Taşdemir, 2015: 715–53). Workplace sexual violence against women is 10% in Europe and the Czech Republic, 7% in Norway, 6% in Turkey and Croatia, and 5% in Denmark, Sweden, Lithuania and the UK (Parent-Thirion 2007) millions of women around the world are exposed to sexual assault and cannot benefit from legal regulations and protections. Sexual violence against women, especially in the workplace, brings with it many negativities.

2.5. Digital Violence

Violence that occurs on many different platforms such as social media, websites, blogs, messaging services, search engines, blogs, dating applications, comment sections of online newspapers, online forums, chat rooms of digital games is defined as digital violence. The Council of Europe evaluates cyber violence under six different headings. According to Mitchell, Ybarra, and Finkelhor (2004), it has been observed that the rate of substance use, depression, and delinquency increase in children exposed to cyberbullying. In Wolak's study (2002), 30% of young people who experienced bullying stated that they were very upset. 24% were extremely frightened, 22% shamed. In addition, 34% of the youth showed one or more signs of stress such as staying away from the internet, constantly thinking about the event, and losing interest in everything around them (Yaman et al., 2011: 192). In addition to reducing the effectiveness of women in social life, digital violence harms their safety and

negatively affects their employment (Haris, 2020) and suicide is also a problem (Çelik et al., 2015). Digital violence, which is separated from real life experiences, poses a problem (Lewis et al., 2017).

3. CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

There are three main reasons such as (Tatlıoğlu & Küçükköse, 2015: 199):

- Psychological reasons
- Sociological reasons
- Biological causes

In addition, Walby emphasized that these reasons should be examined from a feminist perspective (Taşdemir-Afşar, 2015: 734). As the causes of violence, dogmatism, opposing ideas, corruption of democracy, crisis of trust, as well as psychological, economic, political and cultural reasons are encountered. Along with psychological reasons such as personality and developmental disorders, social inequality, injustice, unemployment, poverty, income inequality, violation of human rights and many other reasons can be associated with violence in countries.

Violence has been considered as a basic instinct in the psychological sense and has been evaluated together with aggression. The success of this action as a result of aggression was accepted as positive in gaining superiority, and it was also mentioned with the concepts of courage and strength. According to Freud, violence is a sexual impulse. The death instinct evaluated violence in the 'passion for destruction' (Balcıoğlu, 2000: 28). If combined with sexuality, it turns into masochistic and sadistic impulses. According to Erick Fromm, the most normal disease-free form of violence manifests itself in games. According to him, this type of violence emerges in “demonstrations that do not arise from destruction or hatred, and that do not aim at destruction” (Connell, 1998). According to the Psychoanalytical approach, which examines how men come to this stage following the process in which they turn to violence from birth, the boy assimilates, internalizes and puts into action what he sees from childhood (Gök, 2016: 464). It is also known that there are negative perspectives, alcohol and substance use among psychological and social causes (Gökkaya, 2011: 132).

Sociology says that violence can be learned as a result of interactions between individuals. The whole of relationships established between individuals is important for the continuation and maintenance of life. This socialization provides both the development and learning of the individual and the establishment of the society. In this process, it becomes more possible for the individual who experiences or observes violence to show a tendency towards violence in the later stages. According to social learning theorists, who suggest that violence is a learned behavior, the source of violence is the environment and family of the violent individual. Feminist theory, which states that masculinity is equated with concepts such as toughness, rudeness, authority, anger, and aggression in patriarchal societies, emphasizes that masculinity is the source of violence as a result of these concepts (Kızmaz, 2006: 257). In societies where there is pressure that the man should show his power and unbreakable, it can be expected that men will have a tendency to violence (Gök, 2016: 468).

4.LEGAL REGULATIONS ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN UZBEKISTAN

Violence against women is a human rights violation. Its acceptance in this way dates back to ancient times. Human rights violations in the last 30 years are also included in international law. The equal application of human rights, which is a situation that societies miss the most, has been realized with the great efforts of women. Gender equality is primarily seen in the activities of women based on equal rights and privileges with men in social, economic and political fields. Gender equality policy has been successfully implemented in Uzbekistan since 2018. 38% of the 150 deputies elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Supreme Assembly are women. In the Senate, this figure reached almost 25%. On September 2, 2019, the Republic of Uzbekistan "Laws on the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence" (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ORQ-561, 2019) and "Laws on the Guarantee of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women" (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan,

No. ORQ-562, 2019) and based on these, a number of decisions were taken, developed and implemented.

The "Law on the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence" specifies 4 types of violence. All reported cases of violence have been investigated and a protection order has been implemented in order to prevent such a negative situation (Decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2020). A protection order is a document that provides state protection to women who have been subjected to oppression and violence. The practice of issuing protection orders in Uzbekistan is based on the "Law on the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence" and the "Decision of the Council of Ministers on the Protection of Women from Harassment and Violence" dated 4 January 2020. Violence has been broadcast since February 10, 2020. On May 28, 2021, at the 15th general assembly of the Senate of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the strategy of achieving gender equality in Uzbekistan by 2030 was adopted. The document will contribute to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (Gazeta.Uz, 2021).

5. REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IN UZBEK MEDIA

On March 6, 2020, an article titled "The sun smiling in the face of women farmers" was prepared and published in UzA, the only national news agency of Uzbekistan. It mentions a meeting dedicated to the increased participation of women in agriculture and farming. The meeting was organized by UzLiDeP of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Uzbekistan and the "Entrepreneurial Women" Association. The photograph shows women in modern clothes and men attending the meeting - one of them giving a lecture. It is not known whether he chaired the meeting or whether he was one of the attendees. The article mentions the government's support to all women-run farms and institutions, and it is hoped this will help create more jobs in the regions (UzA, 2023).

Another article by UzA, published in March 2020, consists of a historical examination of the Bibi Ubayda tomb in the Fergana region. The title says this step is for women only. It is stated that this shrine is instrumental in the spiritual purification of Muslim women and is one of the spiritual centers in the country. Quotations are made from researchers familiar with the history of this place, and the main focus is on the values this place embodies. The reporter lists loyalty, love and kindness among them and emphasizes that this place gives hope and confidence to Uzbek women (UzA, 2023).

Programs on television channels, on the other hand, offer a different perspective to society compared to newspapers. The reality program "Kelgindi Kelin", broadcast on the "Sevimli" TV channel, stands out with its popularity among the television audience. While the reality show shows the labor of a peasant woman on the one hand, on the other hand, it presents the understanding that the bride must do everything, as in the aforementioned "Successful Bride". Only then will the bride be the "winner". The creators of the TV project approached the issue only one-sided. At a time when efforts are made for the right of women and girls to find a place for themselves in the society, it is seen that the mass media try to strengthen them even more through the solidified concept of "bridal gown" in the society. The same situation is seen in the serials. "Ayol Makri", "Onur Satıldı", "Aldatılan Kız" and other TV series can be shown as examples. Conclusion: The woman is a housewife, a servant, dependent on the man, cunning, guilty. Mass media institutions, gender inequality propaganda, affects the mind of the audience completely, not partially (Qosimova et al., 2022: 10).

6. MEDIA TRANSACTIONS

In general, the media includes functions such as informing, socializing, educating, entertaining, creating awareness and public opinion. Eliminating the lack of information in the society or providing information to the society appears as the information function of the media. Among the duties of the media in the context of serving democracy, informing the relationship between the society and the government, creating a free discussion environment with impartial journalism and enlightening the society are among the duties of the media (Öztürk, 2004: 10-12).

Socialization is a process that starts with the family and continues through school, friend groups and mass media. Since the emergence of mass media, its role in the socialization of the individual is

quite large. It supports the individual to become compatible with the environment in which he is socialized in his life (Güngör, 2001: 199). The environments and equipment provided by the new media allow people to instantly react and organize about social problems and events (Şener, 2013: 255). It has been positioned as an important tool in the process of people's participation and integration in social events by adopting social standards through new technologies of the media.

One of the most important basic functions of the media is to contribute to the education of the masses. The fulfillment of the education function of the citizens by the media has imposed the mission of an adult school on the media (İçel, 1983: 53). The media is an education mechanism and it directs the society and causes them to make certain choices. The preferences within the scope of this guidance can affect the society positively or negatively. It can also lead people to contemporary values, or lead them to outdated, immoral and inhuman choices (Özkan, 2007: 242). The media, namely newspapers, magazines, television, all kinds of communication and information sources called the internet are very effective in the education of people. The media actually has the function of educating, not teaching. Functions such as vocational knowledge are the work of schools. It adds a distinct value to education in terms of social media application in the basic processes of education. At the same time, it has an important place in terms of evaluating education from a sociological perspective.

It would be correct to start by defining the entertainment function of the word entertainment. Through entertainment, sign, symbol, sound, image, such as drama, dance, art, literature, music, comedy, sports game etc. It is a time-consuming activity. One of the purposes of the media is to entertain. Television, one of the platforms of media, imposes the elements of popular culture by influencing the audience with popular entertainment materials, making them think less and entertain more. Social media and the entertainment environment on the internet have also influenced children. They use social media and internet for various purposes such as spending their spare time, playing games, watching videos and having fun (Öztünç, 2017: 79). Entertainment generally takes place at home. The emergence of the Internet caused the individualization of the audience, not only changing the nature of entertainment and social activities, but also affecting the way of life. The lifestyles changed by the mass media have transformed the life experiences of the audience into a different form (Sayre et al., 2003: 11-12).

In today's world, mass media have a significant impact on the emergence of public opinion in societies with modern democracy. It is seen that the internet and social media affect the formation of public opinion more than other mass media, as they provide fast communication. The most effective elements in the formation of public opinion are mass media and new media. It is at the forefront of events and interpretations with its ability to reach and disseminate large masses in a short time. Therefore, they have the opportunity to direct the thoughts and attitudes of the society and individuals (Yurdakul, 2011: 45-50).

7.METHOD OF RESEARCH

In this study, semiotics method was used within the scope of qualitative research. In this research, considering the characteristics of the scientific research method, the theoretical information was explained on the concept of violence, violence against women, and its relationship with women and the media. Semiotics is a science that analyzes symbols and signs and how they are interpreted and interpreted (AL – Dulaimi, 2023: 251). The definition of indicator is basically used in the literature to express a signified or a signifier or an item that emerges between images. According to Barthes, semiotics is used as an understanding without the object itself and as an association of the object. Barthes divided the sign into two as signifier (form) and signified (content) (Kinay, 2019: 172). Accordingly, Barthes created a structure called Translinguistic and explained the meanings of signs through this structure and tried to define semiotics as an interdisciplinary field (Ünal, 2016: 394).

In the study, in 2022, 5 national newspapers of Uzbekistan, published both daily and weekly, XX Century (XXI century), Mahalla (Neighbourhood), Ishonch (Trust), Milliy Tiklanish (National Awakening) and Xalq So'zi (People's Word) The copies between January 1 and December 31 were scanned separately and received news of violence against women. In 1 year, 11 news stories containing violence against women were identified and the visuals in only 7 news were examined and analyzed by semiotic method.

Image 1. *1-st News Divorced Family Image*



Source: XXI Asr newspaper (6.01.2022).

Table 1. *Semiotic Analysis of the 1-st News*

Signifier	Signified
A family figure of four cut out of paper	Universal family icon with two children mother-father-one girl-one boy
Crossing Sunlight	A beam of light that shows the family in silhouette by turning the photo into reverse light and symbolizes hope with the opposite light.
Tree branches	Trees representing nature and the most primitive place
Red color tearing effect	Red crack describing the danger situation
Hands holding the paper figure on both sides	Hands holding and separating or joining the figure from both sides

The picture shows the disintegration of a family figure made of paper. Sunlight and trees are seen in nature in the background.

Considering the news content that the issue of reconciliation of divorced couples is not true in all cases, the connotations of the image are far from complementary. Although taking the picture in nature brings a correct interpretation as divorce can be natural, the light that hits from the back often symbolizes hope. However, it is mentioned in the news that the hope of reunification is not a positive event but a negative event. Likewise, in the image, the divorce event is observed as a fragmentation caused by two hands pulling from both ends, which is again not suitable for the content of this news. If the red break in the middle was not symmetrical, a separation that would not be restored in case of merging could be described, but the symmetry in the break indicates that repair is possible. As a result, although the signifiers of the image and the ones shown describe the divorce, which is the main title, it contains incompatible and even opposite elements with the event and example in the content of the news.

Image 2. 2-nd News Image of Woman Reinstated



Source: XXI Asr newspaper (10.02.2022).

Table 2. Semiotic Analysis of the 2-nd News

Signifier	Signified
A woman in a suit sitting with files in her hands	Portrait of a strong business woman working
Red pen	A problematic decision representation
"Freed after 12 years" green text	Connotation of positivity with its green font

In the picture, a strong woman who returns to her job after 12 years is depicted with her files in her hands.

The image contains the right elements for the content of the news, with its position that glorifies women in terms of shooting, the file in her hand and her dress in a suit, and the image of the official environment in the background. The woman is presented in the image of a strong minister, dressed like a business woman and fighting her just cause through official means and documents. The blurry red pencil in front of the woman shows that the earlier wrong decision of justice has been left behind. The sharpness in the font supports the strength, and the green, the color of the text, strengthens the "positive" perception of the event in the text.

Image 3. 3-rd News Divorcing Family Image



Source: XXI Asr newspaper (17.02.2022).

Table 3. Semiotic Analysis of the 3-rd News

Signifier	Signified
Split doll house	Demolished nest representation
2 large 2 small toy figures	Family representation divided in the middle with figures at a distance
2 large 2 small toy figures	The gavel that enters the middle of the family and the house and divides them and represents the legislature.
Owner of hand holding gavel blurred in background	Uncertain identification of legislators

In the picture, a gavel representing justice splits a family and their house in half.

In the news, although the woman went to her father's house before her husband's house, she later wanted to return to her mother-in-law's house with her child and found the woman right in the court. In the end, the parties were reconciled and the incident was resolved amicably. However, the image depicts a court dividing the house and the family into two. The visual describes the divorce situation in the first half of the news, but the rest of the news contains images that are opposite in terms of justice providing peace and bringing the event to a conclusion.

Image 4. 4-th News Image of a Girl Who Wants to Get an Education



Source: XXI Asr newspaper (16.06.2022).

Table 4. Semiotic Analysis of the 4-th News

Signifier	Signified
Young girl holding a book in her hands	A student girl continuing her education
Bookshelves	Surrounding the girl's life with education, with the books surrounding the girl

In the image, a young girl is standing in a library with her books in her hands.

The news content is about completing the education life of girls and not getting married at an early age. It depicted a young girl with books in her hands to support the visual news. It focused its gaze on the books and surrounded herself with only books. Thus, it has been shown that the young woman's place is between education and books, and that her goals and life should be framed accordingly. The planes of the libraries leading to infinity represent the long road and the light at the end represents the positivity of the result. It fulfills the task of being a narrative body that summarizes the visual news.

Image 5. 5-th News Image of a Tired Nurse



Source: Ishonch newspaper (28.07.2022).

Table 5. Semiotic Analysis of the 5-th News

Signifier	Signified
Crying seated healthcare worker	Tired and exhausted healthcare staff
Healthcare workers looking blurry in the back	Icon that there are too many employees in the same situation
Grab bar	While the crying employee could not hold on to the iron, the others were supported by the handle.

In the image, a tired, crying and collapsed medical personnel is sitting against the wall.

In the content of the news, the story of a health personnel who was executed without trial and dismissed after a complaint is told. The image represents a crying and exhausted staff member. He tries to convey the idea that there may be a large number of personnel in this situation with other personnel, which he puts in the background as a blur. However, in the continuation of the news, the staff sued and struggled and eventually returned to work. Therefore, although the visual narrates the first part of the news, it is insufficient to describe the events that followed.

Image 6. 6 – th News Image of Praying People



Source: Mahalla newspaper (12.02.2022).

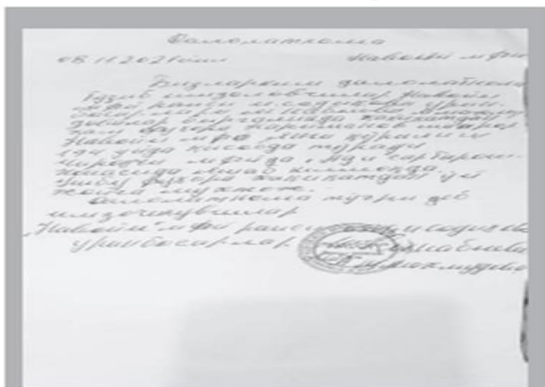
Table 6. Semiotic Analysis of the 6-th News

Signifier	Signified
Prayer child	Little boy with gratitude expression
Old people prayer	State officials standing with the child

In the image, formal-looking elderly people accompany a child while praying.

In the content of the news, a woman wrote a letter claiming that her disabled son did not benefit enough from the state opportunities, the authorities took action upon the letter and the victimization of the woman was eliminated. It shows the visually impaired child and officials praying together in a friendly atmosphere. The feeling of a warm environment was created with the smiling officials who put the child in the center, and the positivity of the authorities' approach to the event was strengthened.

Image 7. 6 – th News Handwritten Stamped Document



Source: Mahalla newspaper (12.02.2022).

Table 7. *Semiotic Analysis of the 6-th News Document*

Signifier	Signified
Document	Hand written original evidence

The image shows a handwritten page.

It exists as a document in order to support the reality of the event in the visual news content. The presence of an official stamp on the paper indicates original evidence.

Image 8. *6-th News Image of a Violent Woman*



Source: Mahalla newspaper (12.02.2022).

Table 8. *Semiotic Analysis of the 6-th News Abused Women*

Signifier	Signified
Woman	Reproachful woman

In the image, a woman is depicted with a victim appearance.

The woman who complained in the news content was shown weak and victimized with her shooting pain and her pose in the framing. However, since the news is the story of the resistance of the woman, not the victimization, the visual does not fully correspond to the news.

Image 9. 7-th News Image of Strong Woman and Divorced Family



Source: Mahalla Newspaper (12.02.2022).

Table 9. Semiotic Analysis of the 7-th News

Signifier	Signified
Woman	Strong writer personality
Crying woman	Upset woman pretending to be victim of violence placed in front of man on top of baby
Crying baby	Crying baby making a move towards his father but no response
Man	Violent perpetrator man with his back turned as if to slap
Newspaper clipping	The article with the details and title of the news

The first of the images shows a strong woman, the second shows the crying victim woman, the third shows the crying victim child, and the last one shows the man who is the suspect of violence. Although the images are independent on each other, they form a composition as a result of their positioning.

The news mentions that after the divorces, the father turned his back on his old family, stopped supporting them, and left his old family in a difficult situation by not ending his official marriage. The crying woman in the image, the crying mother positioned just below and under her auspices, and the father figures with their backs facing them support the news. The author woman of the article was positioned with a stronger and more official image at a point independent of these images, and represented women seeking rights with the opposite of the image of powerless women in the news.

CONCLUSION

In this article 178 news about women were identified in the newspapers scanned throughout 2022 and 11 of them were about violence against women. Since 2 of these 11 news stories contain murder,

they are examples of physical, economic, psychological and emotional violence. 6 of these news are news with economic violence. In the remaining 3 news reports, it was observed that the type of psychological violence was predominant.

When we look at the news content and the picture given in the news in this research, it is seen that the image does not completely represent the news content. The main topic in the first news is divorce. However, it contains elements that are incompatible or even opposite to the event and example in the content of the visual news. In the second news, the photo of the woman who returned to her job after 12 years was given. Here, the picture is in line with the news content and is reflected positively. The third news is about the woman who wants to leave her husband's house and then return again. However, the image depicts a court dividing the house and the family into two. The visual describes the divorce situation in the first half of the news, but the rest of the news contains images that are opposite in terms of justice providing peace and bringing the event to a conclusion. The fourth article is about not taking away the education rights of girls and creating an environment for them. The visual in the news has fulfilled the task of being a narrative body that summarizes the news.

In the fifth news of the research, it is about the dismissal of the health personnel after being unfairly accused, and then winning by filing a lawsuit and returning to his job. However, although the picture presented in the news describes the first part of the news, it is insufficient to describe the events that followed. Three different visuals are presented in the sixth article. In the first of the news, a woman wrote a letter claiming that her disabled son did not benefit enough from the state opportunities, the authorities took action upon the letter and the victimization of the woman was eliminated. It shows the visually impaired child and officials praying together in a friendly atmosphere. The feeling of a warm environment was created with the smiling officials who put the child in the center, and the positivity of the authorities' approach to the event was strengthened. The second image is a document in order to support the reality of the event in the news content. The presence of an official stamp on the paper indicates original evidence. The woman who complained in the news content was shown weak and victimized with her shooting angle and framing pose. However, since the news is the story of the resistance of the woman, not the victimization, the visual does not fully correspond to the news. In the last seventh news of the study, it is about the woman and her child who are not officially divorced, and the man established a family before the official divorce. In the image given, the crying woman and the crying mother positioned just below and under her auspices, and the father figures with their backs in front of them support the news. The author woman of the article was positioned with a stronger and more official image at a point independent of these images, and represented women seeking rights with the opposite of the image of powerless women in the news.

As a result, although the images presented in the 7 news are given as supporting the news, they do not fully reflect the news content. It has been determined that news images with content that should not take away the education rights of girls who returned to their duties after only 12 years were given in full compliance with the news content. It has been seen that the visuals of the remaining 5 news do not fully reflect the news. In this context, it was determined that the news about violence against women in the national newspapers of Uzbekistan did not match the official figures, and that the images in the news provided were insufficient to reflect the news content. Therefore, it is recommended that the national newspapers of Uzbekistan cover violence against women more, present the content and appropriate visuals, and reflect the news in public opinion-forming functions.

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