

ISSN: 2230-9926

Available online at http://www.journalijdr.com

International Journal of DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH

International Journal of Development Research Vol. 5, Issue, 08, pp. 5335-5341, August, 2015

Full Length Review Article

MEDIA ORGANIZATIONS, MASS AND MESSAGE

^{1,*}Nurat Kara, ²Dr. Sedat Cereci, ³Hayri Özdemir and ⁴Selda Kocacik

1.2.4 Mustafa Kemal University Communication Faculty, 31030 Antakya, Hatay, Turkey ³ Turkcell Regional Representative, No: 3 34880 Soğanlık - Kartal, Istanbul

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 28th May, 2015 Received in revised form 16th June, 2015 Accepted 19th July, 2015 Published online 31st August, 2015

Key words:

Media, Organization, Mass, Message, Approach.

ABSTRACT

The problem is position of media and function of media organizations which gather available materials and form numerous messages due to their agenda and conduct policy of governments and lives of people. Media organizations gather all interesting materials in the world and form them through their policy and their ideological approaches and people get messages of media everyday. In this study, character of media is evaluated and function of media organizations is discussed and position of media organizations as sources of messages is discussed and role of media as sovereign power of modern age is emphasized. Media organizations work 24 hours a day and they convey numerous messages to mass permanently, and most of mass plan their lives due to messages of media. Sources of messages of media are generally social life or global events or political dynamics and media organizations form all messages through their policies and convey their own approaches in general messages. Media are main information sources of people and media organizations convey people their expectations and form messages through their ideologies.

Copyright © 2015 Nurat Kara et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

Medium is one of main components of classical communication process and medium is used to convey a message from sender to receiver. The word, media revealed from the Latin source of "medium" and media which are the most popular and the most common knowledge and message instruments in modern age are used as source of knowledge and opinions. People mostly do not discuss main source of messages on media and also never evaluate meaning and function of media which address great masses. Media actually are not sources of messages but instruments which convey messages and they have to be objective. Medium was someone who got messages from unknown world and convey people in the past but media create their own messages and convey people recently. Medium had extraordinary power to get unknown knowledge and to convey people in the past and media has great power to convey and to spread their own messages recently. Communication is one of the most important need of man and the most important necessity of life and people tried to find communication ways and communication instruments since the beginning.

*Corresponding author: Nurat Kara

Mustafa Kemal University Communication Faculty, 31030 Antakya, Hatay, Turkey

People mostly tried to reach knowledge and opinions about other people and about the world and about events (Bohman, 1990, 101). Getting knowledge and different messages developed people and contributed experiences of people. Therefore people used many different ways and instruments to get knowledge and different messages (Grimer and others, 2012, 708). Communication necessity of people naturally revealed components of communication. Media instruments which convey numerous messages from media workers to people and are perceived as source of knowledge and opinions but not as instruments among people (LaFountain, 2013). There have been many instruments which conveyed messages in any part of history and there are roots of media in the past. Almost all topics were evaluated on metaphoric base, even media since philosophy was begin to discuss and metaphorical approaches embellished life and literature (Murphy, 1971). The word, medium which is source of the word, media is used with its changed mean. Media are used as instruments which provide people entertainment or many people use media to spend enjoyable time but media are completely not instruments that convey messages from people to people or change messages among people. Media mostly convey messages of media owners and media administrators and effects people with attractive topics. All media are administrated and conducted by some

businessmen and media generally convey ideologies and approaches of some groups and can conduct people easily becaue of attraction of media (Johnson, 2011). Media became one of main components of contemporary life and most of people always use media because of their social lives or because of their business in modern time. In modern age, media are mostly used to have fun and to go away from problems of modern life. People in large masses look for peace and for entertainment to get relax in large cities and find their expectations on media. Media organizations gather all entertaining materials of life and convey people in entertaining forms. Media present people an attractive and a fiction world (Cereci, 2012). Media are interested in much because of their colorful contents and because of modern problems of people. Media organizations convey many ideological messages and individual approaches via their productions.

Function of Media

The earth was intact for a long time since the beginning and human changed the earth for his life and technolgy changed the earth into another form. People did not know media in traditional culture in rural before Industrial Revolution and before technological developments and did not know global events but lived in traditional culture and in peace. They met first media after technological revolution in urban and set a new urban culture with media. Media opened a global and wide window for people and people began to learn much via media and learnt a new culture via media. Media provided many facilities for people to learn numerous knowledges and opinions and approaches and to have fun beside learning. People learnt agenda and cyclic informations and found their spitritual expectations on media and had different travels to different informational and spiritual worlds. Media realized numerous deams and imaginations of people and extended spiritual view of people (Bertrand, 1978). Many various productions were broadcasted on media and people watched diversity.

Many people are interested in media to watch some famous people who are concerened with their lives and many people try to use media because of their power and their impacts on the earth. Politicians and businessmen and singers are the main characters of media productions and many other people try to be heros of media recently (Wilhoit, 1969). People who need fame and who need to be known by much people want to contact media and media want to contact them to produce colorful productions which attract people easily. Though book and letter and cinema were also defined as media, contremporary media are known as newspapers, magazines, radio, television and internet. Almost all people in the world know media and most of them use media in their daily lives. A great number of people use media in their daily lives to learn news or to learn agenda or to feel themselves in society by watching social developments (Mutz and Martin, 2001). Many people use media to learn news about the world but many people also use media to make fun and to spend enjoyable time. Media became into an instrument of popular culture that produces simply and quickly consumed productions (Cereci, 2010). Media introduce products of popular culture in colorful forms and tempt people to live in a simply and enjoyable life. Due to culture, tends and forms also change. Media are the

instruments that convey many messages from somewhere to somewhere and change positions of opinions or decisions from somebodies to somebodies and take people to social life and to an imaginary and enjoyable atmosphere in the world. Media are source of knowledges and opinions and a social movement because of their contents (Flowers and others, 2003, 270). Media are in lives of people with their news and opinions, and with images, and with voices and with many different impressions during about 300 years and people mostly form their lives due to media. The first newspapers entered lives of people in the in the beginning of 17th century as amazing and exciting components. They were colorless papers but full of news which people wondered and were interested in. The first newspapers satisfied people much because of their sufficient contents as the first media (Camp, 1935). First media responded many social requirements of people who lived in urban and need to learn actual and need to communicate with others. Media were mostly useful for cultural requirements of people who moved to urban areas and left their traditional cultures in rural areas in the beginning of urban age (Loevinger, 1973). Media are firstly perceived as the instruments which declare daily news and conditions of others in a society.

People perceived media as source of knowledge via news and learnt many opinions and impressions via articles in the beginning of media age. Media became main components of social life and people could not avoid media because of their necessities anymore (Holmes, 1961). People were affected because of seriousness and integrity of media in conditions of first media period and relied media as serious references. Media got a social information function in the beginning and responded information requirements of people and presented them a social atmosphere and enjoyable facilities. Newspapers, and radio, and magazines survived as staminal components of life for a long time and presented people informations of the world and life. They mentioned about policy, and about economy, and about art, and about sport, and about current events and conveyed important opinions via articles of authors. There were less color and images on media because of technology and media were far away from popular culture which was entertaining and cheap. It is possible to say in 21.st century, media have the greatest sovereignty in the world and media can guide people easily via their messages easily. Billions of people from rural areas to urban are interested in media and regard their messages and form their lives due to media and have decisions due to messages of media. Administrators also use media to administrate their public and to persuade people. Media have great power to place contemporary approaches in perceptions of people and media provide people to perceive messages how they intend.

Media as Entertainment Instruments

People began to be interested in entertainment and entertaining products in modern age by the effect of common global culture. Contemporary trends directed people to work less in technological facilities and people who lived in urban area fronted to an easy and entertaining life style for about 100 years. People thought that they were more comfortable and happy in modern life. There are many entertainment facilities on media like colorful photographs, and like exciting puzzles

and games, and liker hythmic songs, and like adventure series and etc (Anderson, 2009). Media productions are cheaper and nearer than other entertainments and people can choose what they want on media. Media use all possibilities and produce as much as attractive and simple entertainment productions for people. 21st century came with development technologies and equiped many areas with technology and people began to use technological products. Technological life beceame into a style and responded a lot of requirements of people and eased life. People felt happier and comfortable themselves more than past (Guillen and Suarez, 2005). Technology provides people many facilities and had sovereignty in the world. Contemporary entertainment facilities set on the base of technology like media. People generally tend to entertainment after nervous periods like the attacks of September 11 to relax and use more entertaining components in their lives. People witnessed many nervous movements and wars and terrorist attacks in last century and people needed more relaxation (Spigel, 2004). 20th century and 21st century are effective periods to find different materials for media and media began to produce more entertainment because of requirements of people.

Media are naturally concerned with culture and often use interesting and enjoyable materials of culture. Colorful characters and funny words and exciting stories and mysterious places in culture are main materials for media and media arrange all cultural materials as attractive products (Ernst, 1964). Media can change all materials attractive and entertaining materials by help of technology and media want everybody to understand and adopt them. Therefore media prepare plain and entertaining products as much as possible. Cultural constructions and approaches changed since Industrial Revolution and technological facilities eased lives of people by making many works and people began to work less. People can spend much time for their hobbies and to make fun in their lives and contemporary conditions guide people to entertaining areas. Though this is an ideological and political plan, people do not complain this and try to enjoy their lives (Jenkins, 2012). Meanwhile media use conjuncture efficiently. In many countries, cultural change influenced life styles and all components in life. Traditions and social approaches and beliefs also changed and education of next generations formed again.

Meanwhile people gave place to entertainment instead of philosophy and spiritual works in their lives recently and media used entertaining components of culture (Frenske and Rendix, 2007). Approaches of people changed and entertainment became the main material of media in time. Some people naturally want media to present them staminal messages and wait for serious researchs and rational messages. According to someone, function of media is presenting people more serious and staminal informations and datum (Cutlip, 1958). But media think to address more people to influence more people and to gain much. This is the main reason to choose entertainment way for media. Many people want to find news on media to learn globular events and to feel themselves as components of the world but more people want to have fun and to spend time by making fun. Therefore entertaining products are always produced more than news media employers want more entertainment (Prior, 2005).

Value of konwledge decreases in many areas of the world and place of entertainment increases in modern age and popularity of media also increases.

Medium, Media, Media Organizations and Message

Communication that is a main necessity of human responds a humane need of people. Anyone need to communicate whereever he lives, if he is a healthy man in physology. Communication process mainly contains a message sender, and a canal, and a receiver, and feedback. Every compenent has an original role in communication process, and all process satisfy people by responding main humane need of people (Cereci, 2002). Media respond communication necessities of people in modern age and media organizations become most effective components of moern life and media convey people numerous messages everyday and conduct their lives. Communication makes people nearer even they live far and it provides people humanistic ambiences. People can know eachother via communication and they share their own worlds, and they sometimes meet for a new business, and they use many different instruments to communicate (Stafford ve Reske, 1990). People mostly use media to learn others messages and to learn events in the world but rarely convey their messages to others and to media. Media generally convey their own messages and media organizations change into message sources.

People are always interested in trancendental world and want to learn about inglorious and some people used middlemen to learn and called them as medium (Kodish, 2013). Mediums used to use trans method and focus on a topic which he wanted to engage and convey them to people with his spiritual power. Medium is the man who uses his spiritual power more than others (Williams, 1975). Medium tells many realities with his mystic power and mediums are trusty people in some cultures. Media are main components of modern life and the most popular instruments in 21.st century. Media are followed numerous people and have a sovereignty on people and guide daily life and affect administrators in the world because of their attractive power. Media present people fantastic worlds and take them to attractive images and move people away from their problems and divert them (Chrisman, 2013). Because of media effects, media are perceived main references in life and are used as sources of knowledge and news and developments by people.

Source of the word, medium is Latin and means middleman or instrument or porter or something which is between two components (Smith and Kosslyn, 1980). Everything which was used to convey something or to receive something was named as medium in ancient times and medium was admired by people because of its function. Medium was used as a way and an instrument to get knowledge and other messages that people need (Morse, 2008, 22). Medium was naturally as important as media in the past how media are important recently. There were many difficulties in ancient times and life was more ponderous than recent and people needed more knowledge to survive in the past. Because of conditions, people also needed to learn future and to learn unknown world and looked for facilities to learn (Winterer, 201). Necessities generated many facilities as all human experiences. There is a

classical communication process in communication theory and there are 5 main components in a classical communication process; sender and medium and message and recipient and feedback. Medium is one of main component of communication process and medium is used to convey message from sender to recipient but medium never send message. Medium is a kind of way on which message is conveyed from sender to receiver and medium is actually an objective component of communication process (Loher and others, 1997). Character of medium is naturally important for productivity of communication process and an available medium naturally takes message to receiver successfuly. Pepole always wonder unknown world and want to learn future and need instruments or someone that get knowledge or messages from trancendental world to people and convey messages what people want to learn. Some people applied astronomy and existences in the sky or applied stars and fortune and used some instruments to get knowledge or message (Wurgaft, 2013). Some people who were named medium helped people to learn unknown or to learn future in the past.

Medium is mostly known as someone who conveys messages from trancendental existances to people and people want to use medium to get knowledge about future or about life (Ware ve diğerleri, 2013). Medium has an extraordinary power to get knowledge about unknown and about future and people naturally admire power of medium. Actually, medium is a way on which message is conveyed from sender to recipient. Media have a function as medium and take message from a source and convey people but there are some problems in some case. Medium or media can intevene message and can change message or can obscure message (Troset and DeLoache, 1998). Media intervention on message causes discussion of reliability of media and injures reliability of media. Media prepare numerous productions and feed daily life and convey people messages which are formed through media's own opinions (Cesario ve Higgins, 2008). The problem takes media from being a medium to a sender. Media are used to get informations and news by masses recently and media organizations prepare numerous messages due to daily agenda and form messages through their own ideological approaches and their styles. People in masses are generally not aware of character of messages of media and people do not think on messages because of their problems and because of problems of mdern life.

Conclusion

In modern age, technology and technological products are favorite components of contemporary life and people never give up technology in the world because of their live styles and because of their businesses. Attraction of technology attracts people via its enormous products like computer or like television or like modern media and people especially front technological instruments to relax in high tension modern life and to plan their lives due to media. Media gather all available materials from social life and form them through their ideological approaches and convey to people. Media are indispensable components of modern life and address large masses with attractive messages which are concerned with agenda of world and with lives of people. People are usually

interested in popular culture productions and many people in large masses conduct their lives due to media. Function of media has an important role in social life and media provide people daily news and many other facilities and people perceive media as source of their lives. Media teaches people numerous informations and convey people many serious messages which contain approaches of media. Work of media changes media from mediums to source and people accept media as sources.

REFERENCES

- Anderson, T. L. 2009. Understanding the Alteration and Decline of a Music Scene: Observations from Rave Culture, Sociological Forum, 24 (2): 307-336.
- Atkins, A. 2007. "Style comes to staples. *Minnesota History*, 60 (7), 268-281.
- Aydogan, E. 2004. Adventure of inflation in Turkey since 1980. *Administration and Economy*, 11 (1), 91-110.
- Benner, M. J. and Tushman, M. 2002. Process management and technological innovation: A lonqitudinal study of the photography and paint industries. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 47 (4): 676-706.
- Bennett, G. 1986. Narrative as expository discourse. *The Journal of American Folklore*, 99 (394): 415-434.
- Bertrand, C. J. 1978. "The Media and The Dream: The Progressive Rides Again". Revue Française D'etudes Americaines. 6: 195-310.
- Bohman, J. F. 1990. Communication, Ideology, and Democratic Theory. The American Political Science Review, 84 (1), 93-109.
- Boylorn, R. M. 2014. From here to there: How to use auto/ethnography to bridge difference. *International Review of Qualitative Research*, 7 (3), 312-326.
- Bugs, R. C. and Crusafon, C. 2014. The Construction of a Mediterranean Perspective in Media Policy: Common Values for Content Regulation in MENA and EU Countries. *Journal of Information Policy*, (4), 377-395.
- Bulck, H. V. and Donders, K. 2014. Pitfalls and Obstacles of Media Policymaking in an Age of Digital Convergence: The Flemish Signal Integrity Case. *Journal of Information Policy*, (4), 444-462.
- Burns, S. 2012. "Better for Haunts": Victorian houses and the modern imagination. *American Art*, 26 (3), 2-25.
- Byers, M. 2002. Scenes from the frontier of the material world: Television images of sexuality and youth. *Studies in Popular Culture*, 25 (1), 59-78.
- Caldwell, J. T. 2005. Welcome to the viral future of cinema (television). *Cinema Journal*, 45 (1): 90-97.
- Camp, C. L. 1935. Western History: A Check List of Recent Items Relating to California and the West. California Historical Society Quarterly, 14 (1), 82-85.
- Capino, J. B. 2005. Homologies of space: text and spectatorship in all-male adult theaters. *Cinema Journal*, 45 (1): 50-65.
- Cereci, S. 2001. *Television Program Production*. Istanbul: Metropol.
- Cereci, S. 2002. *To Communicate Means to Be Human*. İstanbul: Metropol.
- Cereci, S. 2008. Story of Image from Cave to Television. Ankara: Nobel.

- Cereci, S. 2009. Television spectator survey 2009. *University and Society*, 9 (1): 1-5.
- Cereci, S. 2010. Television Spectator Survey 2010. Science and Utopia, 194 (16), 57-59.
- Cereci, S. 2012. *Media Productions and Production Technics*. Ankara: Nobel.
- Cereci, S. 2013. Film Production. Ankara: Nobel.
- Cesario, J. ve Higgins, E. T. 2008. Making Message Recipients "Feel Right": How Nonverbal Cues Can Increase Persuasion. *Psychological Science*, 19 (5), 415-420.
- Chin, D. and Qualls, L. 2002. "Here Comes the Sun: Media and the moving image in the new millenium. *A Journal of Performence and Art*, 24 (2): 42-44.
- Chrisman, R. 2013. Globalization and the Media Industry. The Black Scholar, 43 (3), 74-77.
- Cokgezen, J. Y. 2010. Economy in Turkey from 1980 to Recent. Istanbul: Beta.
- Corbett, K. J. 2001. The big picture: Theatrical moviegoing, digital television, and beyond the substitution effect. *Cinema Journal*, 40 (2): 17-34.
- Cutlip, S. M. 1958. Mass communication: Problem and paradox of our time, The Wisconsin Magazine of History, 41 (4): 239-243.
- Dave, S. 2010. High urban densities in developing countries: A sustainable solution?. *Built environment* (1978-). 36 (1), 9-27
- Delahunta, S. 2002. Virtual reality and performance. *A Journal of Performance and Art*, 24 (1): 105-114.
- Demers, L. B. and Hanson, K. G. and Kirkorian, H. L. Pempek, T. A. Anderson, D. R. 2013. Infant Gaze Following During Parent—Infant Coviewing of Baby Videos. *Child Development*, 84 (2), 591-603.
- Djankov, S. and McLiesh, C. and Nenova, T. and Shleifer, A. 2003. Who Owns the Media?. *Journal of Law and Economics*, 46 (2), 341-382.
- Doane, R. 2006. Digital desire in the daydream machine. *Sociological Theory*, 24 (2): 150-169.
- Eliasoph, N. and Lichterman, P. 2003. Culture in interaction. *American Journal of Sociology*, 108 (4), 735-794.
- Ernst, J. 1964. The artist and the wonderful world of international provincialism, Archives of American Art Journal, 4 (2): 10-14.
- Esteves-Sorenson, C. and Perretti, F. 2012. Micro-Costs: Inertia In Television Viewing. The Economic Journal, 122 (563), 867-902.
- Everett, A. 2004. Click this: From analog dreams to digital realities. Cinema Journal, 43 (3): 93-98.
- Feshbach, S. and Tangney, J. 2008. Television Viewing and Aggression: Some Alternative Perspectives. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 3 (5), 387-389.
- Flowers, Julianne F. and Haynes, Audrey A. and Crespin, Michael H. 2003. "The Media, The Campaign, and the Message". American Journal of Political Science, 47 (2), 259-273.
- Foster, E. M. and Watkins, S. 2010. The Value of Reanalysis: TV Viewing and Attention Problems. *Child Development*, 81 (1), 368-375.
- Fraser, M. 2013. Hands off the machine: Workers' hands and revolutionary symbolism in the visual culture of 1930s America. *American Art*, 27 (2), 94-117.

- Frenske, M. and Rendix, J. 2007. Micro, macro, agency: Historical ethnography as cultural anthropolgy practice, Journal of Folklore Research, 44 (1): 67-99.
- Garling, T. and Kirchler, E. and Lewis, A. and Raaij, F. 2009. Psychology, Financial Decision Making, and Financial Crises. *Psychological Science in the Public Interest*, 10 (1), 1-47
- Geuens, J. 2002. The digital world picture. Film Quarterly, 55 (4): 16-27.
- Godzic, W. 2002. Some trends in polish audiovisual culture after 1989. *The Polish Review*, 47 (4), 363-374.
- Grimmer, J. and Messing, S. and Westwood, S. J. 2012. How Words and Money Cultivate a Personal Vote: The Effect of Legislator Credit Claiming on Constituent Credit Allocation. *The American Political Science Review*, 106 (4), 703-719.
- Guillen, M. F. and Suarez, S. L. 2005. Explaning the global figital divide: Economic, political and sociological drivers of cross-national internet use, Social Forces, 84 (2): 681-708.
- Güresci, E. 2010. The phenomenon of the urban rural migration in Turkey. *Dogus University Journal*, 11 (1), 77-86.
- Haenni, S. 1998. Staging methods, cinematic technique, and spatial politics. *Cinema Journal*, 37 (3): 83-108.
- Haines, K. M. 2012. Stephen Foster's music in motion pictures and television. *American Music*, 30 (3), 373-388.
- Hanhardt, J. G. 2008. From screen to gallery: Cinema, video, and installation art practices. *American Art*, 22 (2), 2-8
- Harkins, A. A. 2002. The Hillbilly in the living room: Television representations of southern mountaineers in situation comedies, 1952-1971. *Appalachian Journal*, 29 (½), 98-126.
- Haselstein, U. and Ostendorf, B. and Schneck, P. 2001. Popular Culture: Introduction. Amerikastudien / American Studies, 46 (3), 331-338.
- Hauk, E. and Immordino, G. 2014. Parents, Television and Cultural Change. *The Economic Journal*, 124 (579), 1040-1065
- Hayes, K. J. 2002. Godard's "Comment Ça Va" 1976. From information theory to genetics. *Cinema Journal*, 41 (2): 67-83.
- Hilmes, M. 2005. The bad object: Television in the American Academy. *Cinema Journal*, 45 (1): 111-117.
- Holmes, J. D. 1961. The Moniteur de la Louisiana in 1781. Louisiana History: The Journal of the Louisiana Historical Association, 2 (2), 230-253.
- Hughes, J. 1981. "The tin drum": Volker Schlondorff's "dream of childhood". *Film Quarterly*, 34 (3): 2-10.
- Jackman, M. R. 2002. Violence in social life. *Annual Review of Sociology*. 28, 387-415.
- Jenkins, H. 2012. Super powered funs: The many words of San Siego's comic-con, Boom: A Journal of California, 2 (2): 22-36.
- Johnson, D. M. 2011. From the Tomahawk Chop to the Road Block: Discourses of Savagism in Whitestream Media. *American Indian Quarterly*, 35 (1), 104-134.
- Juster, F. T. and Ono, H. and Stafford, F. P. 2003. An assessment of alternative measures of time use". *Sociological Methodology*. 33, 19-54.
- Karppinen, K. and Moe, H. 2014. What We Talk about When We Talk about "The Market": Conceptual Contestation in

- Contemporary Media Policy Research. *Journal of Information Policy*, (4), 327-341.
- King, D. L. 2000. Using videos to teach mass media and society from a critical perspective. *Teaching Sociology*, 28 (3), 232-240.
- Kirkorian, H. L. and Pempek, T. A. and Murğhy, L. A. and Schmidt, M. E. and Anderson, D. R. 2009. The Impact of Background Television on Parent: Child Interaction. *Child Development*, 80 (5), 1350-1359.
- Kocak, Yi and Terzi, E. 2012. Immigration factor at Turkey: Influences of migrants' to cities and solution suggestions. Kafkas University, *Journal of Economics and Administrative Sciences*. 3 (3), 163-184.
- Kodish, D. 2013. Cultivating Folk Arts and Social Change. *The Journal of American Folklore*, 126 (502), 434-454.
- Kusserow, K. 2010. Technology and ideology in Daniel Huntington's Atlantic cable projectors. *American Art*, 24 (1), 94-113.
- LaFountain, J. D. 2013. Inc.: The Art of Living, Print Media, and the Puritans. *American Art*, 27 (2), 10-15.
- Lenz, G. S. and Lawson, C. 2011. Looking the part: Television leads less informed citizens to vote based on candidates' appearance. *American Journal of Political Science*, 55 (3), 574-589.
- Levine, E. 2011. Teaching the politics of television culture in a "post-television" era. *Cinema Journal*, 50 (4), 177-182.
- Loevinger, L. 1973. The Editor's Page: A Free and Fair Press and Other Comments on the Media. Minnesota History, 43 (8), 308-310.
- Loher, B. T. and Hazer J. T. and Tsai, A. and Tilton, K. and James J. 1997. Letters of Reference: A Process Approach. *Journal of Business and Psychology*, 11 (3), 339-355.
- Macdonald, S. and Brakhage, S. 2003. The fimmaker as visionary: Excerpts fron an interview with Stan Brakhage. *Film Quarterly*, 56 (3): 2-11.
- MacMillan, R. and Copher, R. 2005. Families in the life course: Interdependency of roles, role configurations, and pathways". *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 67 (4) 858-879.
- Marsh, R. M. 2008. Convergence in relation to level of societal development. *The Sociological Quarterly*, 49 (4), 797-824.
- Merritt, R. 2005. Lost on pleasure islands: Storytelling in Disney's "Silly Symphonies". *Film Quarterly*, 59 (1): 4-17
- Mittell, J. 2001. A cultural approach to television genre theory. *Cinema Journal*, 40 (3): 3-24.
- Morse, M. 2008. From Medium to Metaphor. *American Art*, 22 (2), 21-23.
- Murphy, J. J. 1971. The Metarhetorics of Plato, Augustine, and McLuhan: A Pointing Essay. *Philosophy and Rhetoric*, 4 (4), 201-214.
- Mutz, D. C. and Martin, P. S. 2001. "Facilitating Communication across Lines of Political Difference: The Role of Mass Media". The American Political Science Review, 95 (1), 97-114.
- Newcomb, H. 2005. Studying television: Same questions, different contexts. *Cinema Journal*, 45 (1): 107-111.
- Oktay, A. 1993. *Popular Culture in Turkey*. Istanbul: Yapi Kredi.

- Prince, Stephen 2004. "The Emergence of Filmic Artifacts: Cinema and Cinematography in the Digital Area". *Film Quarterly*, 57 (3): 24-33.
- Prior, M. 2005. News vs. entertainment: How increasing media choice widens gaps in political knowledge and turnout, American Journal of Political Science, 49 (3): 577-592
- Roth, M. and Lacy, S. and Morales, J. and Holland, U. 2001. Making and performing "code 33: A public art project with Suzanne Lacy, Julio Morales and Unique Holland. *A Journal of Performance and Art*, 23 (3). 47-62.
- Rowe, J. C. 204. Culture, US imperialism, and globalization. *American Literary History*, 16 (4), 575-595.
- Russell, C. 2009. Cultures in collision: Cosmology, jurisprudence, and religion in tlingit territory. *American Indian Quarterly*, 33 (2), 230-252.
- Saler, M. 2006. Modernity and enchantment: A historiographic review. *The American Historical Review*, 111 (3), 692-716.
- Sark Yıldızı, 2009. Functional technology. 10 October 2009. P 7
- Sezer, Y. 2009. Television roduction process. *Broadcaterinfo*, 67: 100-104.
- Shen, S. and Liu, P. 2009. Perceptions of Anti-Terrorism among Students at China's Guangzhou University: Misinformation or Misinterpretation?. *Asian Survey*, 49 (3), 553-573.
- Smith, G. E. and Kosslyn, S. M. 1980. An Information-Processing Theory of Mental Imagery: A Case Study in the New Mentalistic Psychology. PSA: Proceedings of the Biennial Meeting of the Philosophy of Science Association, Vol. 1980 (2), 247-266.
- Smith, L. A. and Green, S. G. 2002. Implementing new manufacturing technology: The related effects to technology characteristics and user learning activities. *The Academy of Management Journal*, 45 (2): 421-430.
- Sobchack, V. 2005. When the ear dreams: Dolby digital and the imagination of sound. *Film Quarterly*, 58 (4): 2-15.
- Spigel, L. 2004. Entertainment wars: Television culture after 9/11. *American Quarterly*, 56 (2), 235-270.
- Spigel, L. 2005. TV's next season. Cinema Journal, 45 (1): 83-90.
- Sroka, M. 2012. "Nations will not survive without their cultural heritage" Karol Estreicher, polish cultural restitution plans and the recovery of polish cultural property from the American zone of occupation. *The Polish Review*, 57 (3), 3-28.
- Stafford, L. and Reske, J. R. 1990. Idealization and Communication in Long-Distance Premarital Relationships. *Family Relations*, 39 (3), 274-279.
- Stasser, G. and Titus, W. 2003. Hidden profiles: A brief history. *Psychological Inquiry*, 14 (2/4): 304-313.
- Sullivan, C. W. 2001. Folklore and fantastic literature. *Western Folklore*, 60 (4): 279-296.
- Tarr, K. and Shay, W. 2013. How film (and video) found its way into "our nation's attic": A conversation about the origins of audiovisual collecting and archiving at the Smithsonian Institution. The Moving Image: The Journal of the Association of Moving Image Archivists, 13 (1), 178-184.
- Tomasulo, Frank P. 2004. "In focus: What is cinema? What is Cinema Journal?". *Cinema Journal*, 43 (3): 79-81.

- Troset, G. L. and DeLoache, J. S. 1998. The Medium Can Obscure the Message: Young Children's Understanding of Video. *Child Development*, 69 (4), 950-965.
- Tsuji, A. 2001. The EIA process and the role of NGOs: Fujimae tidal flat case studyi. *Built Environment* (1978-), 27 (1), 42-50.
- Vint, S. 2013. Visualizing the British boom: British science fiction film and television. CR: The New Centennial Review, 13 (2), 155-178.
- Vries, L. 2001. Saenredam. Utrecht. *The Burlington Magazine*, 143 (1175): 108-110.
- Walsh, P. L. 2004. This invisible screen: Television and American art. *American Art*, 18 (2), 2-9.
- Ware, E. A. and Gelman, S. A. and Kleinberg, F. 2013. The Medium Is the Message: Pictures and Objects Evoke Distinct Conceptual Relations in Parent-Child Conversations. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly* (1982-), 59 (1), 50-78.

- Wasser, F. 1995. Four walling exhibition: Regional resistance to the Hollywood Film industry. *Cinema Journal*, 34 (2): 242-259.
- Wilhoit, G. C. 1969. Political Symbol Shifts in Crisis News. Midwest Journal of Political Science, 13 (2), 313-319.
- Williams, E. 1975. Medium or Message: Communications Medium as a Determinant of Interpersonal Evaluation. Sociometry, 38 (1), 119-130.
- Winterer, C. 2010. Model Empire, Lost City: Ancient Carthage and the Science of Politics in Revolutionary America. *The William and Mary Quarterly*, 67 (1), 3-30.
- Wong, E. M. and Ormiston, M. E. and Haselhuhn, M. P. 2011.
 A Face Only an Investor Could Love: CEOs' Facial Structure Predicts Their Firms' Financial Performance.
 Psychological Science, 22 (12), 1478-1483.
- Wurgaft, B. A. 2013. The Future of Futurism: A view from the garden, looking to the stars, Boom: A Journal of California, 3 (4), 35-45.
