



THE REPRESENTATION OF MASCULINITY IN TURKISH TELEVISION SERIES: “ESKIYA DUNYAYA HUKUMDAR OLMAZ”

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate how the hegemonic masculinity is presented in Turkish Series. For sample, one the popular gangster series “Eskiya Dunyaya Hukumdar Olmaz” has been chosen. For methodology, content analysis has been chosen. Before the analyzing the series some important concepts like, gender, masculinity and hegemonic masculinity have been mentioned in the study.

Key Words: Hegemonic masculinity, gender, Turkish series

1.INTRODUCTION

Sex is a demographic of people by gender terms determined based on the individual's biological sex categories such as national identity cards. Gender refers to the meaning and expectations that society imposes on women or men. Psychological characteristics of the individual in relation to the biological structure of this concept are also available. Sex and gender concepts are inseparable concepts. Because they expect from women and men from women and men of culture are not separate from the observations of the physical body (Dokmen, 2009).

It is believed that women and men are different kinds of people, with different abilities and aptitudes, different patterns of personality characteristics, different behaviours and different emotional capacities. Burr, explains it is both a common sense view, held by many ordinary people, and also a view held by some psychologists. It is an important issue because gender differences in personality are often assumed to lie behind the gender inequalities that we see around us. Burr also says there are two questions to be addressed here. First, are women and men in fact as different as they are commonly supposed? And second, if we find that these differences are real, how do we account for them? It is important to be clear that these two questions are independent of each other. It is sometimes (wrongly) assumed that if we take the view that there are real differences between women and men, that we are also saying that these differences are inevitable and must have their roots in our biology. To say that gender differences are real is to leave open the question of how they originated (Burr, 1998).

According to Giulio and Pinnelli, gender identifies a category of analysis in the social sciences which does not refer simply to the biological differences between the two sexes, but which, as we shall see, involves virtually all spheres of existence. They also say that a gender system (gender system replaces a whole series of definitions previously used to denote inequality in terms of status between men and women, or the conditions which cause and encourage it) may create inequality in terms of power, autonomy and wellbeing. Some of the gender system's most deeply embedded expectations may be strongly reinforced by the state and by the community,

and also, through informal sanctions, by the neighbourhood, kin group and peer group (Giulio and Pinnelli, 2007).

When we talk about the gender system, we have to mention about the roles for both and men in society. According to Lopata, the society, community, and any preexisting social circle have the right to determine the necessary qualifications of a social person entering the role of mother, physician, plumber, or any other role over which these groups have jurisdictions. A person wishing to "make" or create a social role must pull together a circle of members willing to cooperate with her or him to meet the agreed upon purpose. Various tests have been created to establish whether an individual has the characteristics of the social person or social circle member of a specific social role (Lopata, 2006).

Gender is a concept that must be considered in the concept of masculinity. Ozbay explains it, at least discussed, at least visible, about social life in the academic world, perhaps unspoken, that gets tired on a type of power head (Ozbay, 2012). According to Akca and Tonel, masculinity which is connected to the culture; and is defined as power, rationality; femininity, being demoted to nature, are defined through concepts such as negative physical and emotional weakness (Akca and Tonel 2011).

Hegemonic masculinity is an important concept when we talk about the masculinity. Akca and Tonel explain "hegemonic masculinity" as being supplied by the domination of women by men and also between different forms of masculinity that builds a relationship as a hegemonic masculinity fiction (Akca and Tonel 2011). Connell and Messerschmidt also claim that hegemonic masculinity has multiple meanings. Men can dodge among multiple meanings according to their interactional needs. Men can adopt hegemonic masculinity when it is desirable; but the same men can distance themselves strategically from hegemonic masculinity at other moments. Consequently, "masculinity" represents not a certain type of man but, rather, a way that men position themselves through discursive practices (Connell and Messerschmidt, 2005).

Akca and Tonel claim that hegemonic masculinity in general refers to a critical perspective on gender roles for men and women determined. Men norms of behavior, courage, aggression, independence, sovereignty, technological skills, group solidarity, adventure is based on values such as mental and physical endurance. The concept of hegemonic masculinity, other studies related to the critical point that separates masculinity, efforts to establish a connection between the male definition of the concept of hegemony (Akca and Tonel 2011).

Hegemonic masculinity, women and masculinity are constructed in relation to the subject rendered. Contemporary most distinctive feature of hegemonic masculinity, consisting of heterosexual, so intimately bound up with is that the institution of marriage (Connell, 1998).

In Turkey, as elsewhere, hegemonic masculinity doesn't belong to such men who are "immature" "detached from the world," "weak," or "missing". Hegemonic masculinity needs power. The meaning of power is both physical, health and intelligence. Middle age men have the features (Ozbay, 2012).

2.MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study will examine representations of hegemonic masculinity in one of the Turkish television series "Eskiya Dunyaya Hukumdar Olmaz". The series has been broadcasted in 2015-2016 on one of the popular Turkish TV Channel ATV. For this study, 40 episode of the series have been analyzed. Content analysis has been determined for the study. Main and other characters have been analyzed.

3.RESULTS

In this study, one of the popular Turkish series “Eskiya Dunyaya Hukumdar Olmaz” has been analyzed. The director of the series is Raci Sasmaz who is also director of one of the popular gangster series “Kurtlar Vadisi”. The main character of the series is Oktay Kaynarca who is also an important character in Kurtlar Vadisi. The main character has the same features with in the other series Kurtlar Vadisi. The main character’s name is Hizir Cakirbeyli (Oktay Kaynarca). The name Cakirbeyli is the same with the charecter, in the series of Kurtlar Vadisi, Cakir. The both series are about gangsters and the both charecter have same features also nearly same names. Maybe director wanted to remind the other character Cakir in the new series “Eskiya Dunyaya Hukumdar Olmaz” with the character of Hizir Cakirbeyli. The main character in “Eskiya Dunyay Hukumdar Olmaz” is called “Cakir”. (Like the other character in Kurtlar Vadisi). Hizir Cakirbeyli is the dominant character of the series. He is married with Meryem and has two children. But he fell in love with another women (Nazli) and has a baby from that women. Hizir has a brother (Ilyas) and a nephew (Alparслан). They are also dominant character in the series. Three men, Hizir, Iyas and Alparaslan work in illegal business. Alparaslan studied abroad and at first wasn’t interested in Hizir’s business. Ut when his girl friend was killed by gangsters he left his carrier and included Hizir’s business. Hizir’s brother Ilyas is also one of the dominant characters in the mob who helps himr in his work.

In the series all the male characters act like a family of the underworld. Unal Kaplan who is the leader of the underworld makes meetings with the with the most important people of the business world and wants power. In the race to obtain this power, sometimes it is inevitable that the work is also digging wells to each other.

Almost all of the male characters of the series are dominant. Hizir Cakirbeyli has a gun and rosary. These instrument are integrated with Hizir Cakirbeyli. Meryem (Hizir’s wife) newer leaves her husband because of another woman and her baby. Meryem has admitted this situation. Even Hizir’s mother has admit this situation and she accuse of Meryem because of this situation. Because Meryem didn’t want to give a birth for third baby. And her husband Hizir Cakirbeyli wanted a third baby. Due to his wife’s behaviour he chose another woman (Nazlı) and she gave a birth for Hizir.

Even the women in the series are strong, eventually, this situation doesn’t last long, and continue to be suppressed. They are usually shown at home and away from men’s world. They know everything what their husbands do in their business and gossip these things amaong themselves. In the series, women can not interfere in the affairs of men, and can't be found in the intervention. Women are happy and safe at home where they belong to. Women can be social only at home and only with their fellows. Street and all other outdoor and indoor spaces belong to men.

Mother’s of Hizir is a traditional woman. She tries to keep her family together. She doesn’t admit getting divorce. Even Hizir has a baby from another woman, her mother doesn’t let Meryem (Hizir’r wife) get divorce.

Hizir Cakirbeyli is the main male character of the series and has a lot of roles. He is a husband, a father, a son, a brother, an uncle, a businessman and a leader. Hizir is the dominant character for all these roles. He is a traditional man and has a extended family. It means that he doesn’t live only with his wife and children. His mother, his sister also live at his home. According to Hizir a woman must stay at home and take after her children and must’nt work outside. Hizir has a gun and he always carries it. He doesn’t have an intellectual brain. If someone tells him a word which he doens’nt know and criticize him he becomes angry. Although he is a wealthy man, he doesn’t have a housemaid. All the housework is made by women who live at his home.

4. DISCUSSION

The series is a gangster series and it shows men's world from men's perspective. The main character is middle age and has power. These features belong to hegemonic masculinity. Men and women have roles which are expected from them by the society. Men are always outside of the house, dominant at home; but women are always inside the house, take after children, do the housework.

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