

**SPEED, SIMULTANEITY AND INTERACTION IN NEW MEDIA:
A STUDY ON MOBILE APPLICATION NEWS**

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ABSTRACT

The current and possible effects of the new media are the subject of many studies. Mobile applications are one of the important consequences of the new media, which make traditional communication processes bidirectional and expand communicative local boundaries. Mobile applications, which are used in smartphones and are indispensable for many individual routines, also act as intermediaries in news reporting. So much so that many traditional media organizations such as alternative media formations have created their mobile applications and have started to transmit their news to the users through related applications. It is anticipated that the use of smartphones will spread every day, and when it is thought that the field of journalism is developed on the basis of technology, it can be predicted that the journalism in mobile applications will become widespread. In this study, Hurriyet, Haber Turk and Sabah's mobile applications, which were chosen as representing the Turkish national press, were examined in the context of journalism and structurality. Relevant applications have been compared to the mobile applications of the New York Times, The Guardian and CNN, which have been selected to represent the international press. Hereby, it is aimed to analyze mobile application journalism in terms of structurality and ergonomics. The method of study is the hermeneutic approach.

Key words: New Media, Journalism, Transformation of Reporting, Mobile Application, Mobile Application Reporting

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YENİ MEDYADA HIZ, EŞZAMANLILIK VE ETKİLEŞİM: MOBİL UYGULAMA HABERLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

ÖZET

Yeni medyanın güncel ve olası etkileri, birçok çalışmaya konu olmaktadır. Geleneksel iletişim sürecini çift yönlü kılan ve iletişimsel lokal sınırları genişleten yeni medyanın önemli sonuçlarından biri de mobil uygulamalardır. Akıllı telefonlarda kullanılan ve bireysel birçok rutinin vazgeçilmezi olan mobil uygulamalar, habercilik pratiklerine de aracılık etmektedir. Öyle ki bugün alternatif medya oluşumları gibi birçok geleneksel medya kuruluşu da mobil uygulamalarını oluşturmuş ve haberlerini kulanıcılara ilgili uygulamalar aracılığı ile ulaştırmaya başlamıştır. Akıllı telefon kullanımının her gün yaygınlaştığı ve habercilik alanın da teknoloji tabanlı geliştiği düşünüldüğünde, mobil uygulama haberciliğinin yaygınlaşacağı ön görülebilir. Bu çalışmada Türk ulusal basını temsilen seçilen Hürriyet, Haber Türk ve Sabah'ın mobil uygulamaları gazetecilik ve yapısallık bağlamında incelenmiştir. İlgili uygulamalar dış basını temsilen seçilen New York Times, The Guardian ve CNN'in mobil uygulamaları ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Böylelikle mobil uygulama haberciliğinin yapısallık ve ergonomi bağlamında analiz edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma yöntemi, hermenötik yaklaşımdır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Yeni Medya, Gazetecilik, Haberciliğin Dönüşümü, Mobil Uygulama, Mobil Uygulama Haberciliği

INTRODUCTION

Today, correspondingly to the development and spread of mobile technologies, some Turkish national press organizations have started to incorporate their mobile applications into the reporting process and have begun to share their news items with users/readers through mobile applications as opposed to printed formats or internet sites. Considering that mobile technology have great importance in everyday life, mobile apps downloaded and used on smartphones seem to be very important and necessary in the context of news reporting, which makes this practice of press organizations quite understandable. Mobile applications enable rapid, interactive and simultaneous delivery of news. In this context, mobile applications are highly ergonomic for both media organizations

and for users/readers (Bağcan, 2018). Especially mobile applications, which can deliver breaking news and important events in the heat of the moment, have brought a breath of fresh air to the process of journalism. Therefore, the subject of this study is to call attention to the journalism in mobile applications.

The study also aims to understanding the structure of mobile applications and news presentations. For this purpose, Hurriyet, Haber Turk and Sabah's mobile applications, which were chosen with a simple random sampling, were examined in the context of journalism and structurality. They represent the Turkish national press. Relevant applications in the study were compared to The New York Times, The Guardian and CNN's mobile applications. They represent the international press. The method of the study is the hermeneutic approach.

The analysis of the study is limited to three (3) national and three (3) international press' mobile applications. The study will contribute to the debate on new media and mobile journalism. The study is quite unique. In the theoretical part of the study new media, mobile applications and mobile journalism were discussed. In the analysis section, the mobile applications of selected media organizations were examined in terms of structure, functionality, ergonomics and journalism.

1. NEW MEDIA AND TRANSFORMATION OF INDIVIDUALS' AND MEDIA'S ROUTINES

As a major technological revolution such as printing, radio, and television, "Internet" made an indelible impression and the effects of the Internet on society are discussed in the context of pessimism and optimism (Kamarck and Gabriele 2015). The concept of "new media" is also often included in related discussions. The new media is a mixed application that includes a wide variety of practicality, attainment, and intellectual resources, cynosure with its features like numerical, hypertextuality and interaction (Manovich 2001). The new media (Mitra, 2011: 2), called "a new course" and "a large technological zone", expand to almost every area. According to some approaches, the new media is a vital area in the context of promoting or accelerating regional development (Salman 2009; Zhenwei Qiang et al. 2012).

The new media is even influencing education models (Jenkins et al. 2006). In this sense, it is suggested that academicians should focus on more coherent, integrated and collaborative forms of communications and researches (Gee 2009). According to Paulsen and Tække (2013), social media, in particular, has a significant potential as well as being a necessary phenomenon to be used in educational models that allow interactive communication. The new media, allowing and directing the political participation of young people (Kahne et al., 2014), affect many areas in everyday life today (Lievrouw and Livingstone 2006).

The media has entered a structural transformation with the emergence of new media as an area that affects consumer decisions, beyond a case that informs/directs individuals, and is claimed to be controlled occasionally (Bagdikian 2004; Doms and Morin 2004). Studies conducted in the context of the language and structure of the media (Bell 1991) also included studies on new media. Today, there are many studies on new media. It is believed that use of the computer-mediated and video-enabled environments in new media, has enriched the media field. Computer-mediated communication (Dennis and Kinney 1998), which allows diversity and immediate feedback, is undoubtedly one of the most popular results of the new media. Television, which can be called as the old media, is trying to be integrated into the new media process (Boddy 2002). Television, which has an important role in mass communication (Dijk, 1995: 9; Kompare 2006), tries to integrate with the new media and is heading towards many innovations (Murphy 2011). Today, for example, many television channels have launched the *WhatsApp hotlines* (allowing citizen journalism) to keep up with the new media process and to turn viewers into a source viewers a source of news.

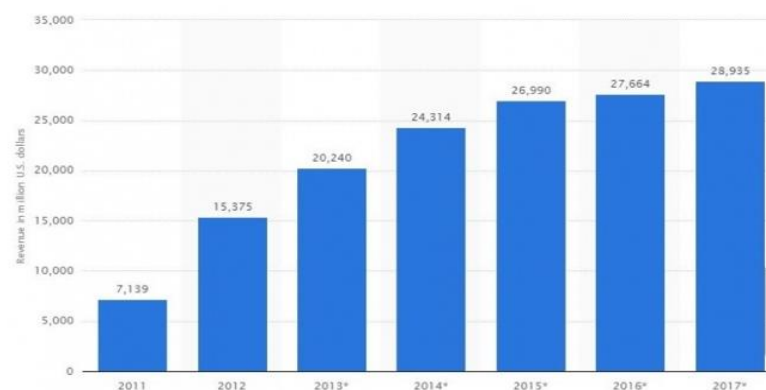
Social media, which is based on new media, is creating social, cultural, economic, political effects and changes in many places today (Douai 2013). Undoubtedly, arguments which are related with the Arab Spring revolution, which is often used in the context of social media and social movements, is the most striking example of related influence and change (Khondker 2011). The concept of "Network Society" (Jan van Dijk 2006), which is characterized by the social influences of new media and qualifying society evolving with new media, is an important argument frequently used by researchers and academicians working in this field. Given that communication is a determinant element of society in a society (Vasile Szabo 2014: 37-38), it is clear that new communication environments and possibilities affect almost all of the social practices.

The new media today stands out especially with the dimensions "social media" and "social networks." Today, social practices and interpersonal relationships have changed through social media. Today, social media even has influenced and transformed journalism. It is argued that social media and social networks have changed/converted the form of news distribution, as well as the way news making, is changed (Möller 2013: 23). Social sharing platforms such as *Facebook* and *Twitter* have now evolved into areas where journalism can be conducted and "bloggers" have expanded the classical journalism and have introduced a new format to journalism. "Citizen journalists" were included in the news making process and witnessing the fact that communication became an interactive dialogue (Möller 2013: 25).

2. MOBILE APPLICATIONS

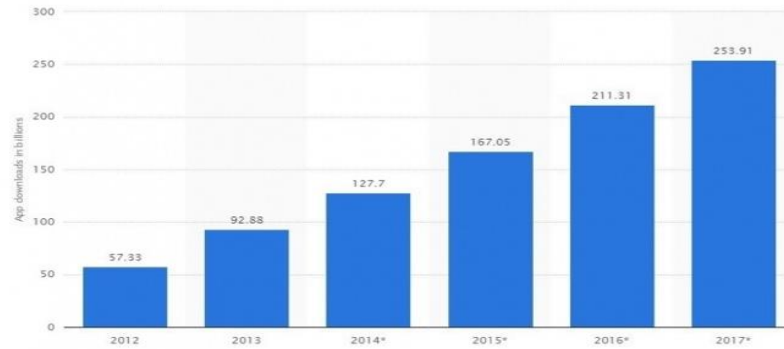
In the last decade, mobile handsets have become a part of our everyday life. A long time ago, the most exciting thing to do with a mobile phone was to download a ringtone, while today the new *iPhone* or *Android* phone users face the ambivalence of choosing between hundreds of thousands of applications. Nowadays there seems to be an application of everyone from the federal state institutions to the local bakery (Häkkiä 2006; Godwin-Jones 2011). Mobile applications that are different from web platforms are quite popular nowadays, and many important companies are releasing different applications every day, updating these applications mostly by taking the demands of users into account (Chen et al. 2014). Among the reasons mobile applications become popular are mobile phones being mobile and handheld devices (Häkkiä 2006). According to Spataru (2010: 1-3), the mobile application market is rapidly expanding; because mobile platforms continue to improve their performance and the needs of users for a wide variety of mobile applications have increased. Like mobile applications, also web-based platforms are intensively used in citizen science projects (Sturm et al. 2017).

According to IDC (International Data Corporation) research, there are more than 1.5 billion active smartphone users in the world. IDC points to the sale of 712.5 million smartphones in only 2013. According to this density, the number of smartphones to be sold in 2016 in the world is estimated to exceed 1 billion (<https://www.mobiroller.com/tr/blog/akilli-telefon-ve-mobil-uygulamalarla-ilgili-guncel-istatistikler/>, March 14, 2018).



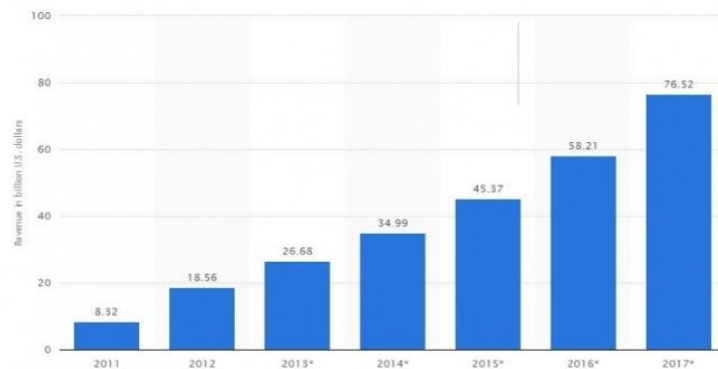
Graphic 1. Global paid-for mobile app revenues from 2011 to 2017 (in million U.S. dollars) (www.mobiroller.com)

According to Statista.com, in 2013, 92 billion 880 million free applications were downloaded from application stores. In the same year, 9 billion 190 million paid applications were also met up with smartphone users (www.mobiroller.com March 14, 2018).



Graphic 2. Number of free mobile app downloads worldwide from 2012 to 2017 (in billions) (www.mobiroller.com)

For paid apps in the world, users spent 26.68 billion dollars in stores in 2013. It is estimated that this figure will reach 35 billion dollars by the end of 2014 (<https://www.mobiroller.com/tr/blog/akilli-telefon-ve-mobil-uygulamalarla-ilgili-en-guncel-istatistikler/>, March 14, 2018).



Graphic 3. Worldwide mobile app revenues from 2011 to 2017 (in billion U.S. dollars) (www.mobiroller.com)

According to Yahoo's research conducted with 2,590 smartphone users aged between 13-63 and living in America addressing mobile apps, 1 out of every 3 smartphone users in the range of 13-64 is changing their apps several times a week with the new ones. Applications that have not been used for nearly 3 months after being downloaded are at the top of most deleted applications. So much so that 1/3 of these applications are deleted within the week downloaded or in a shorter time. The most valid reason for deleting an application is (55%) not using the app (<http://www.tikle.com/akilli-telefon-kullanici-lari-ve-uygulama-yonlendirmeleri/>, March 18, 2016).

A "mobile application" is application software designed to run on smartphones, tablets, and other mobile devices. The most popular smartphones for mobile applications are; iPhone, BlackBerry and Windows Phone. According to mobile statistics, users download many applications every day. Mobile applications were originally offered for sharing information, including email, calendar, contacts, calculator and weather information, with rapid growth in technology and users expectations that led to different categories. Mobile gaming, GPS, banking, ticket purchases, social media, video chatting, location-based services, fitness applications and mobile medical applications are some of these categories (Inukollu et al. 2014). Even mobile applications for agriculture and rural development have been developed (Zhenwei Qiang et al. 2012).

Mobile applications have become so popular that there are domestic mobile applications as well as universal applications (Jobe 2013; Redda 2012). For example, *Reports +* is a Turkish enterprise published on the App Store, designed to check your followers and likes on your Instagram account. According to Rakestraw and colleagues (2012: 3), the mobile app industry has begun with the introduction of Apple's iPhone, but the phenomenal growth of the market is due to the introduction of a few competitors. It is also necessary to mention the software security when referring to the popularity of mobile applications. Ravindranath and colleagues (2014) point out that increasing reliability for mobile applications is a critical precaution, as much personal information is shared.

3. ONLINE NEWS, JOURNALISM AND MOBILE REPORTING

The impact of communication technologies on the news manifests itself in a variety of new forms of journalism. As news becomes online, journalism has to keep pace with online structuralism. One of the related types is "*online journalism*." Online journalism describes a new genre existing after television, radio and print journalism. The related type characterizes the collection and distribution of news on the internet. With online environments, journalism has gained a form which is supported by image, audio, etc., and structurally differentiated from traditional journalism (Bordoel and Deuze 2001; Aydogan 2013).

Online journalism does not covers only the new media domain. The concept is popular and important today as much as traditional journalism. Although online journalism offers many advantages, it is also necessary to see some challenges and drawbacks. The fact that news consumption and content have increased dramatically today is one of the vessels that feed online journalism (Hill and Lashmar 2014; Alejandro 2010). Professional journalism must be rethought on the development of readers' confidence in journalism, subject to major changes resulting from the digitization process. Because individuals rely more on traditional journalism than on online journalism. One of the most important

reasons why online journalism is involved in insecurity debates is, of course, the presence of fake news and content in digital media. Developing confidence in online journalism is essential and necessary. Online journalism is also discussed in the context of news ethics (Grosser et al. 2016; Villegas 2015).

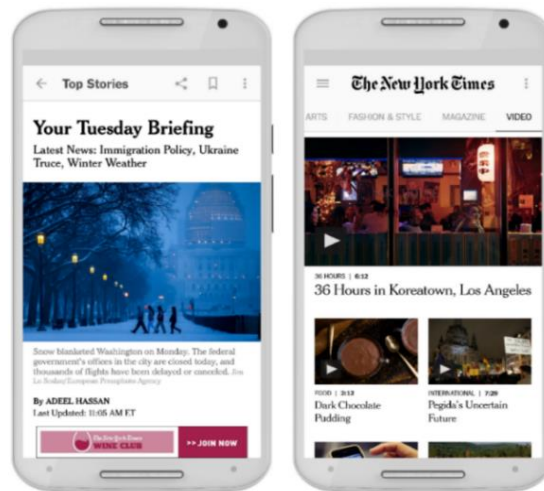
Deuze (Dashti 2008: 64-65 cited from Deuze 2003) categorizes online journalism into four common types:

1. Mainstream news sites (CNN & BBC etc.),
2. Index & category (search engines) sites (Google, MSN etc.),
3. Meta & comment sites,
4. Discussion and sharing sites (weblogs and forums etc.) that operate in the context of hypertextuality, multimediality, and interactivity.

Price (2015: 2), in the context of online news and social media's influences on journalism, says: "*Still, there is no doubt that the rise of social media and the ubiquity of online news and opinion pose an existential challenge to the traditional newspaper model in which professional journalists act as guardians and privileged distributors of (scarce) information. The pace and reach of nonorganized digital coverage of major news over the past decade or so – such as the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami, the Hudson River plane crash in January 2009 and the raid on Osama bin Laden's compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan in 2011 – demonstrate the growing power of social media. In the digital age, members of the public act as eyewitnesses, publishers, authors and, increasingly, the breakers of news stories.*"

With mobile apps becoming popular in the mobile world, the news is now mostly available online and mobile. While online news is debated as a new style in the context of news reporting (Lewis 2003: 95), mobile applications are emerging as a new field of journalism and mobile news is treated as a new type. In fact, images taken with mobile phone cameras are now being transmitted live to the audiences, and different types of journalism experiences are being introduced outside the mainstream media. Applications such as *Livestream* and *Ustream* are regarded as pioneers in this area. Apart from applications like *Meerkat* and *Periscope*, live broadcasts can be done through popular social networking sites *YouTube*, *Instagram*, and *Facebook*. While some publications made by mobile live broadcast applications are being discussed due to ethical violations, they are also very important with their possibilities and limitations in the context of journalism (Unal 2017b: 24-32). Mobile technologies not only speed up and streamline news gathering, but they also convert the shared content. Because mobile technologies have a number of positive features, they have been incorporated into the everyday business practices of journalists. "*Mobile journalism*" refers to the news reporting which is conducted through mobile devices and is a highly ergonomic type. In addition, it is also quite common. Because individuals nowadays can access news

via mobile applications. It is estimated that the habit of access to news from mobile applications will become even more widespread with increasing advertising revenue and decreasing access costs (Narin 2015).



Picture 1. The New York Times Mobile Application's Screen Shot (<https://firstlook.blogs.nytimes.com/>)

"Click-focused journalism", which produces and uses its own forms in order to move the clicking into action, also takes an important place in digital news reporting practices. News headlines are prepared around the principle that the most important information about news is hidden behind the click action and that the created curiosity can only gain meaning after the click action (Ozyal 2016: 274).

It is clear that mobile live broadcast platforms have become a news reporting platform today. One of these platforms, Periscope's live broadcast is also used in different forms and it is seen that the individuals share their moments in daily life as well as the publications they have made for the purposes such as chatting and entertainment, and live broadcast the activities they participated (Unal 2017a: 102). However, mainstream media organizations are also involved in the reporting process with their mobile applications and are not slow to integrate with new media through applications that are downloaded to smartphones. Relevant applications differ in ergonomics, despite similarities in content with the internet sites of organizations.



Picture 2. Hurriyet Mobile Application's Screen Shot (<http://www.hurriyet.com.tr>)

4. AN ANALYSIS ON STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS

Today, the internet, which is considered as the most important field of application of new media, can convey the media content which is diversified with audio, video and other elements via the same channel without any restrictions to the users. Mobile applications powered by internet technologies are also important in the context of news reporting (Aktas 2007: 35).

Nowadays, individuals use smart phones very intensively, and the practice of having news is often carried out via smart phones. According to *Digital 2019 in Turkey* which is prepared annually by We Are Social and Hootsuite 98% of adult people use mobile phones, 77% of them use smartphones. The number of mobile users is increasing every year. When we look at the 2019 mobile user statistics, we see that the number of mobile users is 76.3 million. This rate is equivalent to 93% of Turkey's population (<https://dijilopedi.com/2019-turkiye-internet-kullanim-ve-sosyal-medya-istatistikleri/>, 06.02.2019). Mobile applications are very ergonomic to reach the news. Therefore, individuals use many applications on their smart phones. Thus in the study Hurriyet, Haber Turk, Sabah, CNN, The New York Times and The Guardian's mobile applications were examined as part of structure and ergonomics. The findings and observations were discussed in the conclusion.

This study was deemed necessary to reveal the formal and usable features of mobile applications. The study will contribute to the studies on mobile journalism.

4.1. Method

The method of study is hermeneutic approach. Hermeneutics is a term derived from the word "hermeneutic" (ἑρμηνεύειν) and has a meaning of "translation, explanation, interpretation." In hermeneutics, the integrity of meaning which comes from another world and another language is translated into the language and culture of the individual (Topakkaya 2007: 76).

There are also Dilthey's attempts in the development of hermeneutics as a method. The transcendental reflection as a hermeneutic faculty legitimizes our arguments of strategic rationalization in communication (Isbir 2017: 1593 cited from Apel 1994: 232-233). Hermeneutics is a philosophical, artistic and scientific activity on the meaning which is intended to understand the meaning. The meaning is an interpretation at the same time (Kırmızıoğlu 2017). Interpretative theory focuses on seeing facts and ties in the text. It is known that we are only intermediaries who experience and reproduce this process of text (Demir 2017).

Thus in the study Hurriyet, Haber Turk, Sabah, CNN, The New York Times and The Guardian's mobile applications were examined with hermeneutic approach.

Table 1. Media Organisations Whose Mobile Applications' were Examined

National Press	International Press
<i>Hurriyet</i>	CNN
<i>Haber Turk</i>	<i>The New York Times</i>
<i>Sabah</i>	<i>The Guardian</i>

4.2. Analysis of Hurriyet, Haber Turk, Sabah, CNN, The New York Times and The Guardian's Mobile Applications

The first mobile application examined in the study is *Hurriyet* mobile application. The application has a logo in red, white and black. You do not need to be a member to use the app. On the other hand, if you want to make any comments, membership is necessary. The application is very ergonomic. On the main screen, the user meets the news on the agenda. In the app, there are "Agenda", "Economy", "Sports Arena", "Butterfly" categories. There are sections for accessing "News", "Authors", "Notifications" and "Videos" at the bottom of the application screen. For example, if you want to read a column, you should go to the authors' category and then choose the columnist you are interested in. In the relevant section, you will also be able to access all the authors as well as the corresponding day's articles. In the video section of the application, there are categories such as "Sports", "What's Happening", "Entertainment", and the user is guided in the context of interest. Hurriyet has a structure that allows and cares comments in the news. For example, some of the user comments posted on the March 13, 2018 dated news with the title *"The calamity in the bus burned towards morning... The picture of that moment appeared"* are as follows (this situation reveals the interaction and dialogue power of the new media many usernames of comments are given explicitly):

Bead*** Ti*** / *"Even India is much more advanced than we.."*

Mu*** Boz**** / *"Sleep is small death"*

Ne Di***** O / *"How does a bus fire?"*

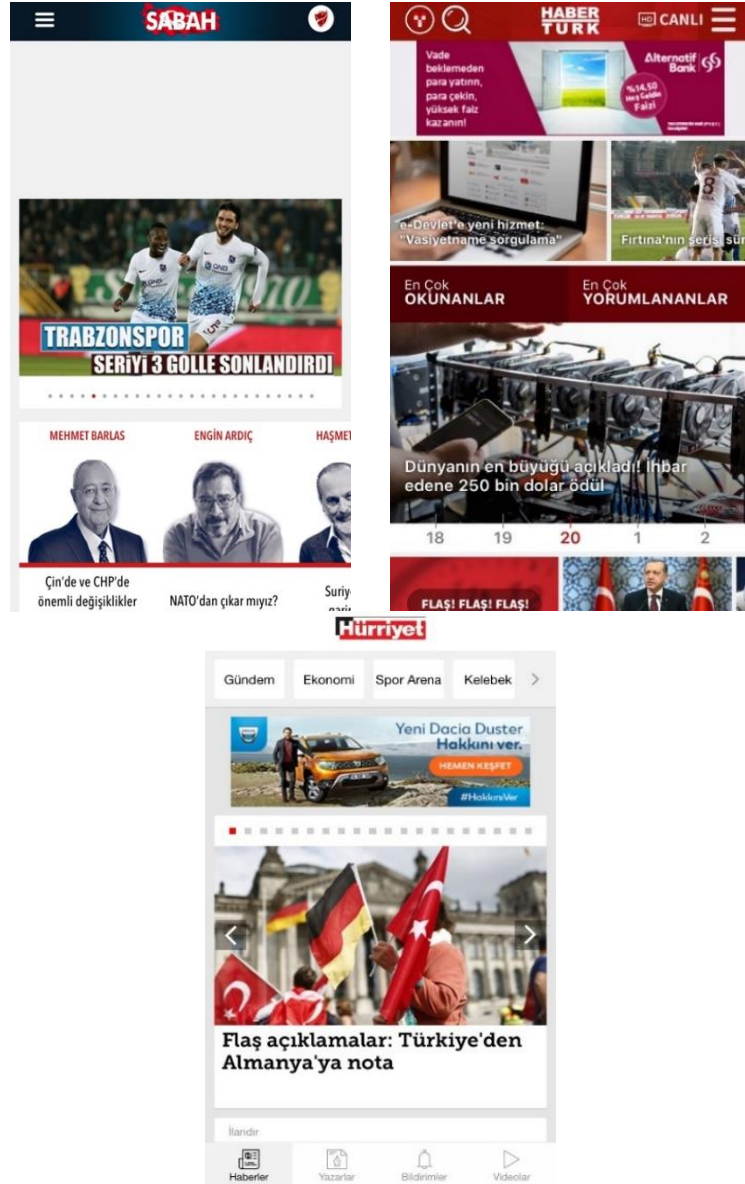
The application of *Haber Turk* is also red and white. On the application screen you can see the categories such as "Breaking News", "Most Read", "Most Interpreted", and on the bottom of the page there are news reports on the developments on the agenda. The exchange rate is at the bottom of the application. In the upper right part of the application, you can see "Cuffs", "Agenda", "Economy", "Sports", "Magazine", "World" and "Technology" categories. In the application, on the upper right there is "live" writing. When the relevant writing is clicked, the user can access HD broadcast of Haber Turk TV. In app, there is a section called "My Private" which allows the user to privately view the news they have tagged in this section. It is very important that Haber Turk allows and gives importance to user comments. For example, some of the most popular commented news are on March 13, 2018 are as follows:

"Two young kisses in metrobus, the event is out! 'I am a moral watchman, I am not European" - Agenda Category

"Arranges for UBER" - Job & Life Category

"Mina's obscures! "There was no flamboyant life" - Fiskos

Sabah's mobile application is also a red, white and blue. In app, the user meets a slogan: "Turkey's best news site". In application, there are news which are on the agenda. At the bottom of the application there are columnists and their writings. In app, in the left upper part, there are categories such as "Home", "Ziraat Turkey Cup", "Sports", "Good Morning", "Economy", "Agenda", "Life". The app also includes "Adds" and "Regions" categories such as "Special" category, which is special for the user. In addition, there are links to Facebook, Twitter and Google Plus at the bottom, direct the user to Sabah's accounts.



Picture 3. Sabah, Haber Turk & Hurriyet Mobile Applications' Screen Shots

(March 12, 2018)

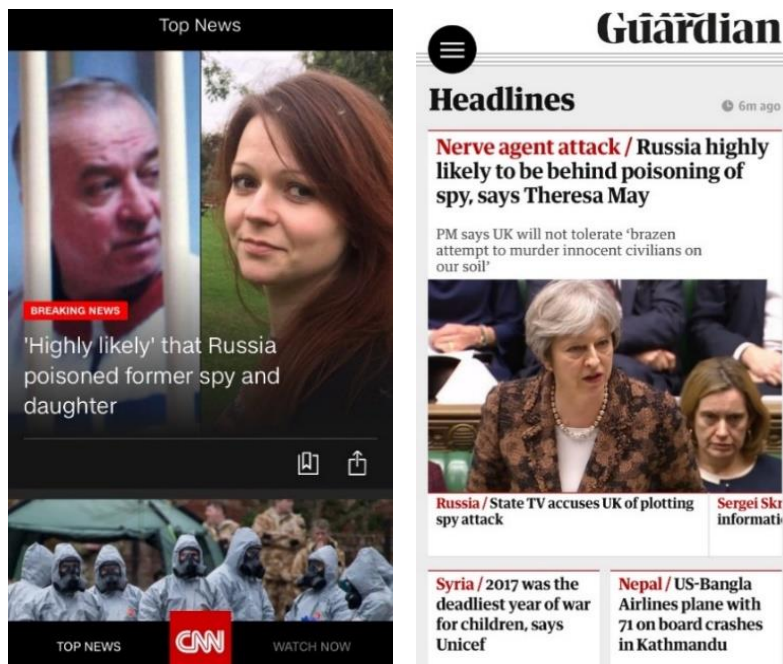
CNN's mobile application is also in red and white. Users encounter the "Most Read News" screen in the application. Under the CNN category at the bottom of the application screen, there are "U.S. Politics", "Money", "Tech", "Health", "Style", "Travel", "Entertainment", "Sports", and "Opinion" categories. If you click "Watch Now" at the bottom of the application screen, news videos can be viewed. The news on the main screen (Top News) is given in a big and remarkable way. The application is not very ergonomic. Because there is not much news items or content

on the main screen. The user can first see the news that the application prioritizes. In contrast, the main screen is noteworthy to impress the user/the reader.

The Guardian's mobile application is black and white. On the application main screen, the user meets current news. At the top left of the screen you can see "Home", "UK", "World", "Sport", "Football", "Opinion", "Culture", "Business", "Lifestyle", "Fashion", "Environment", "Tech", "Travel", "Money", "Science", "Education", "Media", "Video", "Podcasts", "The Observer", "Membership", "Premium Content", "Crosswords" and "Jobs" categories. The news and contents in the application are current and detailed. The Guardian has various and different categories from other mobile applications. The Guardian has obviously a wide spectrum.

The New York Times application is black and white, just like *The Guardian's* mobile application. In this application, the user also receives a screen where current news stories are included. There is a "Top Sections" category in the upper left part of the application, and it includes "Top Stories", "Most Popular", "Saved for Later", "Opinion", "World", "US", "Politics", "Business Day", "New York", "Sports" categories. In the "More Sections" section below, you will find the "Recently Viewed", "The Upshot", "Education", "Technology", "DealBook", "Science", "Climate & Environment", "Health", "Well: Nutrition & Fitness", "Arts", "Books", "Movies", "Music", "Television", "Theater", "Sunday Review", "Fashion & Style", "The Magazine", "Food", "Weddings", "Travel", "Magazine", "Real Estate", "Automobiles", "Obituaries", "Reader Center", "Times Insider", "Video", "Photos" and "Lens: Visual Journalism."¹

¹ *Lens: Visual Journalism* is the photojournalism blog of The New York Times. Lens offers the most interesting visual and multimedia reports (photos, videos & slide shows) (<https://lens.blogs.nytimes.com/page/166/>, 30.07.2018).



Picture 4. CNN, The Guardian & The New York Times Mobile Applications' Screen Shots

(March 12, 2018)

Almost all of the applications are articulated in the mobile reporting process and have current contents/news items.² Because technology is advancing with great rates every day. Media organizations such as individuals should adapt to the technology, follow current innovations and try to keep up with them. Mobile applications and journalism are one of the step of adopting important innovations in this context. Mobile applications bring the news to users as fast, interactive and up-to-date. Thus the integration of mobile applications into the reporting process is quite important and necessary.

CONCLUSION

Today, new media has changed journalism and news content. Journalism today has to adapt to the concept of digitalizing journalism. Nowadays, smart phones and various mobile applications have been added to the journalism process. The inclusion of smartphones in the journalism process is being discussed at the point of citizen-based journalism, but does not overshadow the popularity of smartphones and mobile applications. Mobile apps are popular all over the world. The fact that a large number of applications are downloaded to smartphones every year is an indication of this and is revealed by many statistics. It is very clear that the mobile world leads individual practices and smart phones are an important part of everyday life. Mobile applications, which are included in smartphones and designed/prepared according to the expectations of the users, affect and transform many situations such as communication, shopping, news-information receiving in social networks. Today, individuals carry out all their actual activities through social networks or mobile applications. The visions, predicting that the world is going to be more mobile, indicate that mobile practice and applications are going to increase even more. As can be seen from the literature review of this study, mobile applications have entered the daily life rapidly and are still in progress. However, it has also been observed that mobile applications are incorporated into the journalism process. The mobile applications of Hurriyet, Haber Turk and Sabah, which have been examined in this study and which represent the Turkish national press, contain the latest news in detail. In terms of structure and ergonomics, it can be said that the mobile application of Hurriyet is better than others. In addition, we would like to say that Haber Turk, like Hurriyet, pays attention to user/reader comments. This situation is very important in the context of interactive communication, two-way communication emerging with the new media. A structural similarity between Hurriyet and Haber Turk is that both applications have the same colors.

² At this point, it is necessary to note that applications are frequently updated. Therefore, any application may differ from its previous version.

When Hurriyet, Haber Turk and Sabah's mobile applications were compared with CNN, The Guardian and The New York Times mobile applications, it was seen that mobile applications of foreign press organizations included photographs and visuals of news in a wider range. The dominant color in applications is black and white. Two of the applications (CNN & The Guardian) indicate the technology category in the form of abbreviation (tech). While CNN and The Guardian give the economy category as "Money", The New York Times has a "Business Day" category in this context. The Guardian's mobile application has more categories than others. By contrast, the fact that *The New York Times* owns the visual journalism blog *Lens* distinguishes it from others in the context of mobile journalism. This thematic category is important and necessary at the point of visual journalism.

It can be said that CNN's mobile application is the most non-ergonomic one, in terms of structure in the context of international press organizations. We can say that the related applications are structurally similar to mobile applications of Hurriyet, Haber Turk and Sabah, but they draw attention with their category multiplicity. Horizontal positioning is widespread in the Turkish national press (mobile applications of Hurriyet, Haber Turk and Sabah) while the user screens of the related applications are generally vertical.

It is also important to note that applications are frequently updated. Therefore, an application may differ from its previous version. In addition, new categories may be added to the application, or some categories in the application may be modified. Because technology brings with it constant change and updating. Therefore, given the date of completion of this study (May, 2018), it should be noted that the applications may vary in terms of structure or content.

The mobile applications examined in the study had to be handled in terms of access to news (in terms of ergonomics). Because it is an element of ergonomics as well as popularity that makes a technology or application acceptable. Therefore, it can be predicted that the ergonomics of popular applications will also affect the usage situation and rate.

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³ Applications were examined in 2018.