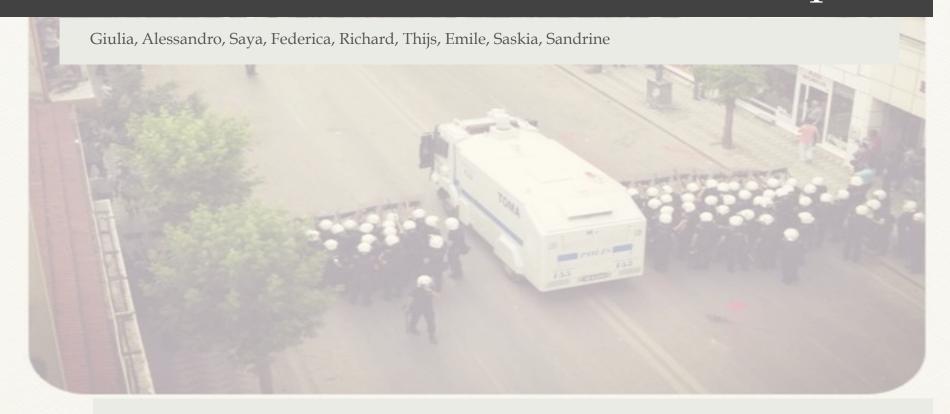


Gezi Park Life: From Trees to Cops





- ☐ Greenpeace: understanding the narrative -What stories travel best and why?
- Noortje Marres: when studying [Google Images], is one performing social research or social media research?

Research questions

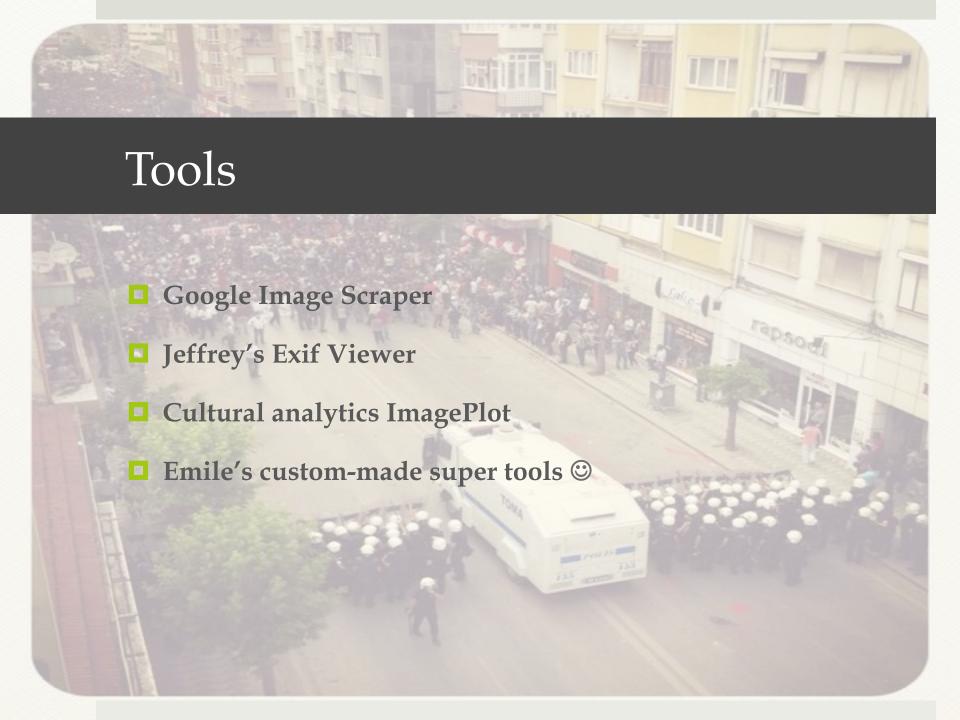
- ☐ What sort of account may be made of the Gezi Park protests on the basis of Google Image Search?
- How may one disentangle the story of the protests provided by the platform and by the photographers?
- ☐ How may we characterise what Google does (with images) to the chronology of the event?
- Does Google Image Search produce results even when there should be none?

Research Protocol

- 1) Query Google Image Search (images.google.com) for [Gezi], with single day date ranges, 26 May to 2 July 2013
- 2) Retain top 40 images per day
- 3) Create timeline of images per day
- 4) Extract last modified date per image; and extract EXIF data per image
- 5) Since all images do not have EXIF data, locate highest resolution image (through the Google Image Search "find other sizes of this image" feature, checking "all sizes." Extract exif data from highest resolution image located.



- □ 6) Compare account (image sets) with Google dates, and photographs' dates. Which overlap, and which are unique?
- 7) Show hue distribution.
- 8) Show camera quality.



Gezi means 'excursion' in Turkish



Top 3 images of Gezi Park per day, using cumulative query technique for [Gezi]

The cumulative query technique refers to searching with the start date 26 May and adding a day every day to the end date until 3 July.

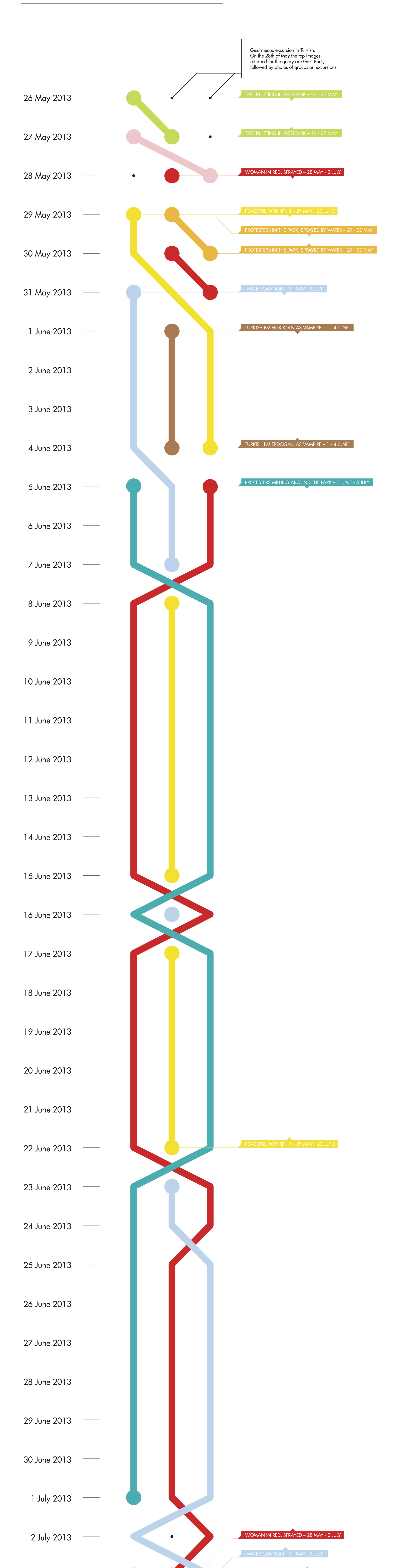
26 May 2013	463 × 254 - haber29.net
27 May 2013	343 × 257 - haber.mynet.com
28 May 2013	610 × 453 - hurriyetdailynews.com
29 May 2013	
30 May 2013	614 × 307 - todayszaman.com
31 May 2013	
1 June 2013	
2 June 2013	
3 June 2013	
4 June 2013	1024 × 683 - washingtonpost.com
5 June 2013	1280 × 960 - commons.wikimedia.org
6 June 2013	
7 June 2013	
8 June 2013	
9 June 2013	
10 June 2013	614 × 307 - todayszaman.com
11 June 2013	
12 June 2013	
13 June 2013	
14 June 2013	
15 June 2013	
16 June 2013	
17 June 2013	
18 June 2013	
19 June 2013	614 × 307 - todayszaman.com
20 June 2013	
21 June 2013	
22 June 2013	
23 June 2013	1280 × 980 - commons.wikimedia.org
24 June 2013	
25 June 2013	
26 June 2013	
27 June 2013	1280 × 960 - commons.wikimedia.org
28 June 2013	1280 × 960 - commons.wikimedia.org
29 June 2013	
30 June 2013	
1 July 2013	
2 July 2013	3072 × 2304 - azadolu.com

3 July 2013



- Through providing images of the key moments, Google Image Search (cumulative time query) provides a persistent narrative of what took place from the beginning, reminding picture viewers of the origins of the protests.
- ☐ The appearance of the bulldozers that appear in the images seem to be singled-out

The cumulative query technique refers to searching with the start date 26 May and adding a day every day to the end date until 3 July.

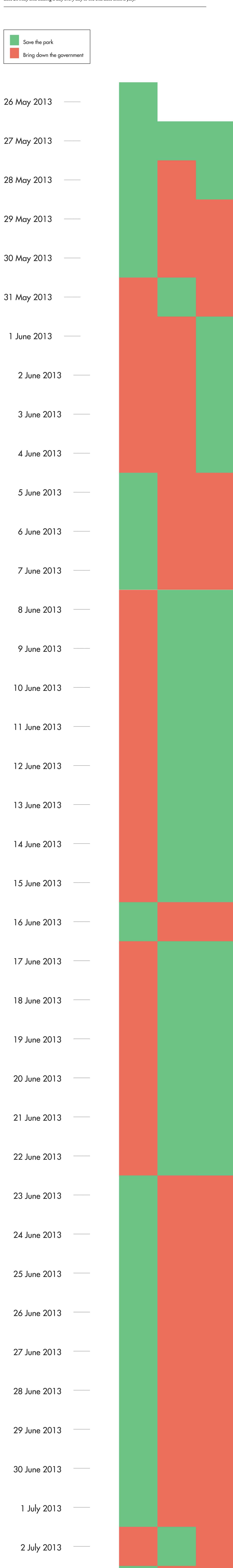


3 July 2013

PROTESTERS MILLING AROUND THE PARK – 5 JUNE - 3 JULY

Top 3 images of Gezi Park per day, using cumulative query technique for [Gezi]

The cumulative query technique refers to searching with the start date 26 May and adding a day every day to the end date until 3 July.

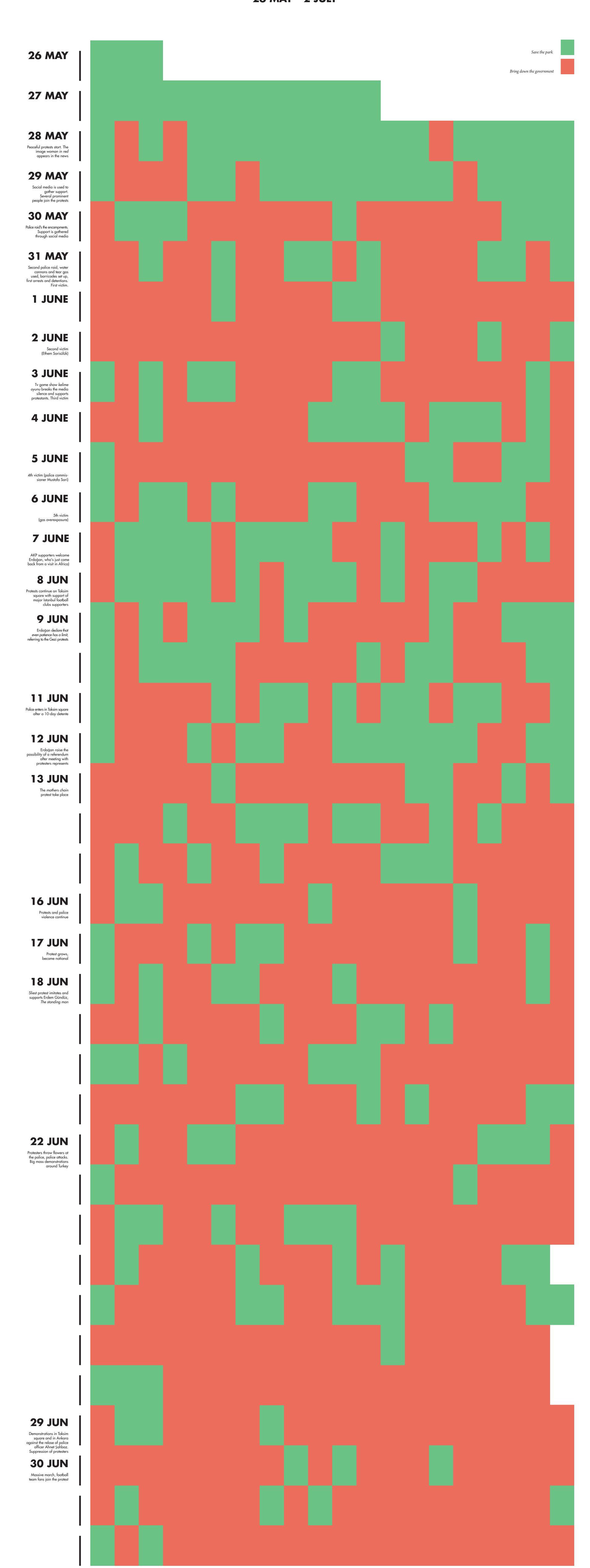


3 July 2013

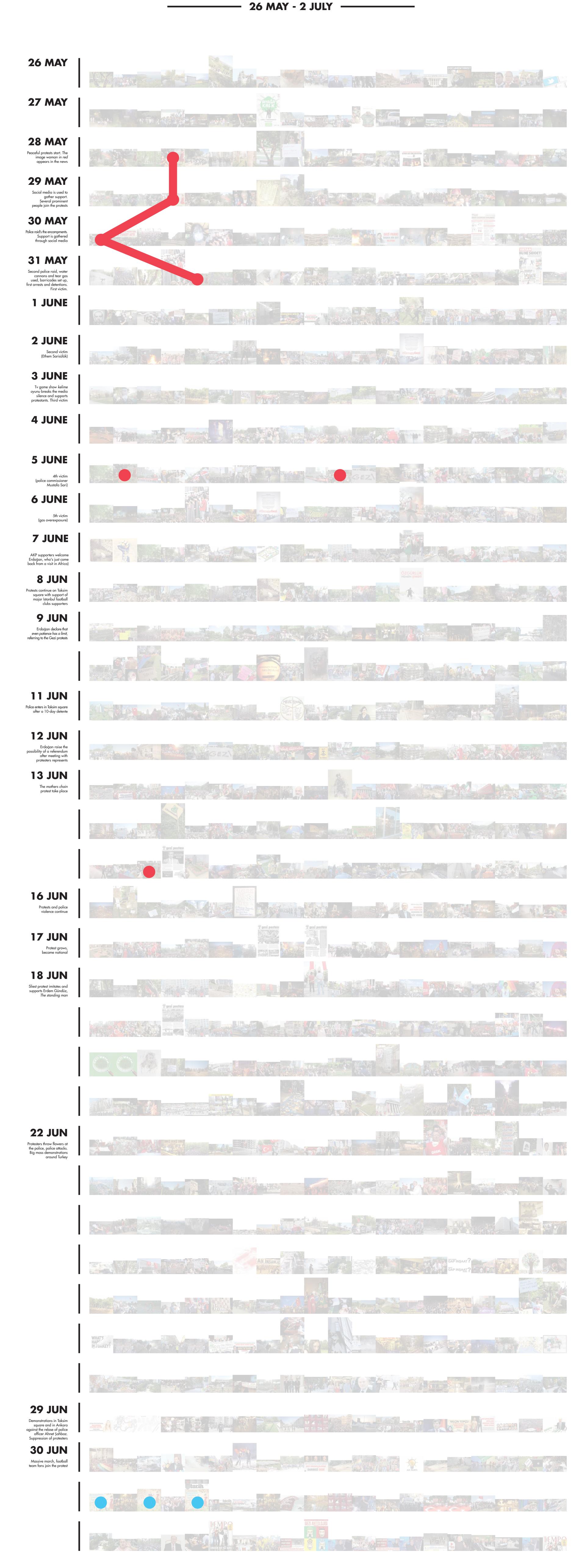


- ☐ At the end of the period the 'take down the government' narrative becomes more prominent
- ☐ The trigger of the protests 'woman in red' image, disappears from the stage

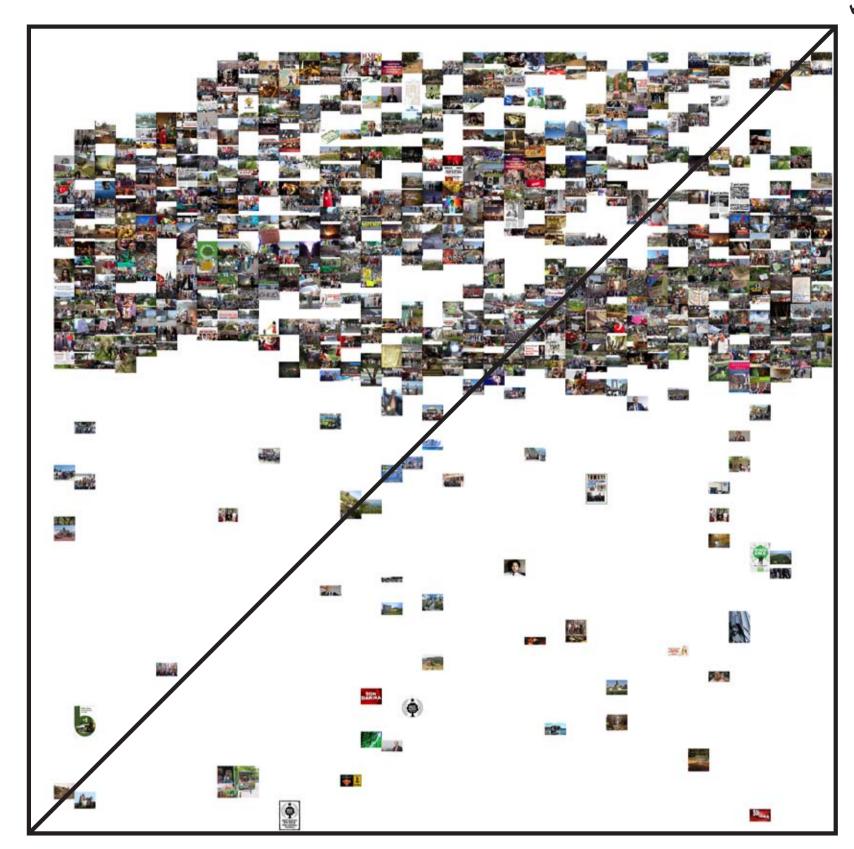












26 MAY 2013 02 JULY 2013

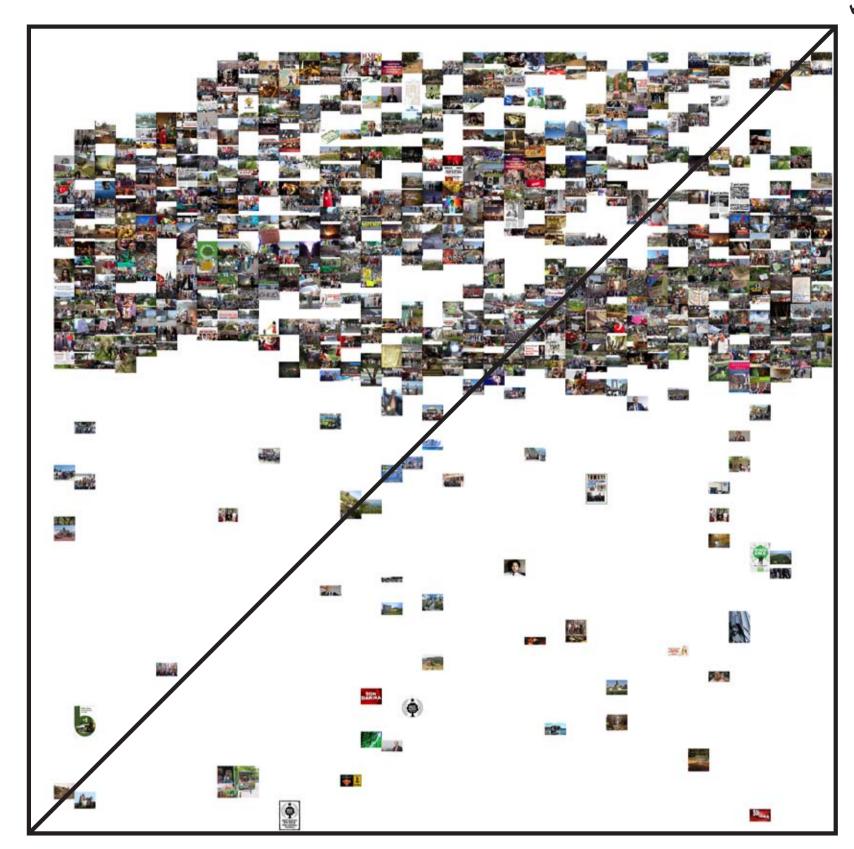
GOOGLE SEARCH DATE

TOTAL OF **1441 IMAGES**



Google does not reproduce the photo file dates, but rather introduces a different chronology logic.





26 MAY 2013 02 JULY 2013

GOOGLE SEARCH DATE

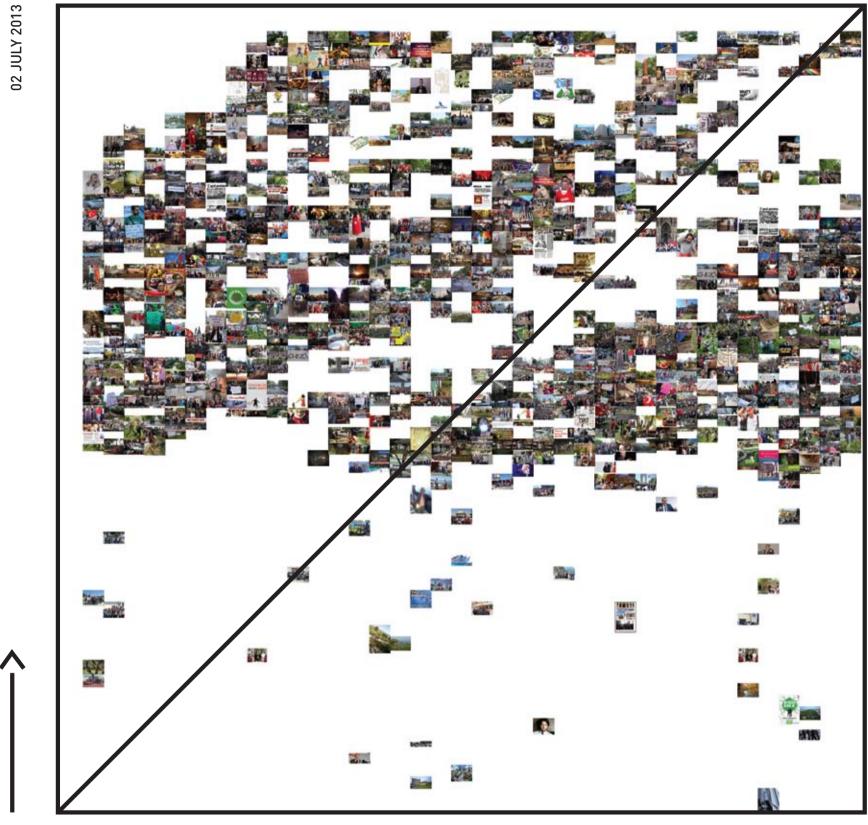
TOTAL OF **1441 IMAGES**

26 MARCH 2008

26 MAY 2013 02 JULY 2013

GOOGLE SEARCH DATE

63 IMAGES WITH THE SAME DATE

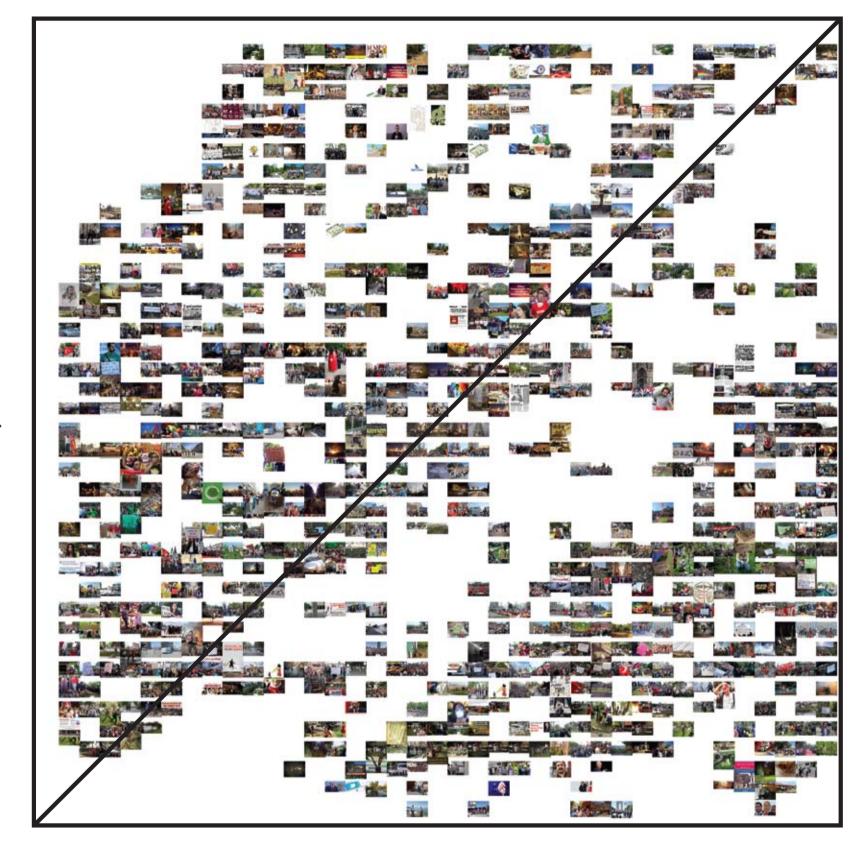


26 MAY 2013 02 JULY 2013

GOOGLE SEARCH DATE

Z00M1

63 IMAGES WITH THE



26 MAY 2013 02 JULY 2013

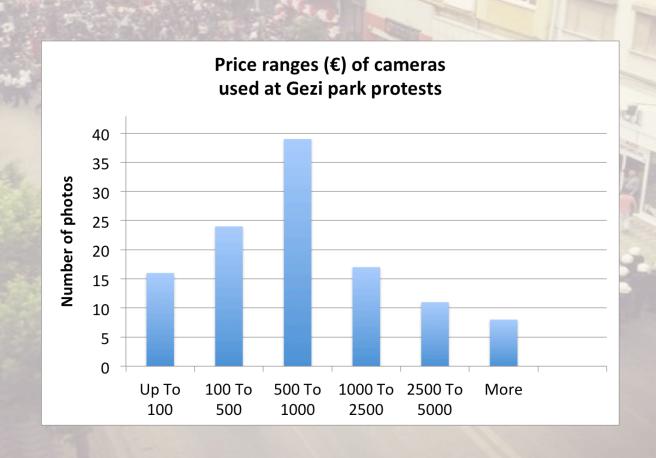
GOOGLE SEARCH DATE

Z00M2



- By looking at the EXIF data of the pictures most of the pictures are made by camera's that are worth between 500 1000,-
- For 8% of the images, exactly, we have camera make and model
- These are not cheap pictures. Whilst 15% were made with cameras cheaper than 100 euros, nearly as many were made with cameras that cost between 1000 and 2500 euros. Nearly 20% were made with cameras of 2500 euros or more.

Price range of camera's



Conclusion

- ☐ Google provides a persistent narrative(s) of the Gezi protests.
- ☐ The 'take down the government' narrative becomes more prominent whereas the ecological one disappears from stage.
- Protest pictures (in Google) are not cheap..
- In some cases, Google introduces a different chronology logic and gives back images with a different date range. It's like the evening news, no matter what: there is news ©
- But.. the difference is, they give us 'old' non-news pictures.



- Use 'search by image' instead of a key word (e.g. in the 'Gezi case' the image of the 'woman in red' could be used as a starting point).
- Real-time filling of the database?
- □ Visualize internet source and geolocation.
- 'Utopian features': how relevant is the picture one searches for regarding the topic? Understanding Google's Algorithm