

Original Article

Evaluation of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot Views on Counterculture

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Abstract - In this study, the applicability of the Coorientational Theory will be tested when investigating the general communication movements between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities, which are the hosts of the island of Cyprus. The findings obtained as a result of this research will be tried to present practical solution methods for the solution of potential communication problems between the two societies. There are two main objectives of this study. First; comparing the unique attitudes of the members of the two communities towards the specific issues that are on the agenda of the inter-communal talks regarding the Cyprus problem, and secondly; by using the theory of co-orientation approach it is aimed to measure the degree of reconciliation of the communication between the two communities under the police controls at the border gates, with the opening of the border gates to mutual crossings on 23 April 2003, depending on specific rules.

Keywords - Cypriot, Turkish, Greek, Counterculture, Coorientational Theory.

1. Introduction

The Cyprus problem has been an international conflict that has always been politically dominant and has not lost its currency, starting from the first periods of history and continuing to the present day. The main reason for this still unresolved problem is the island's strategic importance (Geylan, Duygu, 2003). The island's strategic importance; Middle East oil dominates transportation routes, controls the axis extending from the Middle East to Africa, and dominates Anatolia. The Middle East-Suez Canal line is one of the checkpoints of the sea route from the Suez Canal to the Indian and Pacific Oceans and is in a possible oil-centred war in the Middle East (Hadjipavlou, Maria, 2007).

It is based on reasons such as the fact that it can undertake the warehouse function (Kızılyürek, Niyazi, 2001). There are many parties in the Cyprus problem, which is one of the biggest reasons for not finding a solution. Apart from Turks and Greeks living on the island, Greece, Turkey, England, the USA and EU countries are also parties to this problem (Gumpert, Gary, and Susan J. Drucker, 1998). Recently, countries in the South of the Mediterranean, such as Israel, have also been involved with issues such as the continental shelf, exclusive economic zone, and oil-natural gas exploration activities (Uzer, U., Cengiz, M., 2002).

It is said that Turks and Greeks in Cyprus lived together from 1571 to 1974 and formed a common culture, creating a new identity with a common language, history, culture and willingness to live together, which is called 'Cyprus' (Karacaoğlu and Reyhanoglu, 2008). 2006: 156-157). Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots have developed a common culture and their own culture with the mixed

lifestyle they have been leading for centuries (Durmuşoğlu, M., Zireki, 1965).

Since the collapse of the joint Republic of Cyprus based on the equal sovereignty of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities on 23 December 1963, no results have been obtained from the inter-communal talks so far in the half-century that has passed (Kızılyürek, Niyazi. 2010). With the opening of the border gates in 2003, a new and different process started in Cyprus (Uzer, Uğur and Cengiz Ahmet, 2002). In this process, the children of two generations, who do not know each other and have two separate social memories, met for the first time with what they had 'othered' until that day (Koç, Süleyman, 2005).

Sharing the same geography but differing in terms of language and religion, the two societies could not go beyond 'othering' each other more in the long years when they almost lost the ability to create a common culture (Kızılyürek, Niyazi. 2012). This attitude manifests itself due to the values and beliefs existing in the social memory. The result of cultural orientation has strengthened the negative stance of individuals towards "others" with different religions and ethnic origins between the two peoples of the Island (Hasgüler (Der.), Mehmet, 2009).

It is not easy to transform individuals belonging to two communities who have not lived under the same roof for more than 40 years and had conflicts and hot conflicts in the past into citizens of a single state living together in peace (Erhürman, Tufan, 2012). For this reason, based on the ongoing inter-communal negotiations, the comparison of the attitudes towards specific issues on the agenda and the application of the rules such as presenting identity and passport, registration of the crossings on the computer, requiring vehicle insurance at the vehicle crossings, which



emerged with the opening of the border gates to mutual corners on 23 April 2003 (Öztürk, O. Metin, 1999). The analysis of positive and negative communication behaviours experienced will be tried to be revealed by applying the theory of co-orientation approach (Tosun, Ramazan, 2001).

2. Co-orientation Theory

Recently, a research school has developed out of an effort to seek the supporting information discussed earlier with ideas of balance and harmony (P. Narayan and H. Tyagi, 2016). This new tradition, rooted in New-Comb's work and early sociological concerns associated with symbolic interactionism, has been called the 'co-orientation approach' (Vercic, D., Taklac Vercic, A., and Laco, K., 2006). The key features of this approach are: Focus on interpersonal or intergroup communication, that is, emphasis on communication that is two-way and interactionist; The importance is given to the simultaneous presence of the three essential elements of information sources, communicators and receivers in any study is defined as an interest in the dynamics of communication situations (A. A. Gohari, O. Gunl " u, and G. Kramer, 2017). The main features of the approach are shown in the form of a kite, displaying the relationships between these elements in a social setting (Johnson, D. J., 1989).

3. Research Methodology

The field research method was used in the study, and the survey technique was used to collect the data. The population of the research consists of Turks and Greeks living in Cyprus. The survey was applied to 34 Turks and 34 Greeks randomly selected via Google, using the Likert Scale between September and October 2021. The obtained data were transferred to Microsoft Office's Excel program, and frequency and percentage analyzes were made. In addition, a T-test was applied to determine whether there was a relationship between the variables.

In light of the data obtained, Both Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots have a more progressive mindset and are ready for a solution than the Cyprus negotiation process leaders. There is no doubt that the doors were opened mutually on 23 April 2003; It has led both communities to know and understand each other better and has shown that the two communities can live together.

4. Findings

Under this heading, the demographic characteristics of the participants from whom the data were obtained will be mentioned. Then, using the Co-orientation Theory, the figures that reveal the 'public opinion' perception created by the communication behaviors of Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots will be examined.

4.1. Section A: Demographic characteristics of 34 Turkish Cypriots who participated in the Survey

This section analyses the various demographic characteristics of the respondents of Turkish Cypriots.

The gender composition of the respondents was 64.7% male and 35.3% female (see Figure 1).

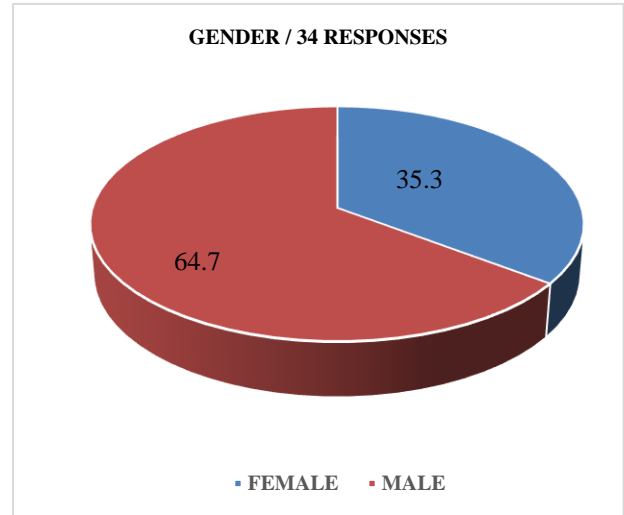


Fig. 1 Responses based on Gender

The age distribution of the respondents who participated in the study is provided in Fig.2. The highest age participations are between 36-45 ages. On the other hand, the lowest age participations are between 46-65 and 56-65.

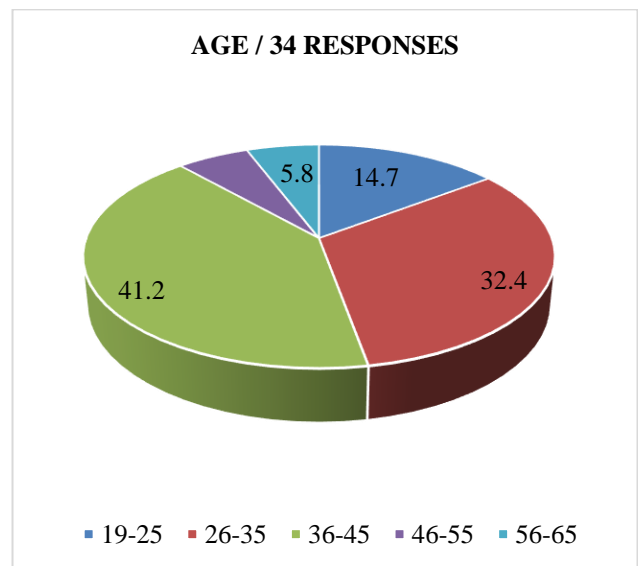


Fig. 2 Responses based on Age

Regarding the marital status of the respondents, Figure 3 indicates that 50 % were single, 44.1 % were married, and 5.9% had other.

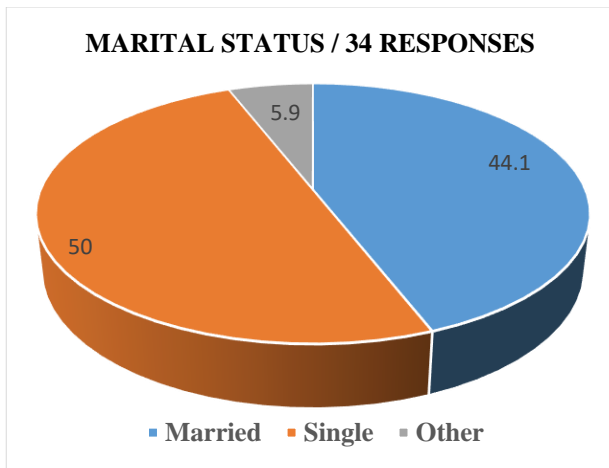


Fig. 3 Responses based on Marital Status

Figure 4 indicates the respondents' Income per month. It was found that 91,2% of the respondents earn 10001 Turkish Lira and up.

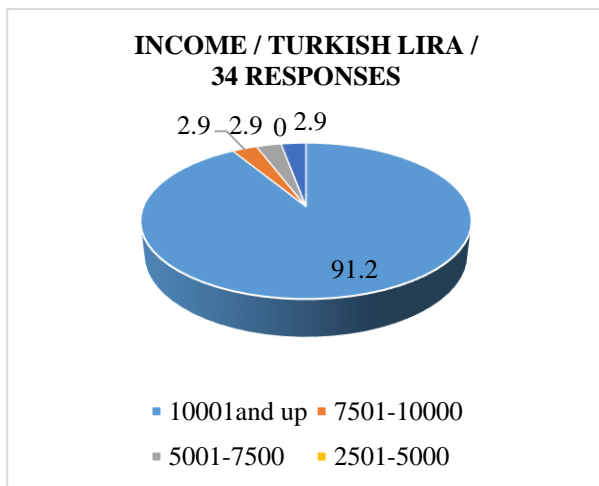


Fig. 4 Responses based on Income

Regarding the educational background of the respondents, Figure 5 indicates that 23,5% had completed high school, 2,9 % had an associate degree, 29,4 % had an undergraduate and postgraduate degree, and 14,7 % had a doctorate degree. This shows us that most of the respondents were educated.

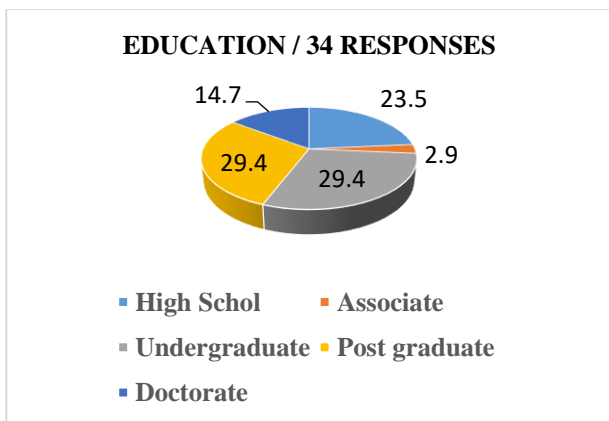


Fig. 5 Responses based on Education

Regarding the Job of the respondents, Figure 6 indicates that 47 % had private sector, 17,6 % had their own business, 11,8 % had manager positions, 8,8 % had teacher positions, 5,9 % had retired, and 2,9% had officer and unemployed.

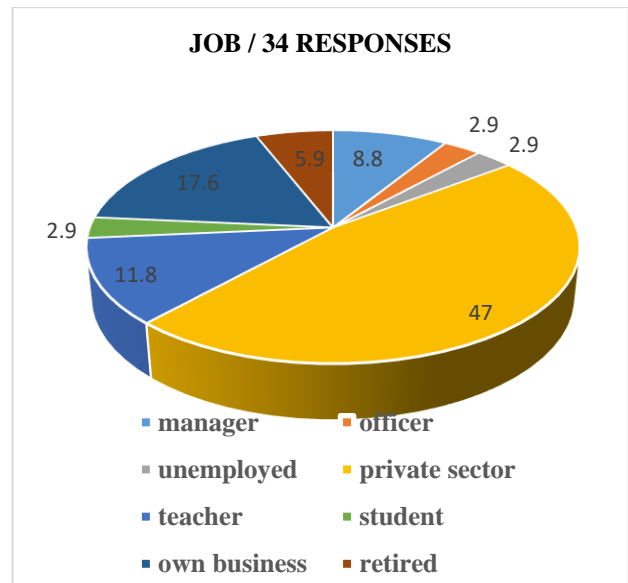


Fig. 6 Responses based on Job

Regarding the place of birth of the respondents, Figure 7 indicates that 82,3 % are from North Cyprus, 11,8 % from South Cyprus and 5,9 % from other.

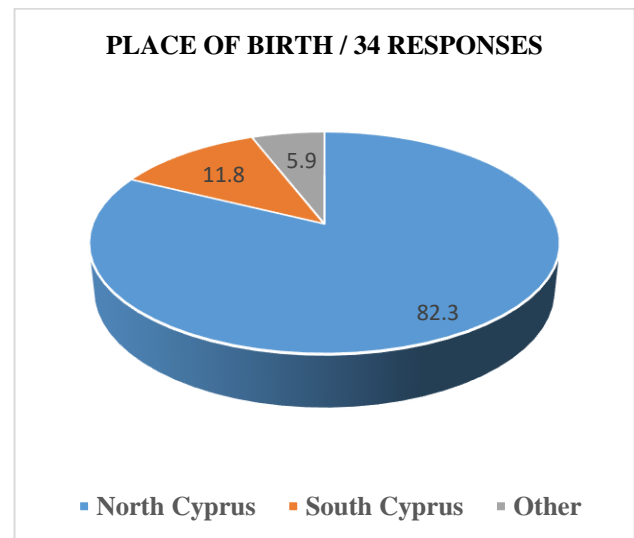


Fig. 7 Responses based on Place of Birth

Regarding the respondents' children, Figure 8 indicates that 58,8 % had no children, and 41,2 % had children.

Regarding the number of respondents' children, Figure 9 shows that 47,1 had no children, 29,4 % had one child, and 23,5 % had two children.

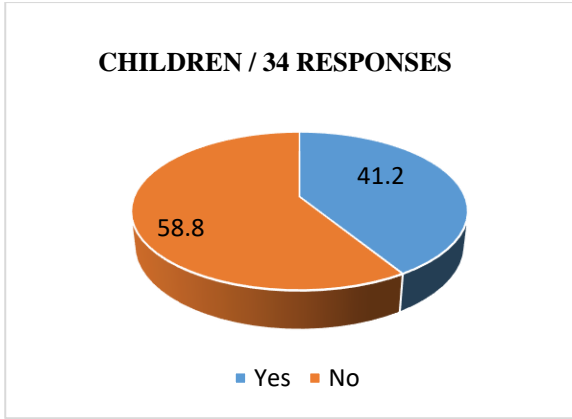


Fig. 8 Responses based on Children

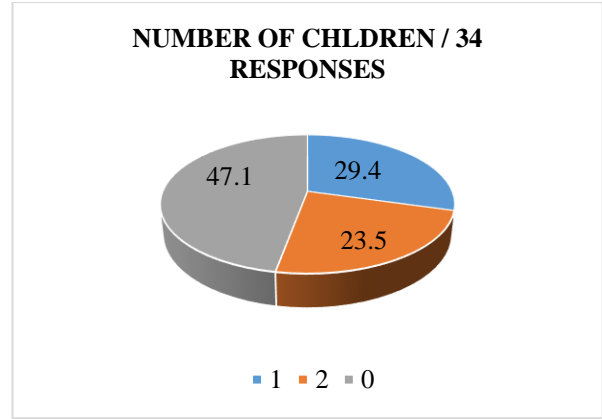


Fig. 9 Responses based on the Number of Children

4.2. Section B-Survey Results for Turkish Cypriots

Survey Scale: 1 - Strongly Disagree 2 - Disagree 3 - No Idea 4 - Agree 5 - Strongly Agree

| Questions | # 1's | #2's | #3's | #4's | #5's | n | MEAN | MODE | SEM |
|--|-------|------|------|------|------|----|------|------|------------|
| 1. Greek Cypriot policemen cause difficulties for Turkish Cypriots at border crossings. | 15 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 1,94 | 1 | 0,2 |
| 2. Turkish Cypriot policemen cause difficulties for Greek Cypriots at border crossings. | 18 | 11 | 4 | | 1 | 34 | 1,68 | 1 | 0,2 |
| 3. The use of closed Maras should be given to Greek Cypriots. | 20 | | 6 | 3 | 5 | 34 | 2,21 | 1 | 0,3 |
| 4. Greek Cypriots should not seek natural resources on the Mediterranean coast without the permission of Turkish Cypriots. | 3 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 16 | 34 | 3,85 | 5 | 0,2 |
| 5. Internationally, Turkish Cypriots should have the right to represent Cyprus in sports activities. | 1 | | 3 | 5 | 25 | 34 | 4,56 | 5 | 0,2 |
| 6. The guarantor ship of Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom over Cyprus must end. | 7 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 12 | 34 | 3,35 | 5 | 0,3 |
| 7. The Turkish Military should withdraw from Cyprus. | 8 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 34 | 3,21 | 5 | 0,3 |
| 8. In a possible treaty, Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots should have equal rights in management. | 1 | | | 2 | 31 | 34 | 4,82 | 5 | <u>0,1</u> |
| 9. Residents from Turkey must return to Turkey. | 13 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 34 | 2,35 | 1 | 0,2 |
| 10. Children of residents from Turkey born in Cyprus have the right to stay and live in Cyprus. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 25 | 34 | 4,50 | 5 | 0,2 |

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Q6 | Q7 | Q8 | Q9 | Q10 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| MEAN | 1,94 | 1,68 | 2,21 | 3,85 | 4,56 | 3,35 | 3,21 | 4,82 | 2,35 | 4,51 |
| MODE | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 |
| StDev | 1,1 | 0,9 | 1,6 | 1,3 | 0,9 | 1,5 | 1,6 | 0,7 | 1,3 | 1,0 |
| StErr | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,3 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 |

Responses to the survey questionnaire (Turkish Cypriots):

General profile - Question 1:

Q1. the answers were given; 15 people Strongly Disagreed, 2 people Disagreed, 5 people had No Idea, 1 person Agreed, and 2 people Strongly Agreed.

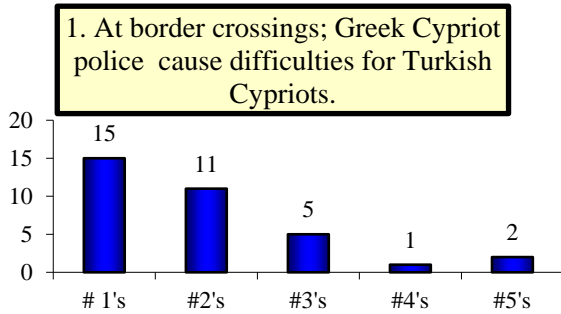


Fig. 10 Summaries of responses to the first question of the questionnaire

Responses to the survey questionnaire (Turkish Cypriots):

General profile - Question 2:

Q2. the answers were given; 18 people Strongly Disagreed, 11 people disagreed, 4 people had No Idea, and 1 person Strongly Agreed.

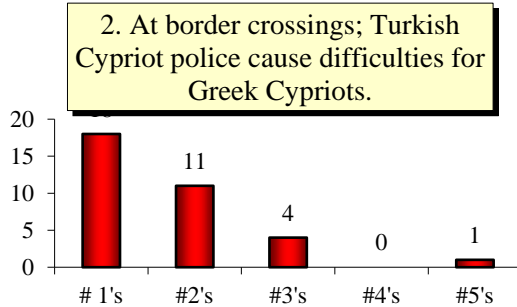


Fig. 11 Summaries of responses to the second question of the questionnaire

Responses to the survey questionnaire (Turkish Cypriots):

General profile - Question 3:

Q3. the answers were given; 20 people Strongly Disagreed, 6 people had No Idea, 3 people Strongly Agreed 5 people Strongly Agreed.

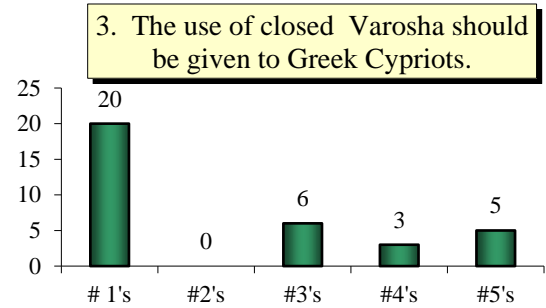


Fig. 12 Summaries of responses to the third question of the questionnaire

Responses to the survey questionnaire (Turkish Cypriots):

General profile - Question 4:

Q4. the answers were given; 3 people Strongly Disagreed, 2 people Disagreed, 8 people had No Idea, 5 people Agreed, and 16 people Strongly Agreed.

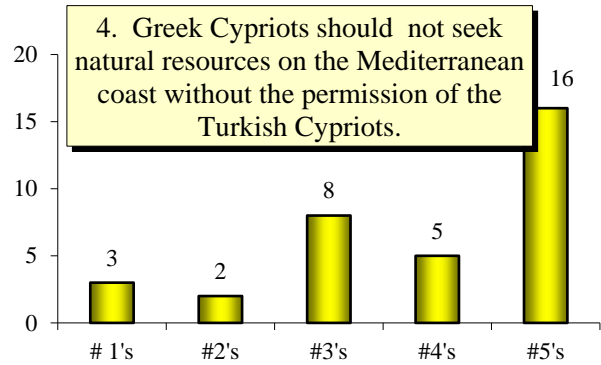


Fig. 13 Summaries of responses to the fourth question of the questionnaire

Responses to the survey questionnaire (Turkish Cypriots):
General profile - Question 5:

Q5. the answers were given; 1 person Strongly Disagreed, 3 people had No Idea, 5 people Agree ve 25 people Strongly Agreed.

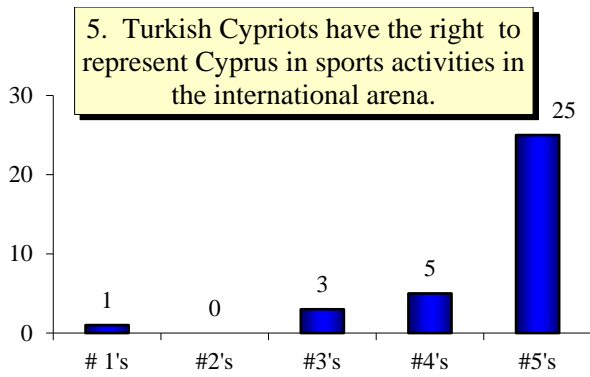


Fig. 14 Summaries of responses to the fifth question of the questionnaire

Responses to the survey questionnaire (Turkish Cypriots):
General profile - Question 6:
Q6. the answers were given; 7 people Strongly Disagreed, 1 person Disagreed, 11 people had No Idea, 3 people Agreed, and 12 people Strongly Agreed.

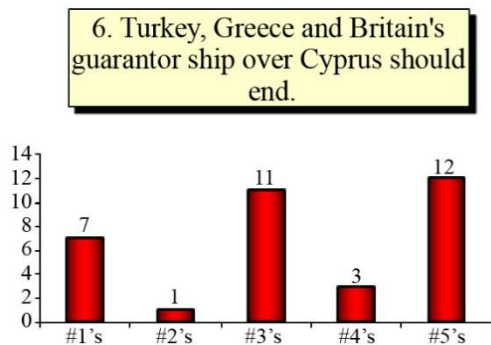


Fig. 15 Summaries of responses to the sixth question of the questionnaire

Responses to the survey questionnaire (Turkish Cypriots):
General profile - Question 7:
Q7. the answers were given; 8 people Strongly Disagreed, 3 people Disagreed, 8 people had No Idea, 4 people Agreed, and 11 people Strongly Agreed.

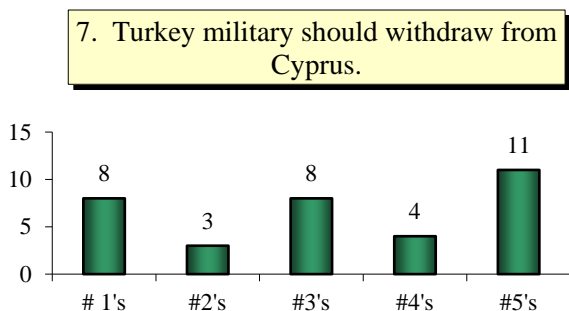


Fig. 16 Summaries of responses to the seventh question of the questionnaire

Responses to the survey questionnaire (Turkish Cypriots):
General profile - Question 8:
Q8. the answers were given; 1 person Strongly Disagreed, 2 people Agreed, and 31 people Strongly Agreed.

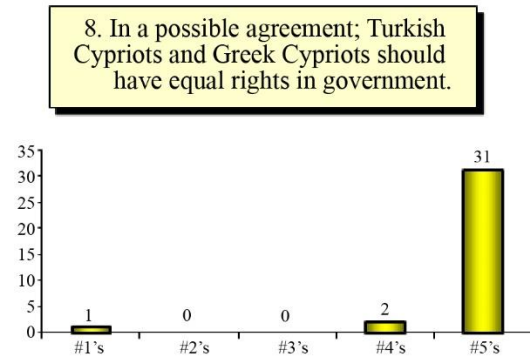


Fig. 17 Summaries of responses to the eighth question of the questionnaire

Responses to the survey questionnaire (Turkish Cypriots):
General profile - Question 9:
Q9. the answers were given; 13 people Strongly Disagreed, 6 people Disagreed, 7 people had No Idea, 6 people Agreed, and 2 people Strongly Agreed.

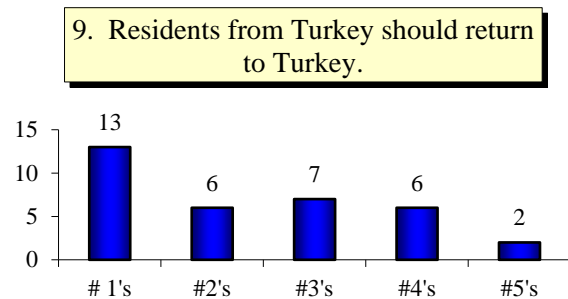


Fig. 18 Summaries of responses to the ninth question of the questionnaire

Responses to the survey questionnaire (Turkish Cypriots):
General profile - Question 10:
Q10. the answers were given; 1 person Strongly Disagreed, 2 people Disagreed, 1 person had No Idea, 5 people Agreed, and 25 people Strongly Agreed.

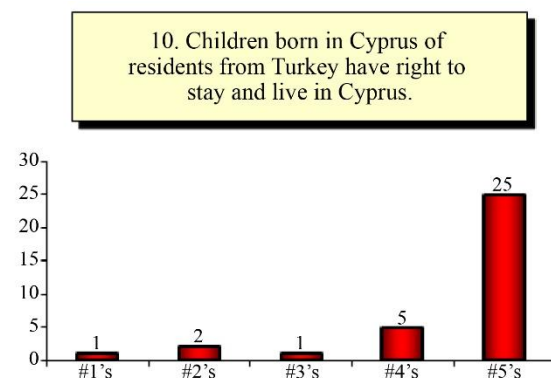


Fig. 19 Summaries of responses to the tenth question of the questionnaire

4.3. Section C: Demographic characteristics of 34 Greek Cypriots who participated in the survey

This section analyses the various demographic characteristics of the respondents of Greek Cypriots. The gender composition of the respondents was 29.4% female and 70.6 % male (see Figure 20)

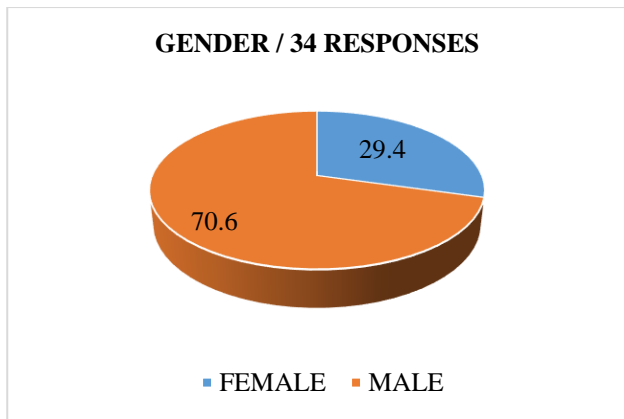


Fig. 20 Responses based on Gender

The age distribution of the respondents who participated in the study is provided in Fig.21. The highest age participations are between 36-45 age. On the other hand, the lowest age participations are between 46-65.

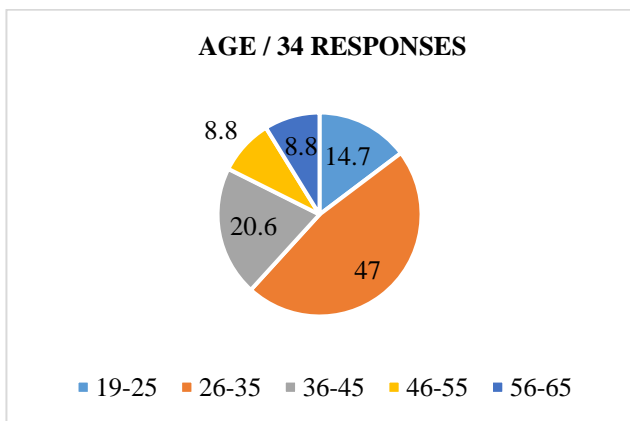


Fig. 21 Responses based on Age

Regarding the marital status of the respondents, Figure 22 indicates that 55,9 % were single, 29.4 % were married, and 14.7 % had other.

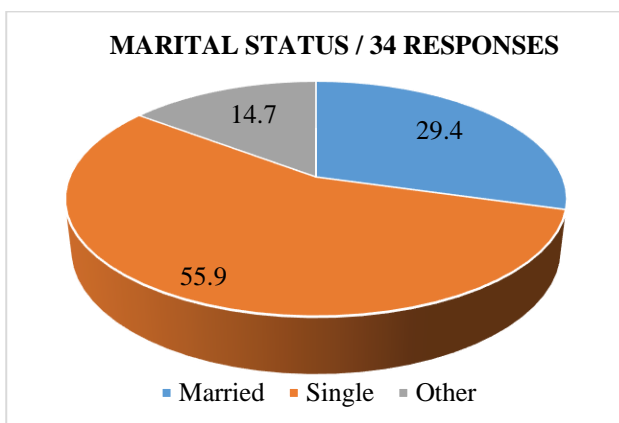


Fig. 22 Responses based on Marital Status

Figure 23 indicates the respondents' Income per month. It was found that 70.6 % of the respondents earn 10001 Euro and up.

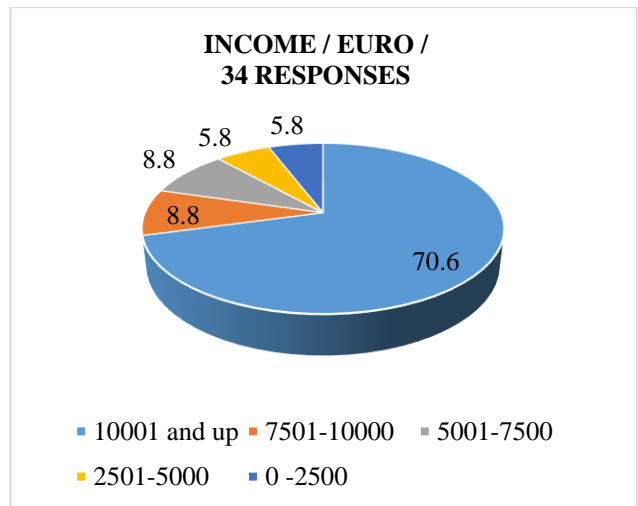


Fig. 23 Responses based on Income

Regarding the educational background of the respondents, Figure 24 indicates that 14.7 % had completed high school, 29.4 % had undergraduate and 47 % had postgraduate degrees, and 8.8 % had a doctorate degree. It shows us that most of the respondents were educated.

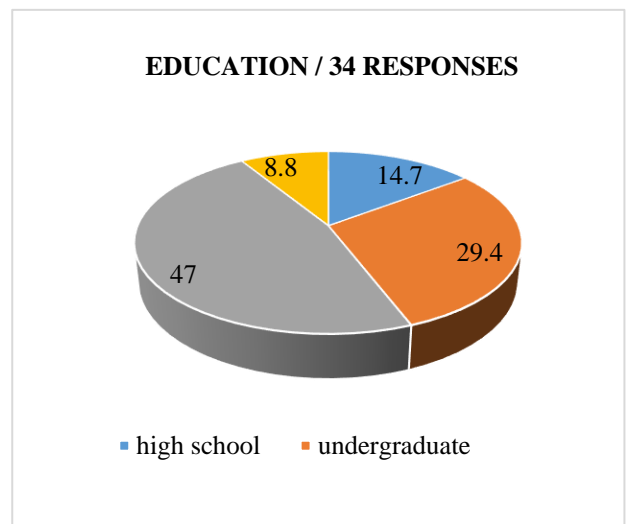


Fig. 24 Responses based on Education

Regarding the Job of the respondents, Figure 25 indicates that 47 % had private sector, 20.6 % had their own business, 5.9 % had manager positions, headteacher positions had retired and had officer and unemployed.

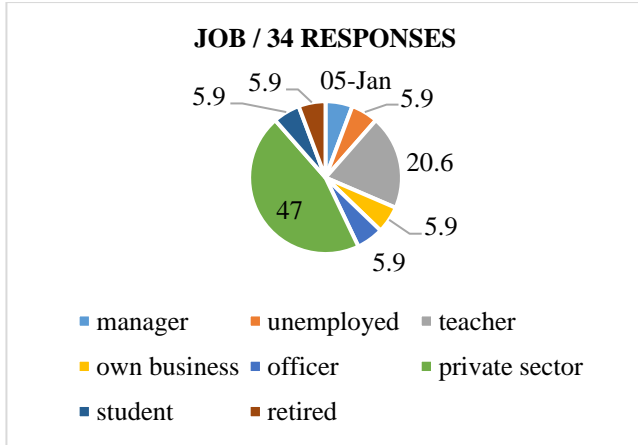


Fig. 25 Responses based on Job

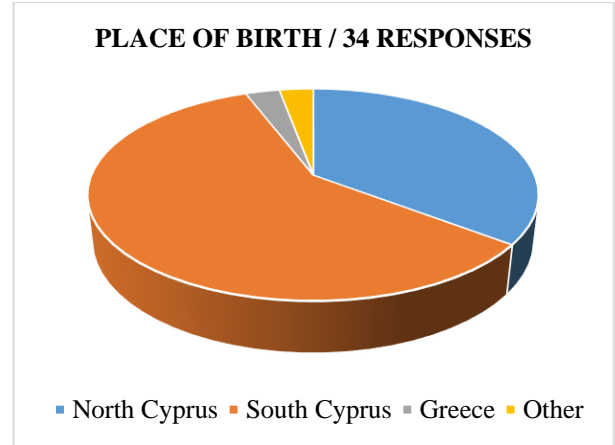


Fig. 26 Responses based on Place of Birth

Regarding the place of birth of the respondents, Figure 26 indicates that 58.8 % are from South Cyprus, 35.3 % from North Cyprus and 2.9% from Greece and others.

Regarding the respondents' children, Figure 27 indicates that 58.9 had children, and 44.1 % had no children.

4.4. Section D: Survey Results for Greek Cypriots

Survey Scale: 1 - Strongly Disagree 2 - Disagree 3 - No Idea 4 - Agree 5 - Strongly Agree

| Questions | # 1's | #2's | #3's | #4's | #5's | n | MEAN | MODE | SEM |
|--|-------|------|------|------|------|----|------|------|-----|
| 1. Greek Cypriot policemen cause difficulties for Turkish Cypriots at border crossings. | 11 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 34 | 2,29 | 3 | 0,2 |
| 2. Turkish Cypriot policemen cause difficulties for Greek Cypriots at border crossings. | 16 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 34 | 2,03 | 1 | 0,2 |
| 3. The use of closed Maras should be given to Greek Cypriots. | 1 | | 4 | 5 | 24 | 34 | 4,50 | 5 | 0,2 |
| 4. Greek Cypriots should not seek natural resources on the Mediterranean coast without the permission of Turkish Cypriots. | 8 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 34 | 2,85 | 2 | 0,3 |
| 5. Internationally, Turkish Cypriots should have the right to represent Cyprus in sports activities. | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 21 | 34 | 4,21 | 5 | 0,2 |
| 6. The guarantor ship of Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom over Cyprus must end. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 23 | 34 | 4,29 | 5 | 0,2 |
| 7. The Turkish Military should withdraw from Cyprus. | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 34 | 4,65 | 5 | 0,1 |
| 8. In a possible treaty, Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots should have equal rights in management. | | 1 | | 4 | 29 | 34 | 4,79 | 5 | 0,1 |
| 9. Residents from Turkey must return to Turkey. | 4 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 13 | 34 | 3,62 | 5 | 0,2 |
| 10. Children of residents from Turkey born in Cyprus have the right to stay and live in Cyprus. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 16 | 34 | 4,09 | 5 | 0,2 |

| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q5 | Q6 | Q7 | Q8 | Q9 | Q10 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| MEAN | 2,29 | 2,03 | 4,50 | 2,85 | 4,21 | 4,29 | 4,65 | 4,79 | 3,62 | 4,09 |
| MODE | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| StDev | 1,1 | 1,2 | 0,9 | 1,6 | 1,2 | 1,2 | 0,8 | 0,6 | 1,4 | 1,1 |
| StErr | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,3 | 0,2 | 0,2 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,2 | 0,2 |

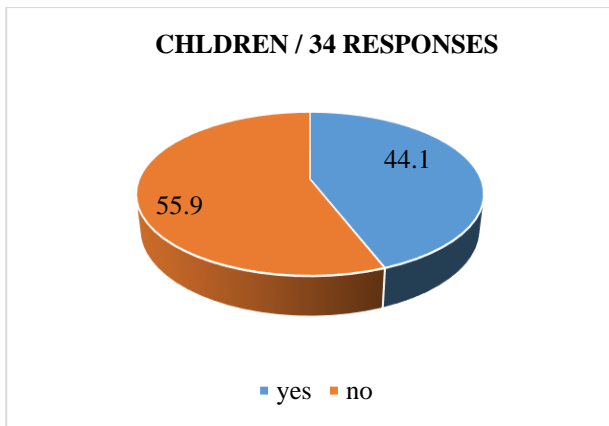


Fig. 27 Responses based on Place of Birth

Regarding the number of respondents' children, Figure 28 shows that 50 % had no children, 38.2 % had one child, and 11.8 % had two children.

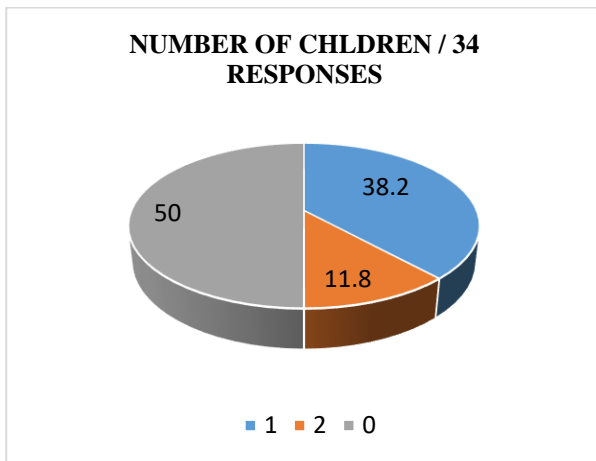


Fig. 28 Responses based on Place of Birth

Responses to the survey (Greek Cypriots): General profile - Question 1:
Q1. the answers were given; 11 people Strongly Disagreed, 6 people Disagreed, 14 people had No Idea, 2 people Agreed, and 1 person Strongly Agreed.

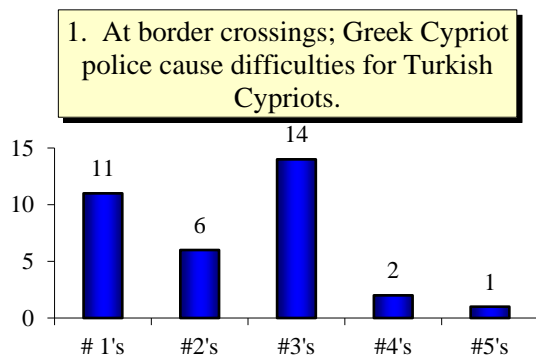


Fig. 29 Summaries of the answers to the first question of the survey

Responses to the survey (Greek Cypriots): General profile - Question 2:

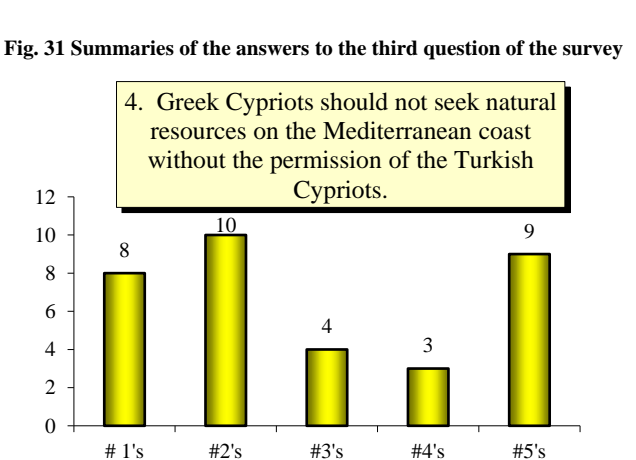
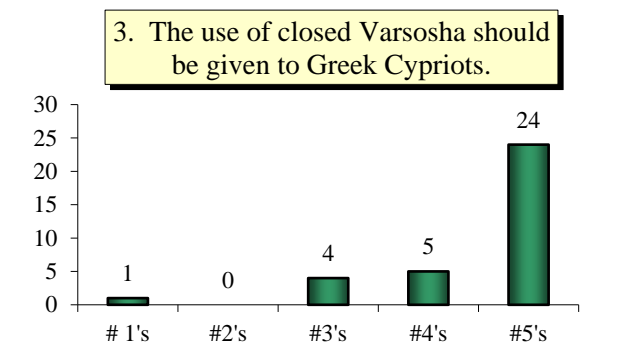
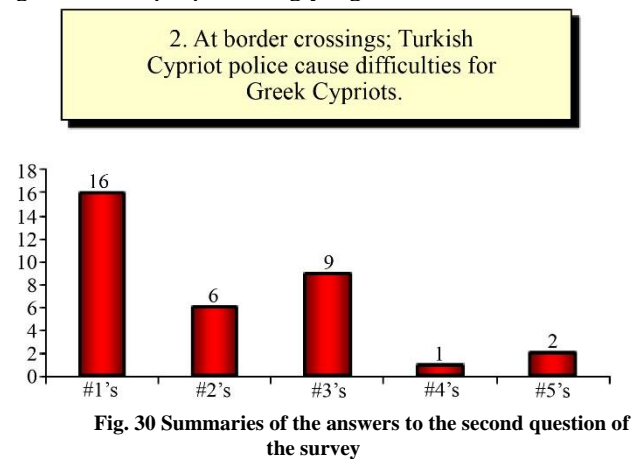
Q2. the answers were given; 16 people Strongly Disagreed, 6 people Disagreed, 9 people had No Idea, 1 person Agreed 2 people Strongly Agreed.

Responses to the survey (Greek Cypriots): General profile - Question 3:

Q3. the answers were given; 1 person Strongly Disagreed, 4 people had No Idea, 5 people Agreed, and 24 people Strongly Agreed.

Responses to the survey (Greek Cypriots): General profile - Question 4:

Q4. the answers were given; 8 people Strongly Disagreed, 10 people Disagreed, 4 people had No Idea, 3 people Agreed, and 9 people Strongly Agreed.



Responses to the survey (Greek Cypriots): General profile
- Question 5:

Q5. the answers were given; 1 person Strongly Disagreed, 3 people Disagreed, 5 people had No Idea, 4 people Agreed, and 21 people Strongly Agreed.

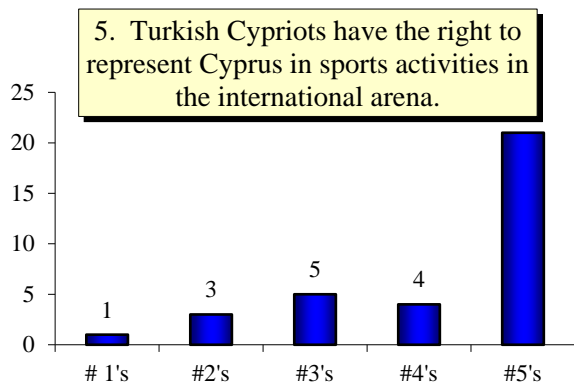


Fig. 33 Summaries of the answers to the fifth question of the survey

Responses to the survey (Greek Cypriots): General profile
- Question 6:

Q6. the answers were given; 2 people Strongly Disagreed, 2 people Disagreed, 3 people had No Idea, 4 people Agreed, and 23 people Strongly Agreed.

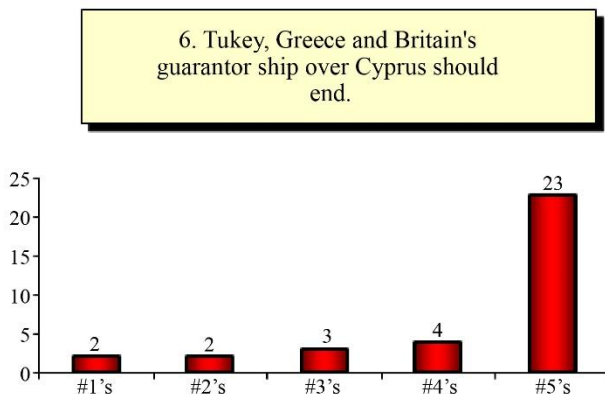


Fig. 34 Summaries of the answers to the sixth question of the survey

Responses to the survey (Greek Cypriots): General profile
- Question 7:

Q7. the answers were given; 1 person Disagreed, 3 people had No Idea, 3 people Agreed, and 27 people Strongly Agreed.

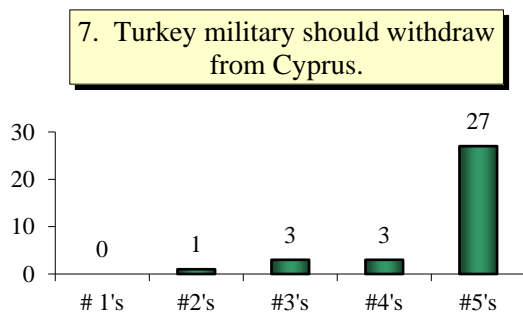


Fig. 35 Summaries of the answers to the seventh question of the survey

Responses to the survey (Greek Cypriots): General profile
- Question 8:

Q8. the answers were given; 1 person Disagreed, 4 people Agreed, and 29 people Strongly Agreed.

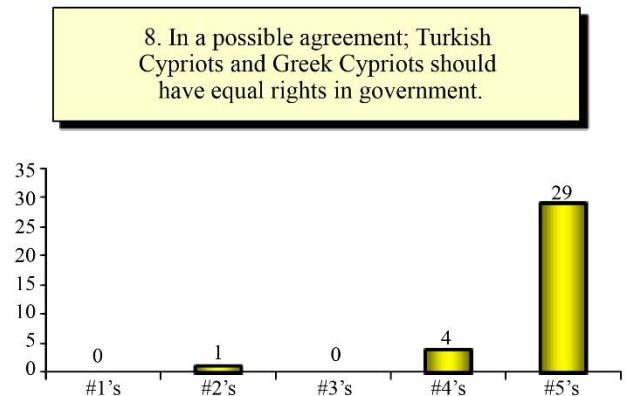


Fig. 36 Summaries of the answers to the eighth question of the survey

Responses to the survey (Greek Cypriots): General profile
- Question 9:

Q9. the answers were given; 4 people Strongly Disagreed, 2 people Disagreed, 10 people had No Idea, 5 people Agreed, and 13 people Strongly Agreed.

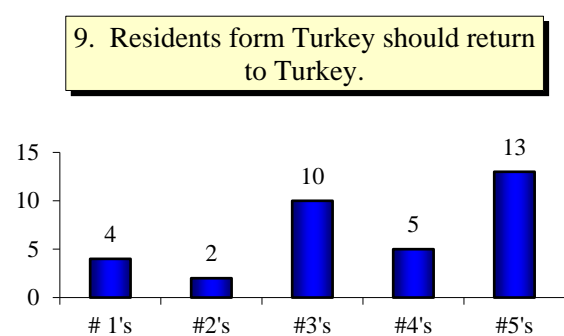


Fig. 37 Summaries of the answers to the ninth question of the survey

Responses to the survey (Greek Cypriots): General profile
- Question 10:

Q10. the answers were given; 1 person Strongly Disagreed, 2 people Disagreed, 6 people had No Idea, 9 people Agree, and 16 people Strongly Agree.

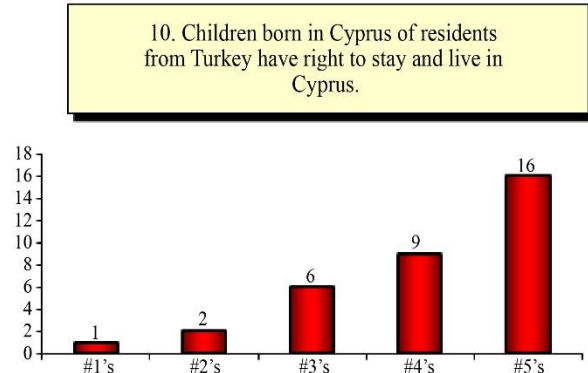


Fig. 38 Summaries of the answers to the tenth question of the survey

4.5. Section E: T-Test

| | Agreement | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Turkish Cypriots | Greek Cypriots |
| | A | A |
| Greek Cypriot policemen cause difficulties for Turkish Cypriots at border crossings. | 1,94 | 2,29 |
| Turkish Cypriot policemen cause difficulties for Greek Cypriots at border crossings. | 1,68 | 2,03 |
| The use of closed Maras should be given to Greek Cypriots. | 2,21 | 4,50 |
| Greek Cypriots should not seek natural resources on the Mediterranean coast without the permission of Turkish Cypriots. | 3,85 | 2,85 |
| Internationally, Turkish Cypriots should have the right to represent Cyprus in sports activities. | 4,56 | 4,21 |
| The guarantorship of Turkey, Greece and the United Kingdom over Cyprus must end. | 3,35 | 4,29 |
| The Turkish Military should withdraw from Cyprus. | 3,21 | 4,65 |
| In a possible treaty, Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots should have equal rights in management. | 4,82 | 4,79 |
| Residents from Turkey must return to Turkey. | 2,35 | 3,62 |
| Children of residents from Turkey born in Cyprus have the right to stay and live in Cyprus. | 4,50 | 4,09 |

4.5.1. Agreement T-Test: Mean of two paired samples

| | Turkish Cypriots | Greek Cypriots |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mean | 3,247058824 | 3,732352941 |
| Variable | 1,356824298 | 0,997202999 |
| Observations | 10 | 10 |
| Pearson Correlation | 0,581346225 | 0,423577023 |
| Assumption Mean Difference | 0 | 0 |
| Df | 9 | 9 |
| T Stat | -1,533419282 | -1,356419282 |
| P (T<=t) one tail | 0,07976971 | 0,17574979 |
| T Critical one-tail | 4,296805663 | 4,011305569 |
| P (T<=t) two tail | 0,15953942 | 0,32451142 |
| T Critical two-tail | 4,780912586 | 4,085251387 |

More than 75% of the Turkish Cypriots who participated in the survey disagreed that the Greek Cypriot police officers caused problems during the crossing to the

South. In comparison, 41% of the Greek Cypriots remained neutral, and 50% did not agree that the Greek Cypriot police officers caused problems for the Turks. More than 75% of the Turkish Cypriots who participated in the survey disagreed that the Greek Cypriot police officers caused issues while crossing the South. In comparison, 41% of the Greek Cypriots remained neutral, and 50% did not agree that the Greek Cypriot police officers caused problems for the Turks. When this result is evaluated mutually, the Turks want the Greeks not to have any issues in their transition to the North, which is closely related to this issue. The same cannot be said for the Greeks.

More than 64% of the Greek Cypriots who participated in the survey disagreed that the Turkish Cypriot police officers caused problems while crossing to the North, while 26.5% said they were neutral. 85% of Turkish Cypriots do not agree that Turkish police officers cause problems for Greek Cypriots. Respondents on both sides believe that Greek Cypriots have no issues crossing the North. Our comment in question 1 is valid for this question.

While 58% of the Turkish Cypriots who participated in the survey are absolutely against the handing over of Varosha to the Greeks, 17% say it is neutral, and 23% say it can be given. 85% of Greeks want the use of Maraş to be given to them. The difference of opinion on Varosha, one of the most challenging issues of the Cyprus Problem, also emerges here. However, the fact that 23% of Turks do not oppose the handing over of Varosha to the Greeks contains profound messages. Considering the neutral part, there is a sharp difference between the Turks about Maraş.

More than 65% of Turkish Cypriots surveyed want to be asked about natural resources, and Greek Cypriots do not make their own decisions on this issue. We can make the same evaluation for the Greeks. 53% of Greek Cypriots think there is no need to obtain permission from Turkish Cypriots to explore natural resources. However, when we look at the remaining rates and evaluate the point of view of the Turks, Turks and Greeks want to act together in the search for natural resources that express common material interests.

While nearly 90% of Turkish Cypriots surveyed find sports embargoes meaningless, more than 70% of Greek Cypriots state that they agree with the Turks. Greek citizens find the sports embargo imposed on Turks, maintained by Greek politics, unnecessary. This view of the Greeks, who claim the Turks' right to do sports, is essential at this point.

While 20% of the Turkish Cypriots participating in the survey favour the continuation of the guarantee, 43% want the warranty to be lifted, and 32% are neutral. On the other hand, Greek Cypriots enjoy 78% of the contract to end. On the issue of guarantors, which is discussed under the heading of security in the Cyprus Problem, nearly half of

the Turks and almost all Greeks think that the guarantee will be abolished and provide that protection. At this point, the thought that the EU membership would render the guarantor unnecessary after a possible solution may have been influential.

While 31% of Turkish Cypriots participating in the survey oppose the departure of Turkish soldiers from the island, 44% want them to leave. Almost all Greek Cypriots want the Turkish soldiers to leave the island. When evaluated with the answers to the 6th question, the Greeks want the Turkish Soldiers, one of the guarantor countries, to leave the island. At the same time, nearly half of the Turks attribute their security to the presence of the Turkish Soldier.

While most Turkish Cypriots participating in the survey want to have equal rights with the Greek Cypriots in a possible agreement, we see that the same rate applies to the Greek Cypriots. Greek Cypriots agree that Turkish Cypriots should have equal rights after a viable solution.

While more than 50% of the Turkish Cypriots who participated in the survey did not approve of the return of the residents, the same percentage of Greek Cypriots responded in the direction of the return of the residents to Turkey.

Almost all Turkish Cypriots surveyed say that children born in Cyprus of residents have the right to live on the island, while close to 74% of Greek Cypriots agree.

5. Conclusion

In the light of the data obtained as a result of this study; Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots, the hosts of the island of Cyprus, who have not lived under the same roof for over 40 years; With the opening of the border gates to mutual crossings on 23 April 2003, we can say that they can live within specific frameworks in a possible agreement (Alasya, Halil Fikret, 1987). Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots have lived on this island for years and have influenced each other in every way (Dodd, Clement, 2002). While creating familiar tastes, they preserved and kept alive the values and traditions of their society. Hummus, tahini (tahini), tzatziki (tzatziki), yoghurt (yoghurt), pastrami (basturma), Gabbar (gabbari), arelli, cikla (pickle), taramas (taramas), talatur (tablature), octopus (octopus), squid (calamari), halloumi (halloumi), magarina bulli, dolma (dolmades), meatballs (keftedes), kologas (kologasi), molohiya, thief's kebab (gleftigo), şamişi, lokma (lokmades) common names show that Cypriot culture still exists one of the examples (Günalp., S., Ö., 2011).

In addition, in another study, Since the Turkish and Greek communities in Cyprus have musical behaviours

towards reconciliation, the contribution of music to the reconciliation between the two communities and how it is used to create a shared identity (Cypriotism) in the island of Cyprus has been discussed. Their songs, entertainment concepts, venues, instrument settings and bi-communal organizations were examined (Albayrak, Umut, 2008). In addition, in another study, Since the Turkish and Greek communities in Cyprus have musical behaviours towards reconciliation, the contribution of music to the reconciliation between the two communities and how it is used to create a shared identity (Cypriotism) in the island of Cyprus has been discussed (Firat, Melek, 2008). Their songs, entertainment understanding, venues, instrument settings and bi-communal organizations were examined (Averof, Georgios, 2005). In addition, in another study, Since the Turkish and Greek communities in Cyprus have musical behaviours towards reconciliation, the contribution of music to the reconciliation between the two communities and how it is used to create a shared identity (Cypriotism) in the island of Cyprus has been discussed. Their songs, entertainment concepts, venues, instrument settings and bi-communal organizations were examined (M.-H. Hsieh and S. Watanabe, 2016). In light of the data of this research, It has been observed that the people in Cyprus have entered into many musical dialogues for reconciliation between the Turkish and Greek communities, and a common musical language or discourse has developed. The most crucial evidence of the use of music as an effective way to come together again and shows the common culture of the two communities on the island are bi-communal organizations and the changes in the direction of reconciliation in the taverns. At the point reached today, the musicians of the two communities coming together in the taverns, making mixed programs with mixed sessions, and forming this process have been analyzed. In addition, before the opening of the border gates that provide communication and crossing between the two communities, the people's participation in standard bi-communal organizations with a request from the grassroots and the changing political understandings and the contributions of these organizations to the process were revealed (Albayrak, Umut, 2008). The city architecture of the Turkish and Greek Cypriot communities, the way the houses are built, the number and location of the rooms, and the fact that they are the same in both communities are the indicators of the shared culture that has been formed (Günalp., S., Ö., 2011). In light of all this information and when we analyze the results of the applied survey, strengthening the communication between the two communities needs to be established beyond the ongoing inter-communal talks for more than 40 years. We see that Turkish and Greek Cypriots can live together with the correct orientation and implementation of bottom-up vertical communication channels.

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