



***Towards an ethical re-conceptualization of citizenship journalism
through the complexity paradigm
Questioning Allan Stuart And Emilian Kavalski Via An Epistemological
Memento***

**نحو إعادة مفهومة أخلاقية لصحافة المواطنة عبر براديغم التعقيد
مسألة "آلان ستوارت" و"إميليان كافالسكي" عبر التذكار المعرفي**

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Abstract:

This scientific paper aims to describe the intellectual conceptualization of citizenship journalism; as a moral practice according to Allan Stuart's thesis, Which is rooted and based on the philosophical background of the citizenship concept itself, as a legal and emotional affiliation between citizens and their state, through their political participation via the participatory media in the public debate about the city issues and the (téléagora) phenomena, away from the circulating technological meaning. As an amateur, casual and unprofessional practice, Allan Stuart's ideas about the practice have been collected and transformed into a cognitive memento we made with him, for approaching the hypotheses based on citizenship media and politics, by *mementing* the Emilian Kavalski's complexity paradigm to understand the multitasking, accelerated and hybrid citizen media paradigm for contextualizing the complexity citizenship journalism.

Keywords:. *Citizenship Journalism ,Complexity Paradigm, Allan Stuart, Emilian Kavalski , Memento*

المخلص:

يروم هذا المقال العلمي إلى توصيف الطرح الفكري لصحافة المواطنة بوصفها ممارسة أخلاقية في أعمال المنظر 'آلان ستوارت' ترسيباً من خلفيتها المفاهيمية المستقاة من معنى المواطنة نفسها، كعلاقة انتماء وجداني وتشاركي، يمكن مقياسه إعلامياً بالانتماء الإعلامي للمواطن في نقاش الشأن السياسي ضمن الأفضلية العمومية، بعيداً عن النظرة التقانية القاصرة على حدود الممارسة في الفعل الهاوي والعارض واللا احترافي، وقد تم جمع أفكار "الان ستوارت" حول الممارسة وتحويلها إلى تذكار معرفي، قمنا به معه لرصد الفرضيات القائمة على علاقة إعلام المواطنة بالسياسة، وتم تجسير طرحه بتذكار آخر مع المنظر إميليان كافالسكي لفهم الظاهرة ضمن براديغم التعقيد بوصفه حاجة إبستمومية لفهم الإعلام متعدد الأنشطة، الإعلام المتسارع والإعلام الهجين. كما سعى المقال إلى إبراز الفرق بين المقابلة العلمية والتذكار المعرفي، على اعتبار أن الأولى تكيمية، والثاني موجه للجانب الكيفي مع الخبراء والمختصين، ومعضد لبناء الفرضيات **الكلمات المفتاحية:** صحافة المواطنة، التعقيد، براديغم التعقيد، آلان ستوارت، إميليان كافالسكي، التذكار المعرفي، الإيتيقا.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This academic paper is inspired by our panoramic dissertation –as Umberto Eco mentioned- (Eco, 2016) whose purpose relates to the etymological and philosophical interpretation of **citizen journalism concept**, to respect the creative and Catalyst meaning (Castells Manuel, Cardoso Gustavo, 2005) of **citizen** concept as it comes in the history of political practice, based mainly on freedom, public space and **democracy**, the later had moved from the representative or traditional dimension to participatory and deliberative democracy; according to J. Habermas' paradigm (Habermas, 1992), by democratizing the right to communication, as an emancipation from the closed media sphere and its authority on broadcasting truth under the name of **professionalism**, i.e. from the restrictions of institutionalization censorship towards the first features of the alternative media philosophy, In a higher sense the *digital emancipation*.

The citizen who belongs to his “street” and “city” cause and issue, under “**the right of city**” as a local citizenship relation (Virilio, 1977), especially since the “concept of citizenship defines a state of interpretative transition according to the geographic regions, which is considered one of the aspects of identity within the citizenship anthropology field” - (2012).

Virilio's concept of **the right of city** actually achieved by conveying the **city truth** by the eyewitness citizen, who participates in the political life through the camera and social media mediatization by blogging, editing, analyzing and disseminating news and information which is can be described “a right of media citizenship”, As a result, the convergence between the city issues and the Internet -public space online- led to the concept of cyber-democracy, i.e. “the New Online Agoras” (**les nouvelles agoras en ligne**) which is created by Pierre lévy in his ideas on **cyber democracy** (Ziegler, 2021). This form of citizen journalist is often called **Hyper-local Deputy Journalists**, who cover local communities or niche topics that considered too small for most traditional news media to bother with. These operations often see their journalism as a mission to improve civic life. (Wall, 2015)

The problematic context

For the cognitive reasons above, “**The citizen**” became the main interdisciplinary question to many researchers in philosophy, sociology, politics and security, including the paradigm of: Fackson Banda, Pierre lévy, Eric George, Manuel Castells, Stuart Allan, Sadok Hammami, Nacereddine layadi, Thouraya Senoussi and others, that discussed the citizen significance politically and legally; and national identity as an initial idea. Based on this perspective, we discuss the dysfunction of the citizen journalism concept which supposed to be kept –according to the negative common sight about it- as an occasional practice limited by the term of “amateur”, “non-professional” or an eyewitness journalist.

The political events (which was known as political change) in the Arab countries in early 2011; are considered as an ideal example for the ideological Employment of the dialectic “citizen/citizenship”, when all channels fed their coverage of countries events from the native citizens' contents by giving them the authority of the “I” subject, as an ethical right to discuss their cities via: I see, I share, I Repot CNN, which

were the links created by channels to receive citizen journalists' contents "to be a part of truth" and strengthening the credibility of each channel, in the light of what names "**digital global citizen** e-citizen" **netizen and glocal citizen** who practices his technical rights to express his opinion in virtual spaces and then in **téléagora spaces** (محمد بن سبيلا، عبد السلام بنعبد العالي، 2006)

In the light of all that we have discussed above within our hermeneutical and critical problematic, we adopt in this scientific paper the concept of "**citizenship journalism**" to highlight the development process of the "citizen journalism" concept as a new type of media practice; linked to the technological freedom, and its transition from the negative sight as an unprofessional or amateur practice, which is known as an opposite reaction and rejection of the multi-tasking journalism, specifically in the first media studies in the Arabic context; the citizenship journalism, in a representative sight is considered as a citizenship practice that can hypothetically bring down the political regimes.

According to the complexity approach (or theory CT), as an expressive intellectual discussion of accelerating and dizzying changes; including those of Geomedia, that are essential in citizenship journalism conceptualization (Heather A. Horst, Daniel Miller , 2012), overlapping with the **Homo Complexus** of Edgar Morin (Edgar Morin, Jean Louis Le Moigne, 1990); the **Homo Connecticus** of Elsa Godart, **Homo Numericus** of Daniel Cohen, this Paradigm also confirms the existence of paths that interact, coincide, and coexist with two apparently opposing directions and cancel each other out, (decentralization vs. centralization), (globalization vs. localization), (integration versus fragmentation), (glocalization) with synchronization (2018), therefore, a set of problematic will arise about the **coexistence** (حمشي، citizenship journalism etymology).

Through the Memento made with Kavalski and Stuart, How did the complexity paradigm contribute to re-conceptualize the model of citizenship journalism in terms of values and ethics? •

- What is the conceptual specificity of Allan Stuart's citizen/ship journalism concept? ☐
- What is the epistemological need to use Kavalski's Complexity in hybrid media phenomena? ☐
- Is there an epistemological relation between citizenship journalism and securitization of citizenship, mainly in the neurotic societies? ☐
- For which scientific purposes the cognitive memento technique is used? ☐

The paper chapters:

- The Conceptualization of Citizen Journalism. .1
- Complexity from Approach to Paradigm. .2
- Highlighting the Biography of Kavalski Emilian and Stuart Allan .3
- The Intellectual Memento Results. .4

Citizenship journalism contextualization .1

In this paper's sub-chapter, we will discuss the conceptual contextualization of *citizen* journalism through the impact of the digital and technological dimension, in

addition to the axiological dimension of citizenship practice, its history and forms, down to neurotic citizenship, as a main concept into Peter Nyers' thesis «*the securitization of citizenship*», Accordingly, some of the intellectual theses of many researchers will be collected to highlight the relationship between citizen journalism and citizenship concept, especially the research interests of Allan Stuart in his dissertations, articles and updated writings regarding the ethics of citizen journalism as a political and civil act.

Outside of the citizen journalism literature, "debates about what constitutes citizenship are a major feature of a significant body of academic literature, Research has challenged idealistic conceptions of citizen behavior in terms of traditional practices of engagement and participation, looking at the variation in both the degree and means by which people practice their citizenship, particularly in relation to new media technologies. Such literature highlights tensions within debates around citizenship, for instance in the distinction between civic and political citizenship, revealing that the concept of the citizen is not an uncontested label to simply be tacked onto journalism" (Campbell, 2014),

In an advanced rethinking, i.e. from citizen media to **Netizen Media**, *the citizenship*, due to its interdisciplinary specificity, as a media legal, ethical, political, sociological, environmental, psychological and even biological concept "neurotic citizenship" in light of the genome wars; the concept is moving historically from **Subject** to citizen by expressing the link of belonging to the homeland state, within the rights and duties system, also the moral contract of citizen obligation, with respect for the cultural specificities, social contexts, religious beliefs and the nature of the political system of the mother state, especially nowadays, where technology led to asymmetric threats or what can be named by **digital citizenship fallacies**, as it became an urgent need to produce and reproduce citizenship awareness through socialization and digital institutions in light of sixth-generation wars, that can be examined by citizenship defense under the Expanded security Paradigm to preserve the citizenship quality in representations ,practices and behaviors within the actual and virtual public spaces.

In recent years there has been a surge in scholarly literature concerning online journalism and social media; "many of these researches focus on the renewed relationship between professional journalists and their audiences, where scholars conceptualized it in various ways; not only as citizen journalism or the industry-preferred "user-generated content", but also as "citizen witnessing"" (Ann Luce, and others, 2016, p. 02)

Therefore, the axiological term critically interrogates theories of citizenship presented in citizen journalism literature; "it begins with a brief summary of the journalism-centered debates around citizen journalism before moving on to identify and explore two main problems of citizenship in citizen journalism. First, it considers the problem of identifying and locating the citizen journalist as a citizen, through a consideration of some illustrative examples of well-known citizen journalism cases. Second, it explores theoretical approaches to understanding citizenship apparent in the citizen journalism literature, which tends to position citizen journalism as **either for citizenship or as citizenship**" (Campbell, 2014).

The rooting of the citizen journalism phenomenon began from a technical approach, according to what was provided by the technological development, furthermore, the power of the Internet and its influence on citizen journalism development, which cannot be denied. In other words, without the Internet, citizen journalism would not exist as we know it today. "Indeed, any individual in possession of a smartphone, computer or tablet, with access to the Internet and social media platforms may post their opinions, information and news stories online; in other words, what used to be costly, effort and time-consuming decades ago is nowadays publicly accessible as anyone can turn their phone on, and go live on Facebook (FB), Twitter, Instagram, etc". (Skouri, 2022). So, the importance of online media characteristics is emphasized, these characteristics are:

- Attenuation of domination of institutionalized news sources; ☐
- The ability to collect and publish content through various channels and ☐
forms, interactivity and participation;
- The possibility of anybody publishing content, user linkages; ☐
- The possibility of creating a discussion (Licitar, 2018). ☐

The term "citizen journalism" has been used to portray accounts and images of newsworthy events created by persons outside news organizations. J.Rosen defines citizen journalists as the people formerly known as the audience, those who were on the receiving end of a media system that ran one way, via interactivity process, they gained the status of the writing readers, the formerly atomized listeners who with modest effort, can connect with each other and gain the means to speak to the world, as it were. (: Hatikanganwi Mapudzi & Oluyinka Osunkunle, 2017)

The thesis of citizen journalism death was discussed during the decline of scientific interest on its presence as a technological act, while it is spreading again and deeply as a moral and ethical concept; because of its relationship with the classical media, empirical works on citizen journalism skyrocketed globally, due to the widespread use of the Internet and digital devices, particularly from the early 2000s to around 2012, just after the 'Arab Spring' protests in the Middle East and North Africa. Since then, research on citizen journalism in the Global South has maintained a noticeable presence even though it has apparently nosedived elsewhere (Bruce Mutsvairo, Susana Salgado, 2020) But making links available across famous media platforms to citizen journalists on a daily basis refutes the thesis about her death, Some notable citizen journalism websites of the world include Cable News Network's (CNN) iReport that was launched in 2006, Al-Jazeera's Sharek Portal (which means "share") launched in late 2007, (Ana Ara) which means (I see) in the Saudi Arabian channel Al-Arabia, Germany's myHeimat.de, launched in 2005, MeriNews, MyNews, Cplash, Cj.IBNLive, INewsIndia...which have been structured as an aggregated hyperlocal news sites as I revolution in Bahrain (Noor, 2017).

The above definition highlights "how the public has assumed an active role in the news production and dissemination process, to add more on this, we could argue that citizen journalism has endeavored to re-empower previously inactive audiences, and in doing so, has afforded them a more critical role in the community discussion by turning some passive readers into news creators while the professional journalist has been turned into a "shepherd" in the process" (: Hatikanganwi Mapudzi & Oluyinka Osunkunle, 2017). Therefore, citizen journalism is a concept in media that

refers to “journalistic activities of ordinary people, it means citizens themselves report the issues confronting them. Citizen journalism has enabled people to raise their voice on what they feel need attention. These people are, thus, termed as citizen journalists” (Noor, 2017)

Our scientific interest was stimulated to all the scientific and intellectual dissertations produced by Allan Stuart, especially his updated definitions which is interested of citizenship journalism since its inception, mainly his inter-paradigmatic thinking on this journalism form with a new variables and phenomena that were manifested in his titles, for example, the relationship of citizenship journalism with Manuel Castells’ thoughts.

“That is to say, there appears to be a growing awareness what counts as journalism is being decisively reconfigured across an emergent communication field supported by digital platforms. Manuel Castells describes this phenomenon as the rise of ‘mass self-communication’, now rapidly evolving in these new media spaces. “The diffusion of Internet, mobile communication, digital media, and a variety of tools of social software,” he writes, “have prompted the development of horizontal networks of interactive communication that connect local and global in chosen time”, and it is self-generated in content, self-directed in emission, and self-selected in reception by many that communicate with many. (Allan, Citizen Journalism and the Rise of “Mass Self-Communication”:Reporting the London Bombings, 2007)

Hence, before moving on to the second sub-chapter, it should be noted that *citizenship journalism* has multiplied its conceptual field to include new genres that refer to the same practice within citizen media, among them: Democratic media, street journalism, Alternative media, Grassroots media, User generated content, Citizen journalism civic journalism

The axiological background 1.2

“Mona Baker And Bolette B. Blaagaard” presented the territory of citizen media in their common article **"Re-conceptualizing citizen media: a preliminary charting of a complex domain"** within a collective book published under the title of **"Citizen Media and Public Spaces Diverse expressions of citizenship and dissent"**, “as an emerging field of study by offering a critical examination of the main concepts that underpin it: public(s), citizen/citizenship and media. It further explores a range of features that characterize and delimit the concept of citizen media from related terms such as citizen and participatory journalism; alternative, radical and community media; and social and digital media” (Mona Baker, Bolette B. Blaagaard , 2016), from theses philosophical and complex concepts, we titled this second sub-chapter under **the axiological framework** of citizen journalism, Knowing that Allan Stuart was a thoughtful contributor in this book with an article titled by **"Citizen mediations of connectivity Narrowing the ‘Culture of Distance’ in television news"**. *“Citizen journalism is, in other words, “potentially transformative for both civic and newsroom cultures, it is not just contentious in relation to the professional versus amateur debate therefore, but also invites broader conceptual considerations of the term such as the role of citizenship within citizen journalism or what motivates such journalistic practices Furthermore, we*

know more about citizen journalism by some marginalized groups than others. Whilst many of the challenges might be shared such as prejudice, discrimination and social isolation, we cannot assume that they are experienced the same way, nor should we assume the same or similar forms of citizen journalism either emerge or can be applied to different contexts". (Ann Luce, and others, 2016, p. 04)"

This is what refers us to the definition given by Stuart in his book "News Culture", which sees that public or civil journalism is a new form of journalism, which appeared in order to give the opportunity to participate effectively in public life, and if people did not participate in public life, and if The Policies were not effective, the newspapers in this case have somewhat failed in performing their mission (Stuart, News Culture, Issues in cultural and media studies, 2004); in this context, the axiological meaning came to highlight the **citizenship media** "that encompasses content and practices, values and narratives, the collective and the individual, the local and the global, the concrete and the virtual, that acknowledges the complex dynamic of appropriation and reverse appropriation within which all citizen media initiatives operate" (Mona Baker, Bolette B. Blaagaard , 2016).

Drawing on a wide range of relevant work, Allan shrewdly rethinks the idea of the "citizen journalist" by examining the "journalist as citizen" as well as the "citizen as accidental journalist". Stuart's intelligent analysis of both classic and bang-up-to-date examples makes this a key contribution to understanding how journalism should best develop." (Stuart, Citizen Witnessing: Revisioning Journalism in Times of Crisis, 2022). In fact, the difference is manifested practically between the citizen and the amateur in citizenship journalism through **securitization**, therefore, we tried in this moral and ethical conception of citizen journalism, to transfer it from the amateur to the citizens, by combining the securitization of citizenship, the securitization of news, and the securitization of opinion.

This claim to journalistic authenticity "has prompted major news institutions to appropriate citizen voice in their own renewed vision of journalism as a collaborative project; but it was driven by techno-commercial as well as professional interests, the rise of convergent journalism is nonetheless primarily invested in an ethico-political discourse, it is 'giving voice' to the public. because these convergent platforms – of the BBC, CNN or Al Jazeera– ultimately mediate citizen voice in the context of mainstream broadcasting and thus enable this voice to become global, to participate, that is, in the 'global network structure and enter the battle over the minds by intervening in the global communication process'" (Chouliaraki, 2016)

This is what can be called the **securitization of news**, in which the citizen believes that he is interacting with the news channels regarding the issues of his country/state, but the channels, in another context, acquire the image of legitimacy for viewing by re-institutionalizing these contents in the name of interaction. This is Peter Nyers' "Securitization of Citizenship".

Indeed, Securitization of Citizenship investigates "how the fate of citizenship is now caught up in a dramatic and dangerous process of securitizing political communities. In the nervous state of affairs of the post-9/11 period, technologies of surveillance and control are rapidly proliferating, creating severe constraints for the enactment of citizenship practices. While citizenship has always faced the problem of exclusiveness, the contemporary relationship between security, territory, and population is being transformed in ways that are creating new dynamics of exclusion for citizens,

non-citizens, and quasi-citizens alike. The deterritorialization of citizenship is blamed for the diminishment of affective ties to the nation-state. The 'thick' loyalties of state citizenship have been replaced by a proliferation of 'thin' affinities, such as 'world citizen', 'netizen', the nomadic subject, and the like" (Nyers, 2009)

If this 'spontaneous demand' for native citizens to a part of **"story"** came from the moral brand or emblem **"every citizen is a journalist"** (Tremayne, 2007), which is adopted from all TV channels to re-legitimize their media coverage, when **truth** were controlled by alternative media and virtual public spaces.

This call for the expansion of corporate media and "their need to re-legitimize journalism; in the face of a declining consumption of news contributed the rise of citizen voice, which, in this context, a 'demotic' rather than a 'democratic' turn in convergent journalism, in that trading professional validity for personal authenticity prioritizes the immediacy of experience over fact-checking and expert analysis. Whilst claiming to reflect a new plurality of information and opinion" (Chouliaraki, 2016). Here is the need for an ethical return to **slow** journalism paradigm –against turbo and speed-media- that based on "expert journalism or Expert press" according to Nacer (2007). **لعياضي، Ayadi** (

In practice, Slow Journalism is usually "about longer stories on the side-lines of breaking news, often made by using literary principles of narrative structuring and multi-layering. We return to the values we all want from journalism context, analysis and expert opinion. There are several other basic principles that are mentioned as characteristic for Slow Journalism, such as transparency and co-operation" (Nico Drok & Liesbeth Hermans , 2015)

Back to the axiological dimension, "Communitarian forms of democratization would emphasize the potential of journalism to build a sense of 'community' among citizens. Here, the logic is that such a form of journalistic communication would seek to privilege a deeper, more participatory form of democracy in which communities influence the news-media agenda. This would become a direct challenge to both the state and commercial media; as an aspect of plurality and mainly institutional citizen journalism" (Banda, 2010)

Stuart Allan reminds us "'war zones' are also people's homes"; he critically documents how mobile and digital tools in the hands of billions around the world have opened up a radicalizing public service of "citizen witnessing" which is a phenomenon that is invigorating journalism and forcing democratic (and not so democratic) institutions to greater accountability and responsibility, this combination of historic contextualization, theoretical analysis, empirical research, and news case studies (citizen and journalist) makes what could have been an impenetrable academic text, a lively, inspiring, and thoughtful read accessible to scholars and students alike." (Stuart, Citizen Witnessing: Revisioning Journalism in Times of Crisis, 2022)

In which convergent journalism recreates the traditional hierarchy of journalism by carefully distinguishing professional contributions from amateur ones; "for instance CNN's IReporting platform, Palmer shows how the citizen's 'unpaid labor simultaneously bolsters the power of the CNN brand" (Chouliaraki, 2016).

From the institutional recognition Stuart shrewdly rethinks the idea of the "citizen journalist" citizen journalists, while having access to the public sphere, "do not have the power of news organizations behind them, nor can they claim the authority of membership in a socially recognized interpretative community (Ann

Luce, and others, 2016, p. 03), Here, the motivations for practicing citizenship journalism are evident in following: Build Reputation; Similar Interests; Understanding; To Inform And Be Informed; To Entertain And Be Entertained; To Create; Social Recognition (بعرزیز, 2014).

Again, the questions of identity are often explored through the prism of professional journalists, rather than those of the participating citizens. Professional journalists have often sought to preserve their status by explicating how their work differs from that of amateurs, articulating their opposition to or superiority over citizen journalism, for example, either on philosophical or practical grounds (Ann Luce, and others, 2016) User-generated content", meanwhile, as the industry-preferred term for citizen journalism, "represents both an empowerment of citizens and an **interactive illusion**... the paradox being that it is difficult to achieve empowerment within the institutional and organizational logic of mainstream media". (Ann Luce, and others, 2016)

The Complexity paradigm .2

This chapter should start with the following statement:

"To have mastered "method" and "theory" is to have become a self-conscious thinker, a man at work and aware of the assumptions and the implications of whatever he is about. To be mastered by "method" or "theory" is simply to be kept from working, from trying, that is, to find out about something that is going on in the world. Without insight into the way the craft is carried on, the results of study are infirm; without a determination that study shall come to significant results, all method is meaningless pretense". (Gerring, 2012).

2.1 The definition of complexity paradigm PG

The statement mentioned above highlights a research need for the difference between theory and method, approach and paradigm. Here, we notice that complexity "is sometimes considered as a theory, as a paradigm, and as sometimes an approach for some theorists, therefore, complexity theory (CT) is the concept adopted by the literature of international relations studies (IR). so 'Complexity theory' has become an umbrella term for a number of approaches that emerged initially in the natural sciences, CT is 'a simple title for a broad range of non-linear, complex and chaotic systems theories', in which complexity research is provided by the aphorism that 'the whole is greater than the sum of its parts'. Thus, as a result of systemic interactions, alterations occur whose outcomes are wholly unexpected and nearly impossible to predict" (Kavalski E. , The fifth debate and the emergence of complex international relations theory: notes on the application of complexity theory to the study of international life, 2007)

For that reason James N. Rosenau said "And so he [the student of world politics] embarks on a search for certainty, only to find that it lies in such phrases as "apparently," "presumably," and "it would seem as if." (Kavalski E. , Inside/Outside and Around, Observing the Complexity of Global Life, 2022)

Complexity theory provides an understanding of how systems (such as the telecommunications industry, stock markets, the internet, the economy, and global corporations) grow, adapt, and evolve. It explains how the relationships between members of these systems give rise to collective behavior, The discussion can be simplified by delineating the difference between complicated and complex systems. Complicated requires attention to detail whereas complexity calls for attention to the

behavior of the whole system (Sammut-Bonnici, 2022)

Subsequently, "the propagation of complexity thinking CT concepts and ideas across the IR domain has become one of the most fascinating trends in the discipline. Complex challenges emerging from the interconnectedness between local and transnational realities, between financial markets and population movements, and between pandemics, a looming energy crisis, and climate change have tested IR's ability to address convincingly their turbulent dynamics" (Kavalski E. , Inside/Outside and Around, Observing the Complexity of Global Life, 2022).

Through these definitions, it is clear that the complexity paradigm is suitable for the study and analyze studying of digital media phenomena with its hybridity and acceleration.

About Scientific Memento : 2.2

This qualitative research tool seeks to embody the relationship between the researcher and the specialists, experts and theorists, through dialogue and discussion to find a logical and reasonable explanation for the panoramic problematic. Our memento is included in the framework of exploratory interviews. to identify knowledge in depth, so that the features of questions and assumptions are useful in limiting the problem of expansion and focusing on the phenomenon; That is why the semi-directed research interview is usually associated with to the Memento, which tries to link what the researcher desires from the researcher through key words and specific sentences imposed by organizing the subject (Combessie, 2007).

Here, Foudil Delliou believes that "the academic interview/memento is used to obtain detailed qualitative information, which will later enable the researcher to interpret the envisaged relationships between the variables of the study; Martha Anadón sees it also as **an opportunity** to explore a particular topic rather than restrict responses, as in the case of a closed-ended questionnaire" (2014).

In order to avoid missing out on important research information; As a research camouflage outside the research ethics (Tony Greenfield, Sue Greener, 2016), we focused into our memento on questions directed to each specialist respecting his field, according to the re-conceptualization needs as a mental process that requires different points of view according to the methods of analysis and interpretation (Pierre Paillé, Alex Mucchielli, 2012).

Between Memento And Interview 2.3

In Maurice Angers methodological thinking, the interview is described as "a direct technique for asking questions to individuals in a directed manner (face to face), because the answers formulas are determined in advance, and this allows for quantitative processing in order to discover mathematical signs and make quantitative comparisons." (2004), whereas, Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews CAPI is a "kind of personal interviews in which the researcher uses laptop to analyze its data, (2013), However, "Raymond Quivy and جوزيف دومينيك, kind of SPSS program (Luc Van Campenhoudt believe that the interview is not phased, as it precedes the readings to return again after them, because the reference of **the exploratory interviews** was found to help the research problem form, which is supported by the readings that help identify the cognitive elements related to the initial starting

question, and then, the interviews contribute in discovering aspects that it should be taken into account in order to expand or modify the field of readings investigation, as they are relationally complementary: "*the readings frame the interviews*" which can be likened to a tour in the field before employing more important possibilities (1997) this is memento as a qualitative tool.

3.1.1 Emilian Kavalski Bibliography

First of all, our selection of Stuart Allan's knowledge production on citizenship journalism, and Emilian Kavalski's articles and books on complexity and securitization, was neither random nor a matter of luxury and scientific courtesy, but because they both have a high public visibility for their research identity, with an high indexed citations on a famous websites and platforms (Researchgate/ Routledge/Francis And Taylor..).

The Professor Emilian Kavalski is currently working on the globalization, worlding, decentralization of International Relations theory and practice as a result of the growing prominence of non-Western (especially Asian) international actors and the noticeable impact of global climate change. In particular, he explores the nascent Asian normative orders and the ways in which they confront, compliment, and transform established traditions, norms, and institutions; and the encounter of International Relations with life in the Anthropocene, especially the conceptualization of and engagement with non-human actors. Emilian contends that in both these areas the concept and practices of relationality have important implications for the ways in which global life is approached, explained, and understood. (Centre For International Studies And Development, 2022)

Prior to joining the Jagiellonian University, Emilian has worked at the University of Nottingham Ningbo (China), Australian Catholic University and the Western Sydney University both in Sydney (Australia). Emilian has also held research positions at the Institute for Political Studies, Academia Sinica (Taiwan), Aalborg University (Denmark), the Institute for the International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr Universitat-Bochum (Germany), the Rachel Carson Center (Germany), the Graduate Institute of International Politics, the National Chung Hsing University (Taiwan), Osaka University (Japan), the Research Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences, National Taiwan University (Taiwan), as well as the Andrew Mellon Fellowship position at the American Institute for Indian Studies (New Delhi, India), and the I.W.Killam Postdoctoral position at the Department of Political Science, University of Alberta (Canada). Emilian is also the book series editor for Routledge's 'Rethinking Asia and International Relations' series and the Central and West Asia Regional Editor for the journal Asian Studies Review. (Centre For International Studies And Development, 2022)

3.2.2 Allan Stuart Bibliography

Stuart Allan is Professor of Journalism and Communication in the School of Journalism, Media and Culture (JOMEC) at Cardiff University. He recently completed a 5.5 year term as Head of School, and is currently on research leave; busy -amongst other projects- preparing his recent book. (Allan, Scientific biography, 2022)

Stuart has published widely in journalism, media and cultural studies. He has authored seven books, the most recent of which is *Citizen Witnessing: Revisioning Journalism in Times of Crisis* (Polity Press, 2013), and edited thirteen others,

including The Routledge Companion to News and Journalism (Routledge, 2012; revised edition), Photojournalism and Citizen Journalism: Co-operation, Collaboration and Connectivity (Routledge, 2017), the co-edited The Future of Journalism: Risks, Threats and Opportunities (Routledge, 2018) and, most recently, Journalism, Gender and Power (Routledge, 2019), co-edited with C. Carter and L. Steiner. His research has also appeared in numerous peer-reviewed journal articles and contributions to edited collections, and has been translated into several languages. He is a founding co-editor of the online journal Journalism Education (published by the Association for Journalism Education), and serves on the editorial boards of several international journals, including Journalism: Theory, Practice and Criticism; Digital Journalism; New Media & Society; Media, War & Conflict; Communication, Culture & Critique; Text & Talk; Environmental Communication; Time & Society; Journalism & Communication Monographs; and Global Media and China. (Allan, Scientific biography, 2022)

Some Allan's famous titles:

- Allan, Stuart. 2013. Citizen Witnessing. Cambridge: Polity ☐
- Allan, Stuart, Prasun Sonwalkar, and Cynthia Carter. 2007. "Bearing Witness: Citizen Journalism and Human Rights Issues." *Globalisation, Societies and Education* 5 (3): 373–389. ☐
- Allan, Stuart. 2006. Online News. Maidenhead: Open University Press. ☐
- Allan, Stuart ,New perspectives on citizen journalism March 2019 , *Global Media and China* 4(1):3-12 ☐
- Bolette B. Blaagaard and Stuart Allan, "Citizen mediations of connectivity Narrowing the 'Culture of Distance' in television news", in: Citizen Media and Public Spaces, Diverse expressions of citizenship and dissent, edited by: Mona Baker and Bolette B. Blaagaard , Routledge,USA, 2016. ☐

Methods and Materials: .3

Form N 01: The Memento Sent To Allan Stuart

University of Algiers -3- College of Media and Communication Sciences Department of Media Exploratory memento Guide: This memento comes within the framework of the major insights into the discussion between political science and security studies represented in the events of "War: El-Mazra Storm", media and communication sciences represented in the political mediation of events by employing the contents of the citizen journalist, reflecting the following title: "Citizenship Journalism" Employment in Television Opinion Programs A comparative analytical study on a sample of opinion programs through "Al Jazeera - Al Arabiya - CNN" channels Yemen events - 2015 A dissertation submitted for obtaining a M.A degree in media and communication sciences specialization of cinema, television and TVAC. Prepared by El-D student: the supervising professor Meriem Durbane Prof. Dr. Nouza Kellouche College year 2022	☐ Mr: ALLAN STUART ☐ ACADEMIC DEGREE: ☐ University: ☐ day of response: The topic, framing the conceptual identity of the dialogue media and citizenship journalism ☐ Type of memento : structured memento Dear Sir, As you are interested in citizen media, while the background of your in-depth research on citizen journalism and internet media turns into a scientific heritage that represents a foundational paradigm to my dissertation... I hope that you answer the questions of this memento - First of all, Citizen media literature describes the media practice of citizens with many semantic differences, including the citizenship crises binary, since, citizenship journalism is considered as an professional/ amateur practice. On the other hand, citizenship journalism is considered to be a human rights practice, because of its association with the participatory culture and civic philosophy. - Do you think that the concept of citizen journalism is different from citizenship journalism concept? - Today, many news channels adopt a vague media form, with ambiguous identity, that mixes dialogue programs with news programs, regarding opinion interviews.	1- "How can you explain the overlapping scene between opinion and news, which is adopted in "opinion dialogue programs" or "News Programs"?" 2- "Where can it be classified?" In the absence of a clear concept or form for this type of programs, can the identity of the news-opinion relationship be identified by the name of the news dialogue programs? Today theorists of time, especially Hermann Kahn, the philosopher of the acceleration paradigm, and Paul Virilio, the philosopher of speed paradigm, in which they present a thesis that we are in an age that needs the authority of acceleration and speed. Do you think that speed would spoil the ethics of opinion and dialogue because it violates the time of argument and proof?
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Q. Do you think that the concept of citizen journalism is different from citizenship journalism concept?

A. In answer to your question – yes, I believe your notion of “citizenship journalism” holds potential for helping us to think differently about journalism’s civic commitments.

Given that all journalists are citizens, I would suggest it is important they recognize these civic commitments in their work. Not all journalists would agree with me, however. Some might say that they have no particular responsibility to society, but rather are simply employees who produce news in accordance to their news organization’s (in the original response memento written with S letter organization) particular requirements.

All too often news organizations treat their publics (viewers, listeners, readers) as consumers, rather than as citizens. This needs to change, if we are to improve the quality of news reporting.

“For those “ordinary” citizens (“amateurs,” or “non-professionals”) being described as citizen journalists, it is necessary to be clear how and why they are offering an alternative type of reporting. Some of them may wish to self-identify as citizen journalists, but many will not do so. Instead, they may emphasize their desire to share what they have documented (which is different from reporting) with friends and family via social media platforms, rather than bearing any journalistic responsibility for accuracy or fairness.

What counts as “journalism” is a matter of debate, one with significant implications for public trust in news organizations. I would argue journalism needs to be focused on facts, that is, the honest gathering and scrupulous interpretation of evidence in a manner that is fair, responsible and accountable”. In other words, all journalism should be “citizenship journalism.” (Stuart, framing the conceptual identity of the dialogue media and citizenship journalism, 2022)

Form N02: The Memento Sent To Emilian Kavalski

Mr. EMILIAN KAVALSKI

ACADEMIC DEGREE : PhD

University:

day of response :

The topic: the systematic rooting of securitization (I'm not sure that I understand what is the meaning of this expression), complexity and political identity

Type of memento /unstructured memento

Dear Sir:

As you are interested in the epistemology of security phenomena, especially the paradigm of complexity and securitization, I hope that you answer the questions of this memento

- First of all, theorists who believe in closed disciplines argue for the necessity of preserving the cognitive boundaries of disciplines, respecting the identity of the field, while those interested in the pluridisciplinary project call for the importance of openness of knowledge in service of the paradigmatic coexistence project.

- 1- Living in this complex and accelerated age -according to Harmut Rosa- is it sufficient for a PhD researcher in his dissertation to justify the panoramic problematic and issues from the perspective of complexity as an explanatory approach?

No. I would not agree with such assessment. The complexity perspective/framework just like any other analytical framework provides

Again, I am not sure that I would agree with such characterization. Indeed, the securitization approach overlaps with those other analytical perspectives (or rather deploys elements from some of them), but it does not mean that it is identical with them.

- 2- Do you think that Securitization is the approval approach for its methodological flexibility in content analysis studies as an empirical / quantitative technique; instead of discourse analysis studies "as a qualitative approach"?

I'm afraid that the meaning of this statement is not clear and I do not understand what is the question. Securitization Theory is not an "approach" and it has very little to do with "approval".

- 3- As an expert in security studies, could "securitization approach" be used to monitor the manifestations of the political identity of media channels?

Well, that would be an interesting exercise. Securitization Theory has been developed in the context of identifying the ways in which certain things are designated as existential threats. In the process of such designation, securitization tends to deploy us-and-them discourses. As such it can help indicate the identities of states and what they stand for. Media channels – be they private or national – are part of such processes of securitization by identifying the threats and articulating the identity of the state (in contrast to that of the state). In this respect, media channels are usually not necessarily revealing any particular political (or other) identity, but rather championing a particular story about the identity of the state. In this respect, one needs to articulate clearly what is the meaning of the concept of "political identity" in the context of a media channel (which more often than not is interested in its ratings and securing a larger share of the audience).....

- 4- If yes, which is the most effective way to approach the manifestations of monitoring? As I said, I am not sure that this would be possible and, if it were to be possible, I doubt that the securitization theory would be the best analytical framework to undertake such investigation.

- a. Interpretative metacritique
- b. Inductive indicator
- c. Introductory knowledge

- Nowadays, news channels rely on Hashtag in order to link satellite channels to their digital platforms to create a virtual public space for comments, in order to dedicate the citizenship journalism principle and trend

For scientific integrity, concerned the scientific memento which sent to Emilian Kavalski, it contained of seven major questions and ten sub-questions, as it shown, However, due to considerations related to the dissertation specificity with its depth analysis that expanded on its chapters and its detailed hypotheses, we will analyze two only questions that intersect with our proposed problematic, these responses associated also with the Allan Stuart's paradigm that we adopt.

Q. First of all, theorists who believe in closed disciplines argue for the necessity of preserving the cognitive boundaries of disciplines, respecting the identity of the field, while those interested in the pluri/interdisciplinary project call for the importance of openness of knowledge in service of the paradigmatic coexistence project. As an expert in security studies, could "securitization approach", be used to monitor the manifestations of the political identity of media channels?

A. "Well, that would be an interesting exercise. Securitization Theory has been developed in the context of identifying the ways in which certain things are designated as existential threats. In the process of such designation, securitization tends to deploy us-and-them discourses. As such it can help indicate the identities of states and what they stand for. Media channels – be they private or national – are part of such processes of securitization by identifying the threats and articulating the identity of the state (in contrast to that of the state). In this respect, media channels are usually not necessarily revealing any particular political (or other) identity, but rather championing a particular story about the identity of the state. In this respect, one needs to articulate clearly what is the meaning of the concept of "political identity" in the context of a media channel (which more often than not is interested in its ratings and securing a larger share of the audience).....". (Kavalski E. , 2022).

Q. Do you think that hashtags are a factor in the political acceleration of wars?

A. "No, social media is only one factor of many – it mostly a way of mobilizing support for a particular interpretation of political reality. Acceleration of wars requires material capabilities and political actors willing to engage in large scale political violence, a history of trauma and grievance, asymmetric inequalities, etc." (Kavalski E. , 2022)

It comes a book entitled Securitizations of Citizenship by Peter Nyers: "Securing something therefore violates the very thing which security claims to have preserved as it is. Securing an object is only possible on the condition that the integrity of the original thing is destroyed.. The deterritorialization of citizenship is blamed for the diminishment of affective ties to the nation-state. The 'thick' loyalties of state

citizenship have been replaced by a proliferation of 'thin' affinities, such as 'world citizen', 'netizen'." , the nomadic subject, and the like ... political space is mutating in ways that the traditional distinctions between state and society, domestic and international, citizen and alien can no longer do justice."

Q. From the two ideas above.. and in the context of in-depth readings of securitization, that includes even “the securitization of silence” concept, our study is concerned with the relationship between the opinion securitization, and securitization of citizenship, by describing that the latter transformed from loyalty to borders to loyalty to humanitarian issues, which media tries to transmit it emotionally and humanely. What is your interpretation of the securitization of citizenship?

A. Again, I am not sure what you are asking here .Nyers uses two concepts in the quotes above – securitization and deterritorialization. The quotes above offer a very loose and problematic understanding of both terms. Securitization of citizenship primarily relates to the treatment of minorities and migrants. In other words, minorities who threaten the coherence of national identity and migrants who are perceived as threats to the integrity of the nation demand the protection of citizenship rights. In this respect, minority groups in many countries are treated as second-class citizens and migrants are not given citizenship rights.” (Kavalski E. , 2022).

Results and discussion: .4

In fact, the cognitive memento technique gave us a scientific preference for thinking out loud about the previous studies from which we started in our dissertation, to build epistemologically the citizenship journalism phenomenon through problematic and hypotheses.

Therefore, adopting the approach logic by “**mementing**” experts and specialists would confirm some hypotheses, especially if this approach *empirically* agreed with statistical techniques, such as content analysis (the contemporary one) (Krippendorff, 2004) and the questionnaire results, which confirmed our hypothesis about the **citizenship journalism hermeneutics** that was securitized through TV political programs and news i.e. the securitization of opinion.

Conclusion: .5

In conclusion, the cognitive memento is considered as one of the most important and serious techniques in eliciting and extrapolating accelerating phenomena, by thinking out loud with experts and theorists, especially the interdisciplinary phenomena or panoramic researches.

In our article, inspired by our dissertation, the cognitive memento sought to highlight the philosophical approach on which the new scientific discussion about media is based on, by moving from the traditional “uni-media” model to the participatory “we are/ I the media” model, including **citizenship journalism** as a form of “**citizenship media morphology**”, this practice has moved from a technical description to an ethical and value practice, within the complexity paradigm, which

depends on the participation of citizens in the political debate, the traditional media outputs criticism, **even** if these **netizens** contents are securitized -the securitization of news, opinion and citizenship- by Specialized TV news channels.

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