

**News Violence Through Images of Wars:
An Analytical Study on a Sample of Images Included
in the News Bulletins of Al-Shorouk News Channel from January 1 to March 31, 2023**

العنف الإخباري من خلال صور الحروب:

دراسة تحليلية على عينة من الصور المدرجة في النشرات الإخبارية عبر قناة الشروق الإخبارية من 1 جانفي إلى 31 مارس 2023

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Abstract;

The current study aimed at trying to identify and approach violence through news bulletins, which is now infiltrating the value systems within the societal reference, thus becoming a behavior with diverse appearances and multiple reflections, through analyzing the images included in the news bulletins on the Algerian private satellite channel, Al-Shorouk News, the study sample, which is considered an implicit force that seeks to impose dominance on the recipient by using the mechanisms of attraction, and this is by employing the purposive sample, which included the time period from January 1 to March 31, 2023, and applying the content analysis form. Based on the methodological and analytical study, we reached a number of results, the most important of which are: •Violent images included in newsletters related to wars and regional conflicts. The presence of violent images is imperative in order to add realism to the news content. •Not declaring the source of the images is due to the lack of professionalism in media practice.

Key words: news violence; newsletter; Al Shorouk News.

ملخص المقال:

هدفت الدراسة الحالية إلى مقارنة العنف المشكل عبر النشرات الإخبارية، والذي بات يتسلل إلى الأنساق الإعلامية، ليصبح بذلك سلوكا متنوع المظاهر ومتعدد الانعكاسات، من خلال تحليل الصور المدرجة في النشرات الإخبارية على الشروق الإخبارية (نيوز) الجزائرية، وهذا باستوظيف العينة القصدية، وتطبيق استمارة تحليل المحتوى. وبناء على الدراسة المنهجية والتحليلية توصلنا إلى جملة نتائج من أهمها: الصور العنيفة المدرجة في النشرات الإخبارية ذات علاقة بالحروب والصراعات الإقليمية. وجود الصور العنيفة أمر حتمي وذلك لإضفاء الواقعية على المضمون الإخباري. عدم التصريح بمصدر الصور راجع لعدم الاحترافية في الممارسة الإعلامية
كلمات مفتاحية: عنف إخباري؛ نشرة إخبارية؛ الشروق نيوز.

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Introduction

News bulletins are among the most important television programs that raise issues and carry news and social, economic, cultural and sports topics; Where it bears the interests and needs of the viewer and the recipient according to the importance of events and news, and violence is among the social phenomena that have attracted the attention of researchers, which confirmed that it cannot be studied away from its social and historical contexts; Violence varied and took many forms and used various means to transmit to satellite channels, especially the news ones, as it is one of the most watched and most important programs, as it is characterized by timeliness, immediacy, and analysis of the news, its reflections and the actors in it. Value and cultural systems to become behavior that is dealt with automatically, and this is noticeable at the level of images accompanying the news that seek to impose ideas and beliefs in the form of implicit messages, depending on the mechanisms of movement and colors and their hidden significance at times and the phenomenon at other times as an active force in dominating the other. In addition to persuasive pressure methods for hegemony and directing the other towards a specific content and a specific concept within a cultural, ideological and political framework.

1. Methodological Framework

1.1 problematic:

The means of communication are among the means that have brought about tremendous changes in social relations. It facilitated the process of communication, contributed to the transfer of news and information, corrected some beliefs, and gave an opportunity to the largest possible number of viewers and recipients to form images and perceptions of what is going on around them.

The importance of visual media - television - is due to the technologies used and the characteristics that distinguish it. The most important of which is the use of the image, which attracts the attention of the public through its movement and the colors used in it, and this is what the news satellite channels relied on. And with the existence of media competition between these channels, some of them exceeded their educational and cultural function to go beyond showing off, spectating, and surprising the spectator in the form of excitement and images of violence (Muhammad Shatah, 2006: 68), The contents of many news bulletins carried all the images of devastation, destruction, blood, and symbolic violence in all its manifestations and types, and these values have become a media industry that thrives on excitement, which made many researchers interested in trying to analyze this policy in the presence of fragile societal segments that have a psychological and societal susceptibility and readiness for violence, based on From the foregoing, the research problem is established in the form of a main question: How is news violence manifested through some of the images shown on news bulletins?

It includes a set of questions:

- 1- What are the most important topics of war photos included in news bulletins?
- 2- What are the most important types of news that carry images of news violence?
- 3- What is the source of the violent images that the news bulletins relied on?
- 4- What is the geographical area covered by the violent images attached in the news bulletins?

1.2 study methodology:

This study belongs to the descriptive studies, which rely on several approaches and tools to achieve its objectives, and in the analytical aspect, the content analysis tool was chosen, which is: "a systematic research technique used in the analysis of linguistic and non-linguistic symbols that appear without the inward ones, static and moving ones, their form and content, which form in All of them are constructing an explicit and purposeful content" (Tamar, 2007, p. 12) It is also the oldest and most common research tool that was used in research on the media message, whatever its topics, and the ideas, symbols and meanings it carries, as it is



the source and the basic element of the communication process, and through it The communicator seeks to produce the desired effects (Larse & B. Fali, 2009, p. 92).

The research community was represented in the news bulletin of Al-Shorouk news channel, which was broadcast in the time period

2. Study Terminology

2.1 Violence:

(Violence) is derived from the Latin root (Violanta), which means abuse or rape, and indicates the use of pressure or force in an illegitimate or illegal manner, and this behavior would affect the will of the individual (Badawi, 1986, p. 125).

Violence in language is "a violation of an order and a lack of kindness to it, and it is the opposite of gentleness, and it is said: He abused him in the sense that he was not kind to him, and it is also severity and hardship, and everything that is in kindness is good, so in violence there is something similar to it" (Manzur, 1968, p. 257), as it was defined in the social sciences as: "The use of restraint or force in an illegal or non-conforming manner that affects the will of an individual" (Badawi, 1986, p. 441).

As for idiomatically, "Freud" believes that violence "is called the force that directly attacks the person of others with the intention of controlling them through death, destruction, subjugation, and defeat." As for violence, according to "Peru", it occurs whenever a person or a group of them resorts to means of pressure with the intention of physically forcing others to To take positions they do not want or to do things they would not have done otherwise (Abdo, 2016-2017, p. 25).

As for Pierre Bourdieu, he believes that there is another violence that he called symbolic violence, which takes place mainly through the means of education and indoctrination of knowledge and ideologies, and it is a gentle, imperceptible, and invisible form for its victims (Hamel, 2012, p. 17). It is authoritarian violence due to the ability of the individual who is the source of this violence, represented in the use of expressive or symbolic methods that produce psychological, mental and social results for the person against whom it is directed, and it represents expression in non-verbal ways such as contempt for others or refraining from looking at them (Abdo, 2016-2017, p. 34).

And symbolic violence takes a moral dimension as a result of the social interactions that occur within the community and the extent of its exposure to manifestations of violence, whether through educational or media institutions, through the latter's exploitation of various techniques and mechanisms.

In this study, we will focus on news violence, which are those scenes, images, and behaviors broadcast by news channels in their daily bulletins, which embody a direct or recorded reality, whether the violence is material or symbolic.

2.2 photo:

Image in Lisan Al Arab: The photographer is the one who photographed all the assets and arranged them and gave each of them a special image and a single body that distinguishes it in its diversity and abundance, and in the Latin language it is imago, which means "taking the place of something." perspective (Hamid, 2005, p. 9).

The image is one of the most important pillars and foundations on which visual media work is carried out, which it publishes to perform a set of meanings and messages

3. news programmes and important news selection factors

3.1. The importance of visual channels in transmitting news

With the technological development and the need for individuals to communicate, the importance of visual media has increased, and by taking a closer look at the global research heritage in the field of media,

especially the visual, we find that most of the research and studies emphasized the importance of visual in general, "and satellite television in particular" as a source of news sources, as a result of the dependence of recipients This method is primarily used in receiving news.

3.2. Types of news programmes

There are many types of news programs, the most important of which are (Al-Khulaifi, 2005, pp. 121-123):

- **News Bulletin:** It is the vessel into which the television journalist pours his production, and it is the source from which the viewer draws his information about what is going on around him, whether in his home country or in the world.
- **News Briefs:** Many television and radio stations have worked to create periods of news bulletins characterized by short news broadcasts of no more than minutes, and they may be content with only news headlines for a period not exceeding a minute.
- **News report:** The news report includes the ability to present live conversations and create expressive audio and visual panels through the use of various television channels, and its mission is to interpret what is behind the news.
- **News interview:** It is the interview in which the delegate searches for a short answer consisting of questions related to a specific event. The news interview may be held at the location of the event or may be prepared in advance.
- **News commentary:** It is a direct news talk written by a specialized person to express a specific opinion on a specific issue or event. It is based on opinion with the aim of influencing the public and finding a supportive public opinion. Commentary trends and topics differ according to the type of media system.
- **News analysis:** It is an explanation of the news, presenting facts for it, contrasting it with the news contained in the same topic, and adding information that clarifies and explains it without expressing a specific point of view.
- **News Investigation:** It is a program that investigates the reality of a particular event that is on the scene of public interest, and relies on in-depth dialogue, and aims to provide multiple information and opinions about the event and its importance.
- **Breaking news:** It is news that represents a sudden and dramatic change in the expected course of events with regard to a topic that is at the core of the target audience's interests, as it is considered rich material for news channels, the nature of the event, its news value, and the policy of the media outlet.

3.3. news selection factors

News is the backbone of any television service despite its weak economic return, but this did not lead to a decrease in the interest of officials in these stations in it and the allocation of large budgets for news coverage, and several factors interfere in the process of sifting this material, the most important of which is (Al-Sayed & Al-Sharif, 2005, pp. 42- 57):

Media policy: It is the broader and more comprehensive framework in which the political, economic and cultural environment intervenes in defining it to the same degree that it intervenes in it to determine the nature of the media system itself, and the value system or the social environment plays a role similar to the importance of the economic environment in the interaction of those different environments, which determine what is acceptable and what is not.

Editorial policy: It is the basic direction of the media organization and the way it handles and presents news and media materials.

The personal values of the communicator: This is confirmed by the American School, which indicates that personal values broaden their concept to include the individual's interests and positions on various issues, and his beliefs.

Professional values: They are the set of standards agreed upon by the journalistic community with regard to the practices and traditions of the profession. As professional ethics and codes of honor.

The audience: It means the extent to which the audience influences the process of selecting news, as its interests and needs are at the top of the considerations of the communicator, as he cannot ignore the audience.

News sources: the more powerful or organized the source, the more the goal of containment will be achieved.

News Agencies: They occupy an essential position as producers and distributors of news, and they are trusted by media outlets due to their experience in this field, the availability of technical capabilities and human cadres, and the objectivity they are trying to achieve as much as possible.

News films.

3.4. News values

"Max Weber" believes that the values are: "a set of psychological ratification generated by religious belief and religious practice that gives a directive to the practical behavior that the individual adheres to" (Morsi, 1999, p. 196)

The values are criteria that are controlled by what is desirable and what is desirable. As for the news values, they are those criteria and controls (individual, societal, functional and ideological) through which the importance of the news and its suitability for publication and the policy of the newspaper are determined.

Farouk Abu Zaid summarizes the news values according to the media to three groups as follows (Zaid, 2000, p. 37):

A- **The first group:** These are the elements whose importance is equal in the press and radio, which is the current, interest, large, conflict, expectation and finally importance.

B- **The second group:** These are the elements whose importance in the press news is in particular about the news of other means represented in suspense, competition, strangeness, wit, human interests and excitement.

C- **The third group:** These are the elements that are important to the radio and television news, and they are the element of timing, and it is an important element for choosing broadcasting news.

Among the most important news values: immediate, excitement, current, importance, proximity, fame, conflict ...

4. manifestations of visual violence

The spread of violence greatly led to researchers' interest in its causes and manifestations; And that is through Western studies that warned of the danger of some media materials that contributed to the spread of violence such as dramatic and news materials, and in the Arab world and with media openness and the spread of private satellite channels that produced a large number of news material Those programs, which confirmed that 97% of animated films, which are from a foreigner, contain scenes and ideas of violence, as well as a poll carried out by Al -Jazeera that 48% of the respondents believe that television is the most common media means of terrorist propaganda and therefore it is a source of so -called symbolic violence.

4.1. Violence: its forms and manifestations

Researchers divide violence into two parts, each section contains certain forms of violence (Shtaiwi & Smiley, 2007, pp. 77- 78):

A- **In terms of being a means:** it is divided into:

Physical violence: It is a behavior directed towards the self or others to cause harm and harm to others by using beating or others.

Verbal violence: It is the use of violence in speech with the aim of infringing on the rights of others by harm them through bad words, which usually precedes physical violence.

Semantic or symbolic violence: It is authoritarian violence; Where the person uses expressive or symbolic methods that occur psychological, mental and social results in the person directed against him.

B- **In terms of being a method:** It is divided into:

• **Direct violence:** It is the violence directed at the person with aggressive response.

- **Violence is indirect:** It is the violence addressed to its original subject symbols.

As for news violence, it is one of the most severe types of psychological and cultural dimensions, especially as it embodies material actions that demonstrate a threat, killing or quarrel in the form of pictures and semiotic connotations, throwing their effects on the recipient in a clear contradiction between them and social and religious standards within the Arab environment, and is divided into to (Jabbar, 2015- 2016, pp. 125- 127):

A- **Physical violence:** This apparent across the screen takes many forms; Among them is beating and causing fractures, stabbing or burning ..., and it is in the form of individual violence where the aggressor causes harm to himself such as suicide, or on another person such as chance, tension and fighting, and it may be collective as a reaction against the aspirations and demands that have not been satisfied and be in the form of disobedience and gangs Extremist ...

B- **verbal violence:** It is a verbal verbal response that carries what harms the feelings of another being and expresses it in the form of rejection, threat and criticism directed at the self or others, with the aim of threat, provocation or insulting in inappropriate terms and aggressive actions.

C- **The symbolic violence:** It is a hidden violence manifested in the form of cultural elements, values, perceptions and beliefs.

4.2. Photo authority

There are two types of visual news presentation:

A- **Direct news:** This proposition is characterized by the fact that it formulates the truth of interest to viewers more than formulating the TV imagination, as the direct values are real values, whether he declared it or not declared it, and the process of watching the fall of the American towers is the finest and higher than any television or cinematic work that simulates that process (Laradj, 2008, p. 98).

B- **Registered news** "Barth" spoke about two effects of the photo image; The first effect, which is called Stadium, means rapid psychological attraction towards the image, and the second effect of punctum, which is the tingling or what ascends from the scene in the picture towards the recipient and penetrates it (Nader & Makhael, 2015, p. 49).

4.3. The effects of visual violence

There are several references that displaying pictures of violence in news bulletins may have a negative return on the recipient's psyche and may affect the positions and trends of the recipient, among these references are the following:

1. Raising the severity of the psychological and emotional effects of the individual: Which may lead to violent behavior towards others. The violent behavior of the individual (his response to viewing) depends on the extent of his sense and feeling of frustration, distress and tension.
2. Enhancing the existing behavior within the individual: Where viewing or reading violence works to enhance and strengthen the behavior that is already present at the viewer, because the violent person causes the motives of violence inside - he sees violent, televised behavior as a real experience.
3. Learning and simulation: It is known that one of the ways of learning human being is simulation, from here comes the danger of displaying violence films (khabrishi, 2006).
4. The effect of fear: Where studies have indicated that the high viewing rates of televised violence increases the injury of viewers with sick fear, which leads them to become victims of violence.
5. The effect of aggressive behavior: The way in which the scenes of violence are displayed in the media have their effects on the possibility of the audience members of the behavior of Anfanani and Adouni.
6. The effect of the lack of feeling: The scenes affected a sensual birth and the inability to respond after being exposed to violent scenes, which makes it more acceptable to violence (Jabbar, 2016, p. 166).

The recipient, and after decades of exposure to violence in its entertainment form in the media, "a fiction and a visual" and the saturation of the images and scenes of violence, the scenes of the other form of

violence are accepted by "news violence", especially after the appearance and spread of satellite channels on a large scale by the end of the last decade of the past millennium , Where news satellite channels, especially Arabic, have raced to report the news of everything that is going on in the Arab countries in particular and in the rest of the world in general, this news transmits pictures of practices of realistic violence, and thus the publication of news has become a character of excitement and excitement that prompted the Arab viewer to follow -up - deliberately - The news bulletin that contains many images of real violence that represents the suffering of the Arab people in many countries, these images flow smoothly and a character of suspense to the Arab recipient, which - as we indicated - saturated in one way or another with entertainment violence, this flow draws a major question mark about its effects The potential, most notably the development of a collective feeling of indifference towards the events that are going on around it, and perhaps the most prominent evidence that the images and scenes of violence lead to a kind of indifference to the recipients if they see a presentation of an event that falls in front of them directly.

There is no doubt that the media plays an important role in the process of socialization along with the family, the school and society as a whole, and the basic principle is that the relationship between these institutions is strong with each other for the sake of building a good person. Directing these means for the benefit of citizens is self -evident, but it may sometimes happen in one way or another, which in turn leads to a negative behavior among members of society. For example, what the satellite screens offered with violence in news and other news programs, may seem at first sight that they are education and news programs that do not affect Negatively to members of society. However, many studies and research have shown that viewers interact emotionally with what is presented, but rather try to imitate movements and behaviors what they are watching, and other studies have proven that there is a negative influence of "television" through violence films. In the US state of California, the percentage of adolescents among the perpetrators of murder and violence reached %10, and in 1999 this percentage increased to 19 % thanks to the scenes of American TV of violence, aggression and fighting, whether it was entertaining or news violence (khabrish, 2006).

Al -Bayati also concluded through his study that 55.5% believe that the TV leads to the spread of many negative behaviors that affect the inclinations and trends of individuals and contribute to the expansion of the Consumer Culture circle of haircuts, clothing, accessories, and other negative phenomena such as vice and laziness (Al-Bayati, p. 133).

5. results of the analytical study

5.1. The most important violent photo topics: It was found through the analytical study that about 15% of the forms of violence included in the news bulletins in the Algerian channel, the subject of analysis, are pictures of the military decrees, through which the importance of the army and the exercises that it undertakes in order to achieve its duties as a kind of white propaganda, and this percentage came in conjunction with What the popular movement that Algeria witnessed, in addition to symbolic mock messages in response to the provocations of some neighboring countries, also occupied pictures of stadium violence 2% in light of the spread and spread of this phenomenon, and pictures of thefts and daily events came from killing and kidnapping by 5%, in light of the spread of the crime Inside the Algerian society, the reasons leading to their commission have multiplied, some of them are due to economic problems such as unemployment and the low standard of living of individuals .. And others are caused by psychological and social problems such as feeling marginalization, exclusion and isolation within society or psychological disorders that may push the individual to commit crimes, and images of symbolic violence came 5%.

The images of smuggling, forgery and fraud also came by 3%, and 70% of the images were linked to wars, and thus occupied the largest percentage with the spread of attacks and wars, which became an exciting material for satellite channels, including Al -Shorouk News, especially in the Russian -Russian region and the

Arab region, and the emergence of armed groups that increased the ignition of the vanity The war, with the blessing of governments and major countries due to the benefit and profit that it earns as a weapons market and a breadth in its energy and human resources with the wave of migration it is witnessing, allows it to the labor that it lost with the Corona crisis.



5.2 Distribution of photos for news types: News bulletins ranked first with 70% in terms of violent photos concentrated; This is because of the importance that the news stations attach to this type of media program, in which the news is dealt with in all its details due to the period of time that it occupies, it is the basic media template for satellite channels, its main function is to provide the recipient with important news and information and satisfy their desires with the facts around them. And events, as the main headlines ranked second by 15%, while news and media reports ranked third with 10%, where urgent and accurate news is presented by collecting information supported with live pictures, while direct transmission came in the last rank of 5%, which is the transfer What is adopted by news satellite channels as well as news bulletins to give the event more realism, and these facts are usually linked to the images of sudden raids as it occurred in the attack on the Palestinian and Ukrainian lands, and this percentage is small compared to what the Arab news satellite channels such Media.

5.3 Distributing violent photos in newsletters, according to their source: In the first place, the images were ranked unknown, according to their arrival in newsletters, with a rate of 77%, as the stations did not mention the newsletter, the source of the attached photos, which they were totally relied on in covering the Syrian and Yemeni war, as well 23%, and this refers us to say a deficiency and lack of professionalism with the Algerian Al -Shorouk News Channel, the study sample, as the human cadres and the capabilities available to them were not used for a transparent and independent media practice.

Most of the pictures came carrying blood scenes, killing, and air and wild raids, as evidence of the fierce war that does not differentiate between the military and the civil, as we noticed pictures of the wounded lines in front of hospitals and neighborhood borders that seek to flee from the war areas, in addition to pictures of quarrels and verbal and physical.



5.4 The geographical source of violent images: It was found from the analytical study that the first rank was ranked by the Russian and Ukrainian region by 73%, as the region is witnessing a war between the two countries that started with Russia's invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, through a sudden military crowd, causing damage to the level of civilians and infrastructure such as schools and population buildings,

which left. A great destruction and panic among the Ukrainian people, led to their abandonment of their homes and their escape to neighboring countries or European countries and America, and the Arab region came in second place, especially the Middle East region, by 20%, given the events in this region, especially Syria and Yemen, which witness events and facts that led to the existence Special violent pictures, including images of killing, destruction and distress of citizens, especially children and women, and we also noticed that the events of Palestine occupy an important area of news treatment of the doctrinal and religious dimensions that this issue carries, while the rest of the regions ranked last.

This study coincided with the fueling of war and attacks between countries, whether at the level of the European or Asian continent, which led to the desire of the viewer and his tendency towards exposure to newsletters and knowledge of more information.



5.5 News Values: The news values are one of the tools to help with sensory and emotional participation, and the most important means are a special clarification and interest with the television and colors that distinguish the image and its movement, and the violent images attached to the newsletter of the Algerian Al -Shorouk News channel included the value of the conflict by 50%, and this is because the images were linked to wars both In the Arab region or between Ukraine and Russia, and the social violence that was carried by Al -Shorouk News Newsletters included thefts and killing that suggests the existence of humanitarian crises related to survival, as we touched the value of excitement, importance and vessels, as direct transmission had a role in this with its association with the news of the news that bears the details of the facts.

5.6 The justifications for the presence of violent images in newsletters: Positive justification ranked first in the presence of violent images by 60%; Where the pictures attached to the events came legally, because they are expressing the bloody event, especially given that most of them carried the manifestations of war in the Arab region and therefore their presence was necessary to mobilize support and compassion; The newsletters also escalated the pace of violent images in a way that makes them more important, while the negative justification came in the second place where the pictures came as a virtue and distorted of the news because they did not achieve the desired goal, and expressed the symbolic violence practiced by the image and carried implicit messages.

Conclusion:

The newsletters are dominated by accompanying pictures that add realism to events and give them the desired impact and draw the attention of the recipient more; But it has been deviated from the role assigned to it, sometimes turning into a way to spread violence, which may expose the recipient to the re -embodiment, and imitation of some of these images, as this leads to dullness in feelings and accepts violence within society and all its types and manifestations, so we have to activate the legal tools to monitor News contents at the level of satellite channels and television channels, while emphasizing the need to define the general framework of aggressive behavior and violent images to clarify the viewer, while intensifying civil society efforts in protecting the ethical system through media and sensitization campaigns and awareness days.

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