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Investigating Media Impact on Shaping Public Opinion Towards Terrorism

Case study: post 9/11 attacks

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DEDICATION

*Turning in this thesis is such a momentous time in my life. This would not have
been
possible without the help of many people. I am filled with gratitude as I reflect
on the support I
have received from many wonderful people in my life.*

*To my parents
The dearest persons to my heart. Thank you
for all your encouragement, and above all
Your love.*

*Mom & Dad, I hope this makes you proud. I am who I am because of the
sacrifices you have
Made for our family. Your hard work has never gone unnoticed, but perhaps
unacknowledged.*

*I feel grateful for the
Opportunities you worked hard to afford. Thank you. I love you.*

*To my sisters and brothers
I thank you for your many sacrifices and hugs. I love you*

*I dedicate my work to my family “kelouche” and “belfedhal”
Thank you for your patience and support.*

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*Alhamdulillah for this life, love, and family...**Bika**.*

DEDICATION

In the Name of God the Most Merciful and the Most Compassionate

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all those precious people who supported me along my way and who granted me their guidance and directions

To my parents,

To my mother who has spent nights awake to support me...

To the one who takes care of me endlessly despite everything.

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List of abbreviations

NBC: National Broadcasting Corporation

CBS: Colombia Broadcasting System

FCC: Federal Communications Commission

AU: African Union

UN: The United Nations

SADC: Southern African Development Community

ABC: American Broadcasting Company

ESPN: Entertainment Sports Programming Network

MTV: Music Television

CNN: Cable News Network

GWOT: Global War on Terror

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

WOT: War on Terror

NSC: National Security Council Meetings

AMPPC: American Muslim Political Coordination Council

AMC: The American Muslim Council

CAIR: Council on American - Islamic relations

ISNA: Islamic Society of North America

AMPCC: The American Muslim political coordination council

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General Introduction

General Introduction

Each strife is battled on at least two grounds; battle field and the individuals' minds by media. The times we live in are so threatening and misrepresented in public perception that media is not an undetectable government. However, it is the government that produces choices straightforwardly without fear of contradiction where its extreme objective is the people groups' victory sense of the world and their ability to distinguish truth from lies.

Throughout the American history, media has been considered as the main source of information for both American and the world wide public. Media in its various forms can play an essential role in political conflict situations thus, Radio, television, and newspaper coverage can spur or deter political violence; it can be used as a propaganda tool or simply as a loudspeaker to spread information across a large audience.

The September 11th, 2001 terror violations at the World Trade Center Twin Towers in New York and at the Pentagon near Washington, D.C. were possibly the most dramatic media spectacle in history. The 11th of September spectacle of terror was a global media occasion. Attacking the heart of U.S. Symbolic energy in the World Trade Center within the New York monetary district and the symbol of U.S. Military strength the Pentagon, the terror spectacle took over live international media for days to come, turning into an emblematic occasion in media history, wherein McLuhan's "international village" have become a domain of horror, death, and destruction.

The government control of information during war time is a helping factor to propaganda mainly when media contributes without question. After the 9/11 attacks media was characterized by this bias and helped president George Washington bush to convince the public about his "war on terror" mainly targeting Iraq and Afghanistan.

A plethora of works have been done on media representations of 9/11 and ensuing parts of the media within the "war on terror" in the U.S. media. several books articles and papers were built on both the famous 9/11 event and how media covered this event. We can thank Tomasz Pludowski and his collaborators for amassing a wide extend of thinks about How the World's News Media Responded to 9/11. These "Essays from Around the Globe" give riches of introductions of how the European countries, Asian, Center Eastern, and other parts of the world, spoken to and responded to the September 11th, 2001 fear attacks.

General Introduction

In an Introduction, Editor Tomasz Pludowski described the international, interdisciplinary, comparative, and cross-generational nature of the book that combined journalistic and scholarly analysis, “native-like” studies of the specific media and political cultures, and an accessible style making it useful to media professionals and a general public, as well as academic scholars. Divided into five parts, it covers “European Media,” “Asian Media,” “Arab/Middle- Eastern Media,” “Australian and African Media,” and “North and South American Media.”

Several studies were conducted on shaping the history through media. Among them; Joshua Hill’s article “Shaping history” or “Riding the wave”: President Bush's influence on the public opinion of terrorism, homeland security, & crime. In which he argued that the presidential influence theory over public opinion is used to predict the impact of presidential rhetoric on the public's concern for terrorism, homeland security, and crime as the “most important problems facing the country.” Using OLS time-series regression, the authors find consistent results that President Bush influenced public opinion in relation to terrorism, homeland security and crime, despite the overwhelming events of September 11th and its impact. The article concludes by discussing the president's ability to shape events and how some events shape the presidency as well.

Another article entitled “Framing Islam: An Analysis of U.S. Media Coverage of Terrorism Since 9/11” written by Kimberly A. Powell. Since 9/11 there have been 11 terrorist events on U.S. soil that occurred or were stopped on the planned day of attack. This study of news coverage of those terrorist events revealed a thematic pattern of terrorism coverage in which fear of international terrorism is dominant, particularly as Muslims/Arabs/Islam working together in organized terrorist cells against a “Christian America,” while domestic terrorism is cast as a minor threat that occurs in isolated incidents by troubled individuals.

The reason behind choosing this topic stems from the seminars of American civilization in Laghouat University on the role of U.S. media in shaping world-wide public opinion by introducing the 9/11 event as terror .As a matter of fact, after 9/11 a large scale of media showed a series of images that described the Americans as the “angels “and the enemies as the “devil” .this inspired us to investigate and read more about the real circumstances that changed the image of war and consequently the role of media after 9/11 attacks. Besides, this course motivated us to search deeply in the integration of media in spreading the fear of terrorism, islamophobia, and shaping the public opinion.

General Introduction

This study aims to prove that the U.S. government with the power of media manipulated the American media which resulted in the destruction of the American people from the truth. It also tries to clarify how the miss use of media leads to the wrong shaping of public opinion and the misconception of the word terror when this word becomes valid on any Muslim on earth. As Muslim students, we feel victimised after this event; we were considered as terrorists threatening world peace. This also encouraged us to look for manipulations using propaganda through the use of media to deceive the public opinion.

Therefore, this research paper attempts to answer the following questions , what is the role of media in shaping the globe public opinion and why is the “why “ missed in the American and the globe media sources ?rather the focus was on how the attack happened. Has the meaning behind the word “terrorism” changed since 9/11? During times of war did media conveyed information objectively y or did it shape public opinion? How well have the news media covered 9/11, the war against terrorism? How long have these views been around the attacks on September 11th brought about a change in people’s perceptions of terrorism?

The research strategy and methodology is based on data collected and acquired mainly from primary sources such as addresses, speeches and charts, and some other secondary sources like books, articles from magazines and journals, and reports. All the data collected is analyzed in a detailed way by using two different approaches: descriptive and analytical. In addition the tools that would be used in this research paper include books articles from the wide world web, E-books and YouTube videos.

This present study will be divided into three chapters the first chapter which is entitled “U.S. media coverage of information: General Over View” will first, deal with historical background of U.S. media evolution. Then, it is going to portray the various roles that the U.S. media play in the American society, after that it will spot the light on the position of the U.S. media in the globe and in the American society. It will also talk about the relationship between media war and propaganda, highlight the control of the media's coverage of events, and clarify the real aim behind media and propaganda efficacy in society. later on it will show how the media represented “the story of 9/11” in an attempt to make a clear link to Richard Slotkin ideas in his notable work *The Fatal Environment*, then investigate how the concept behind the word terrorism changed from pre 9/11 to post 9/11 to finally discuss the role of media and the representation of the 9/11 story at home and abroad since 9/11 and the global islamophobia issue.

General Introduction

The second chapter will shed the light on the world trade center attacks briefly providing a general description, how the media response to the attack. Furthermore, we try to investigate the relationship between both media and terrorism. A descriptive analysis made by New York Times magazine is going to be used to illustrate data for analysis, the first one is used by the research database LexisNexis to search for the key terms “terrorism” and “terrorist” within 60 print articles from New York Times magazine pre and post 9/11 attacks, and then we will deal with the immediate reactions from both sides the us government and its population on one hand and Muslim and Arab Americans instant reactions on the other hand and finally we will provide the globe view about the attacks .

The third chapter is devoted to the practical part, which describes the research design and the methodology that carries this research gone through. It attempts to deal with both of tools opted to answer and fulfill the aim of this study, where the sample of master (LMD) English students in Laghouat, Algeria is going to be presented. In addition to that, the proposed hypotheses are going to be tested through collecting. Research instrument (the questionnaire which is an online questionnaire). As an initial section for this chapter, the research will represent the sampling. Then, the students’ questionnaire will be described and its analysis will take place too.

Chapter one:
U.S. Media Coverage of
Information: General
Overview

Chapter one: U.S. media coverage of information: general over view

Introduction:

All along the American history media has been considered as the main source of information to the public both inside and outside the borders of the United States. The media has immense power within the American society and plays a significant role during the wartime events to understand the different roles of media this chapter is going first, to deal with historical background about U.S. media evolution. Then, it is going to portray the various roles that the U.S. media play in the American society starting with the press as a public watchdog that reports on government and development of economy, the development after that is going to spot the light on the position of the U.S. media in the globe and in the American society, then media consolidation. It is also going to talk about the relationship between media war and propaganda, highlight the control of the media's coverage of events, and clarify the real aim behind media and propaganda efficacy in society. later on its going to show the post 9/11 media spectacle and how the media represented “the story of 9/11” in an attempt to make a clear link to Richard Slotkin ideas in his notable work *The Fatal Environment*, then investigate how the concept behind the word terrorism changed from pre 9/11 to post 9/11 leading to the rise of “new terrorism” to finally discuss the role of media and the representation of the 9/11 story and its impact on shaping new concepts for terrorism and islamophobia since 9/11.

1-1The Historical Background of U.S. Media Evolution:

The newspaper changed into a completely critical medium that helped the primary Europeans settle in the United States of America. It helped them obtain data about events back home. Yet, while people advanced their personal subculture; newspapers have become more involved in introducing that lifestyle. In this way, newspapers helped in shaping a sense of national identity through developing an imagined community with common goals and values.

In 1704, THE BOSTON NEWSLETTER turned into the first continually published American Newspaper. By 1735, Governor William Cosby of New York accused John Peter Zenger, publisher of the New York WEEKLY JOURNAL, for publishing articles through the use of sarcasm, innuendo, and allegory to ridicule him. The law of seditious libel held that greater the fact, the more the label, so if the articles have been authentic, they could undermine the governors'authority. Zenger's legal professional, Andrew Hamilton, convinced

Chapter one: U.S. media coverage of information: general over view

the jury to find Zenger not responsible since what he had published about the governor was real. Later, "a brief narrative of the case and trial of John Peter Zenger," written by Hamilton, was posted anonymously in Zenger's paper. It argued that newspapers must be free to criticize the government as long as what they wrote was actual. The article helped shape the political culture that brought about the modern battle and the subsequent adoption of the bill of rights (Milestones, 2003). The later was ratified in 1791 and ensuring freedom of the press within the first amendment, which reads as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting an established order of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." ("First Amendment Rights" American government Online Textbook)

On July 14th, 1798 congress passed the sedition act; in direct violation of the constitution's guarantee of freedom of speech, this act made it illegal every day to criticize the president or authorities, under penalty of a \$2.00 fine and two years in prison. ("sedition act becoming federal law" history, 2009). In 1801, the regulation became set to be invalid, and after Thomas Jefferson was sworn into office, he pardoned every person condemned to it .in 1833; papers like the New York Sun sought commercial success. But, penny press; cheap newspapers, turned into a risk to the main daily newspapers. These papers tackled sensational daily information about the murder and the journey. The 1880's witnessed a sensational reporting that turned to be known as "yellow journalism" (coined in 1890s), the later turned into one of many factors that led to the battle between the united states and Spain In Cuba and the Philippines leading to the acquisition of foreign places territory by the United States in 1896, The NEW YORK TIMES instances were bought by Adolph Ochs. It tried to set out the standards of journalistic integrity.

Radio also became an information medium throughout the 1920s and it became a considerable source of breaking news at some stage in world war two. It helped in encouraging a unified sense of the American lifestyle which was marked through prosperity. At the same time, massive media networking including the national broadcasting corporation (NBC) and the Colombia broadcasting system (CBS) was launched. Paradoxically, the boom in consumerism helped in taking part in the great depression of the 1930s.

In 1934, the communications act was introduced which organized federal regulation of telephone, telegraph, and radio communications. The act created the Federal Communications

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Commission (FCC) to adjust these industries and it is updated periodically to add provisions governing new communications technologies, which include broadcast, cable, and satellite television. By 1963 television became the primary source for news daily Americans. In 1966, the Liberty of Information act became enacted. It was the primary law that gave any American citizen, along with newspaper reporters, the right to access the records of federal organizations. Between 1965 and 1973, the Vietnam conflict became the country's first televised army battle. The media reporting in Vietnam draw attention to half-truths about the conflict and in this way, the reporting challenged the government at some stage in Nixon's presidency in the 1970s, the pentagon papers and Watergate events (1971) took the press to a brand new prominence. Meanwhile, television news improved and 60 MINUTES became the most popular program in America. By 1990, the brand's new emphasis and mixing of media paperwork appeared with the creation of technological alternate like the internet. The later with the new technological innovations had a massive effect on American culture.

1.2 The Power of U.S. Media in the World:

The U.S. media today is often known as the Fourth Estate, an appellation insists that press shares equal stature with the other branches of government made by the Constitution. The press or "Fourth Estate" plays a crucial role as a gatekeeper of U.S. democracy. That role is guaranteed by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1789, specifying that Congress does not enact any laws abridging the freedom of the press.

U.S. media have traveled a long and difficult road since the first newspaper was published in Boston, Massachusetts in 1690. Within 50 years, magazines likewise started appearing in several major American cities. The coming of commercial radio at the beginning of the 20th century ended print's monopoly of the media in America, giving nationwide and, later, global audiences unprecedented access to live audio programs. Television, a much more progressive and powerful medium, entered the scene shortly after World War II. Challenging expectations (Limpitlaw, 2012) of their decline, the other media have diversified to confront television's dominant appeal. Satellite innovation has allowed U.S. TV networks, especially cable networks, to reach overseas audiences anywhere on the globe. Intelligent media, energized by the advance of digital technology and the growing convergence of the computer, telephone, and cable television, represent the principal trend of the end of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century. (The Media in the United States > Introduction - About the USA, 2010)

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1.3 U.S. Media within American Society:

US media affects many aspects of the American's social, political, and economic styles. Consequently, it has a very big role in society. Within American society, the media perform some of the functions that are crucial for the American political system since it reviews the information, serves as a middleman between the authorities and the people, and enables keeping people involved in both society and politics. To attain democracy, the press should conduct several other roles that are tested on next.

Most of the people trust the media because it offers them with facts via reporting the news. And this enables citizens to make educated voting choices so that democracy can be accomplished. The role of the press as "watchdog" of the society makes it the "eyes and ears" of the general public through watching and reporting events of everyday life.

Since the press is a watchdog of society it's far concerned with reporting on the brand new incidents of government which is a difficult mission to fulfill. It consists of reporting on the exclusive activities and programs of the three branches of government: initially, the legislator that has various activities which include passing legislation, important committee work, supervising the operations of the executive branch. Second, the executive who has different responsibilities that involve the control of the government and overseeing the activities of all ministries and government departments. Media right here must be able to report on finance, health, education, and other ministries. Finally, the judiciary that resembles the courts and here the media must be able to communicate judgments and court proceedings. in addition to the reporting on authorities, media must be able to report on international bodies, such as the African Union (AU), the united nations (UN), the southern African development community(SADC)and the commonwealth also on public authorities just like the central bank, the public or independent broadcaster, and on both provincial and local government. (Limpitlaw, 2012).

1.4 Media Consolidation:

Possession of media outlets was regulated additionally so as to form positive that no broadcaster monopolizes the market. The Telecommunications Act was passed in 1966. For the FCC the goal of the law was to ‘let anyone enter any communications Business-to let any

Chapter one: U.S. media coverage of information: general over view

communications business competes in any market against the other.” (telecommunications act 1996, 2011)

When the government has loosened restrictions on media possession, a lot of media outlets constitute the management of an inclination referred to as "media consolidation." The Clear Channel Communications controls several radio stations. Whereas the Gannet, the Hearst, and Knight Rider Corporation own most of America's Newspapers. The Walt Disney Corporation controls American Broadcasting Company (ABC) and Entertainment Sports Programming Network (ESPN) and Viacom owns Columbia Broadcasting System (CBC) and Music Television (MTV). Murdoch's Media Corporation manipulates all of the Fox Channel, additionally, owns numerous magazines, Cable News Network (CNN), and turner television networks. (spark notes editors) The proprietorship of the little number of companies to all the media outlets makes it possible for the appearance of manipulation of news scope.

1.5 Media, Propaganda, and War:

Propaganda is the use of half-truths, lying, suppressing, and distorting the facts. It is a stingy decide to manipulate minds for the interest of a specific person or group with very little or no advantage to the general public. Propaganda is usually used throughout times of war. Some people don't support the concept of war, however, others stand by the government alternative of beginning a conflict once it is necessary for his or her nation, because of these varied reactions towards war, there occur some force that tries to unite the public's opinion and hides their negative reactions to win their support of the war. There are different techniques usually utilized in propaganda together with the use of objective and well-selected stories, half-truths, reinforcing motivations that describe threats on the safety of each the state and also the individual, demonizing the enemy and show him as a harmful and inhuman group, and employing a slender of discourse once judgments regarding the framework don't seem to be discussed. (shah, 2005)

The senator Hiram Johnson in 1917 said: «The first casualty when war comes is truth." (Shah, 2005), Propaganda drowns out the reality of the events leading up to war by combining emotions of hate and morality to provide sturdy propaganda for a cause, and propagandists demonize the enemy by showing the negative image of the opposite to achieve a lot of support from the general public.

Chapter one: U.S. media coverage of information: general over view

In justifying war, many stages, which were set by Ottosen, measure followed by the military to persuade public through the media, together with primarily, the preliminary stage during which the news portrays the enemy as a reason for the increasing concern as a result of, as an example, one-man rule or disorder. Secondary, the justification stage during which armed intervention is urged in huge news third, the implementation stage comes once pooling and censorship provide management of coverage. Finally, the aftermath during that the news agenda is born down. (Shah, 2005)

Award-winning fact-finding journalist, Philip Knightley, points resolutely the intense bother of differentiating between the lies and truths of some stories. The general public trusts the media, however, the latter betrayed that trust, and therefore the normal citizen will not decipher the reality because recently, the press is controlled by the government, as a result of the military because it plans its strategy, it manipulates media strategy of reportage facts so as to avoid the reaction of the general public, like what happened within the 9/11 events and the blood bath of the Afghanistan2001 and gulf war 2003.

1.5. Reasons Behind media and Propaganda Efficacy:

Propaganda works due to numerous reasons, including, first of all, that the public wants to believe the best of themselves they like to consider themselves generally good because propaganda works by creating the dire need to preserve precious values of their mother country's culture such as freedom and justice. Adolph Hitler portrays this clearly:

All propaganda must be so popular and on such an intellectual level, that even

The most stupid of those towards whom it is directed will understand it

Through the clever and constant application of propaganda, people can be made

To see paradise as hell, and also the other way around, to consider the most

Wretched sort of life as paradise. (Shah, 2005)

Chapter one: U.S. media coverage of information: general over view

Second, terrorism and distorting realities in which the U.S. government drew in media because when the nation does battle, the press goes with it. So the news media must choose between limited options but to remain in the side of the U.S. (mirren guterrez, 2004), the third explanation, is the ability to manage media and public relations. Professional public relations firms might be involved to help sell a war. Media management as well can be used to control some political ideologies. Finally, minimizing important discussed thoughts that are departed from the main agendas.

1. 6. Post 9/11 media spectacle:

The 9/11 terror spectacle unfolded in a city that was one of the most media-saturated in the world and that played out a deadly drama live on television. The images of the planes hitting the World Trade Center towers and their collapse was broadcast repeatedly as if repetition were necessary to master a highly traumatic event. The spectacle conveyed the message that the US was vulnerable to terror attacks, that terrorists could create great harm, and that anyone at any time could be subject to a deadly terror attack, even in Fortress America. The suffering, fear, and death that many people endure on a daily basis in violent and insecure situations in other parts of the world were brought home to US citizens. Suddenly, the vulnerability and anxiety suffered by many people throughout the world were also experienced deeply by US citizens, in some cases for the first time. The terror attacks thus had material effects, attempting to harm the US and global economy, and psychic effects, traumatizing a nation with fear. The spectacle of terror was broadcast throughout the global village, with the whole world watching the assault on the US and New York's attempts to cope with the attacks. (Kellner, 2007)

The live television broadcasting brought a "you are there" drama to the September 11 spectacle. The images of the planes striking the World Trade Center, the buildings bursting into flames, individuals jumping out of the window in a desperate attempt to survive the inferno, the collapse of the towers, and subsequent chaos provided unforgettable images that viewers would not soon forget. The drama continued throughout the day with survivors being pulled from the rubble, and the poignant search for individuals still alive and attempts to deal with the attack produced resonant iconic images seared deeply into spectators' memories. Many people who witnessed the event suffered from nightmares and psychological trauma.

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For those who viewed it intensely, the spectacle provided a powerful set of images that would continue to resonate for years to come, much as the footage of the Kennedy assassination, iconic photographs of Vietnam, the 1986 explosion of the space shuttle Challenger, or the death of Princess Diana in the 1990s provided unforgettable imagery and Custer's Last Stand. (Kellner, 2007)

1. 6. 1. Preface to the Media Representations of "the Story of 9-11"

As a critical analysis for the last example we mentioned, the statement removed from the cultural history specialist Richard Slotkin's work *The Fatal Environment*; in this passage, Slotkin is analyzing how the Battle of Little Big Horn was changed by the press of the time into Custer's Last Stand, one of America's most remarkable cultural legends of the Frontier. Where it seems that his hypothesis represents a comparative procedure on the occasions of 2001. According to Slotkin,

The process of transforming history into myth requires a series of creative acts of transmutation and associative linkage. It begins with an initial selection and dramatic ordering of "breaking" events, which change seemingly intractable bits of factual data into the functioning parts of fiction. [...] As the "breaking" events occur they are processed through different sorts of interpretative grids. Some of these have to do with the author's (and audience's) sense of what makes a good - that is, dramatic - tale: so elements that tend to maximize conflict, suspense, irony, and moral resonance may be highlighted at the expense of other no-less-factual elements that do not so palpably serve the tale. Other grids are ideological and have to do with the attribution of meaning and significance to the events. The meanings to which the story is connected arise from a range of sources: the author's own life, the prevalent ideology of the culture, the language of current political controversy. There is also a complex grid of historical contexts: any "breaking" story unfolds in a field that includes many other stories. The process of making a story of the

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facts, and of attaching significance to the story, also involves the making of connections between the given story and the others in its contextual field. Such connections add drama and meaning by making the story appear to resonate throughout the historical moment in which it occurs, and even to make possible a meaningful interpretation of the whole field of facts and events. (Slotkin, 1985, p. 435)

First of all, the introduction of how the "breaking" events of September eleventh, 2001 show up first in newspapers around the country under 24 hours after the assaults happened, helps figure out what transmutations and associations are taking place in the hours when Americans were still in the shock of disbelief and looking for a reasonable interpretation of the mass destruction in New York communicate live by TV stations around the world. These transmutations are visual and verbal - each first page is made out of one or several photographs and a succinct, often one-word, headline. (Andréolle, 2003)

In the 122 front pages, 60 utilize the picture of the tower and the ball of fire provoked by the second plane's impact and explosion; 25 show the principal tower on fire and the second plane seconds before sway; the third most prevailing picture is that of people in the streets of Manhattan, either as hysterical gatherings looking skyward, or escaping before the "killer cloud" of dust and debris that cleared the streets when the towers collapsed. Different papers attempt to achieve a recreation of the chain of events (Slotkin's concept of selection and ordering of breaking events) by putting a series of pictures that lead to the comprehension of the greatest picture and its inscription (Slotkin, 1985, pp. 45-85) . Photos of the Pentagon, for example, show up on 4 front pages, and afterward only as a secondary picture, never as the focal point of interest. There are no photos at the entire accident site of the fourth plane in Pennsylvania even though it had just been established that the plane was part of the same action. (Andréolle, 2003)

The frequency of certain pictorial portrayals shows that the twin towers have been chosen, by the press, as the most significant emblem of all events which occurred that same day. This can be clarified to a limited extent by the fact that the broad media coverage of the

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events as solid symbolism, then the accident on the Pentagon which was not reported by beginner and expert video cameras. And yet, clearly, the breakdown of two 110-story structures that housed the workplaces of America's most impressive financial institutions offers far more promise in terms of symbolic interpretation and meaning. The potential for dramatization is similarly high through intertextual reference to disaster movies. (Andréolle, 2003)

Obviously, the wording of depiction in the headlines rotates around the topic of war (Its war/this implies war/Acts of war) and what might be known as the minor departure from the war theme with the use of "attack" in various structures (Under attack, Attacked!) and "terror" (Terror hits home/Terror strikes). We can see a marvel of "slippage" in the use of "terror" which at times has a place with the domain of the action itself (terror as in terrorist) while at other times it alludes to the result of the attacks, as in the expression "Terrorized" (headline page 101). yet, most definitely, the decision of "war" uncovers the emerging construction of a "dramatic tale", and the chance of arranging the occasions quickly in a bigger relevant field of importance: this can be found in the features "A New Day of Infamy" (headline page 74) and "The Longest Day" (headline page 73) which promptly interface the occasions to World War II, the primary articulation being the terms with which President Franklin Roosevelt portrayed the bombarding of Pearl Harbour in 1944.

Simultaneously, George W. bush immediately held onto the representation of war however moved it to yet a more elevated level of reflection, depicting the events in terms of good (understand America) and evil (all that is not America). Various newspapers quote the word 'evil', either by itself or in Bush's expressions "Our nation saw evil", "evil acts of terror" or his extracting from the Bible when he quoted as saying "the U.S. was walking through the valley of death but still feared no evil." Referring again to Richard Slotkin, who examines how the allegory of war has been used over and over by presidents, for example, Reagan and Bush Sr. to justify acts of war both inside and outside the nation. He sees, in the political employments of this analogy, the traditional myths of savage war to support a strategy wherein different applications of power and violence have a central role. Slotkin additionally points out the dangers of such discourse:

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Once invoked, the war metaphor governs the terms in which we respond to changing circumstances. It spreads to new objects; it creates a narrative tension for which the only emotionally or aesthetically satisfying resolution is literal rather than merely figurative warfare. What begins as demand for symbolic violence ends in actual bloodshed and in the doctrine of 'extraordinary violence': the sanctioning of a cowboy or vigilante-style actions by public officials who defy public law and constitutional principles to 'do what a man gotta do'. (Slotkin, 1985)

The proof that it was clear of this spreading savagery in the wake of 9-11, first in attacks against Arab-Americans (quickly denounced by the press) and in the way where terrorist suspects were captured, accused of treason and moved off to a military detention camp a long way from public scrutiny. Arrangements for the bombing of Afghanistan ruled the media until the actual launching of the attacks one month later. (Andréolle, 2003)

The September 11 terror attacks in New York were claimed to be "the most documented event in history" in a May 2002 HBO film *In Memoriam* which itself provided a collage of images assembled from professional news crews, documentary filmmakers, and amateur videographers and photographers who in some cases risked their lives to document the event. As with other major media spectacles, the September 11 terror spectacle took over TV programming for the next three days without a commercial break as the major television networks focused on the attack and its aftermath.

There followed a media spectacle of the highest order. For several days, US television suspended broadcasting of advertising and TV entertainment and focused solely on the momentous events of September 11. In the following analysis, we want to suggest how the images and discourses of the US television networks framed the 9/11 attacks to whip up war hysteria while failing to provide a coherent account of what happened, why it happened, and what would count as responsible responses. In an analysis of the dominant discourses, frames, and representations that informed the media and public debate in the days following the September 11 attacks, we will show how the mainstream media in the US privileged the "clash of civilizations" model, established a binary dualism between Islamic terrorism and

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civilization, and largely circulated war fever and retaliatory feelings and discourses that called for and supported a form of military intervention. We argue that such one-dimensional militarism could arguably make the current crisis worse, rather than providing solutions to the problem of global terrorism. Thus, while the media in a democracy should critically debate urgent questions facing the nation, in the terror crisis the mainstream US corporate media, especially television, promoted war fever and military solutions to the problem of global terrorism.

On the day of the strikes on the World Trade Center and Pentagon, the networks brought out an array of national security intellectuals, usually ranging from the right to the far right, to explain the horrific events of September 11. The Fox Network presented former UN ambassador and Reagan administration apologist Jeane Kirkpatrick, who rolled out a simplified version of Huntington's (1996) clash of civilizations, arguing that we were at war with Islam and should defend the West.⁶ Kirkpatrick was the most discredited intellectual of her generation, legitimating Reagan administration alliances with unsavory fascists and terrorists as necessary to beat Soviet totalitarianism. Her 1980s propaganda line was premised on a distinction between fascism and communist totalitarianism which argued that alliances with authoritarian or right-wing terrorist organizations or states were defensible since these regimes were open to reform efforts or historically undermined themselves and disappeared. Soviet totalitarianism, by contrast, should be resolutely opposed since a communist regime had never collapsed or been overthrown, and communism was an intractable and dangerous foe that must be fought to the death with any means necessary. Of course, the Soviet Union collapsed in the early 1990s, along with its empire, and although Kirkpatrick was totally discredited she was awarded a professorship at Georgetown and continued to circulate her crackpot views through Fox TV and other right-wing venues.

On the afternoon of September 11, Ariel Sharon, leader of Israel, himself implicated in war crimes in Saba and Shatila in Lebanon in 1982, appeared on television to convey his regret, condolences, and assurance of Israel's support in the war on terror. Sharon called for a coalition against terrorist networks, which would contrast the civilized world with terrorism, representing good versus evil, "humanity" versus "the blood-thirsty," "the free world" against "the forces of darkness," which are trying to destroy "freedom" and our "way of life." (Andréolle, 2003)

1.7. The Shift of the Concept of Terrorism After 9/11 Event:

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There is very little examination accessible today inspecting the development of terrorism in the media and the distinctions in those developments both pre and post-9/11. The media is a prime influence on how we see a wide variety of topics. Various sources guarantee that the media affects how we act even after we are finished watching movies or the news (How Does the Media Influence the Way People Behave? , 2013). We can follow our modern views on terrorism back to things we heard on television news programs, online news articles, and newspapers. What do we picture when we think about terrorism? We can discover the responses to this in the news media, yet the real question is to what extent have these perspectives been around? (Butler)

The manner in which we see terrorism nowadays is typically violent, frequently large-scale events that make national news. Since 9/11, it is difficult to not catch wind of some type of terrorism. The word itself incites a particular response inside many people based on how we have been raised to see terrorism (Hawthorne, 2012). We will, in general, overreact to terrorism by feeling that it causes such a lot of death and destruction when in reality it is actually a war that achieves more demise than terrorism and we should consider it more "as small-scale war" instead (Hawthorne, 2012, p. 1) In the United States, they have a tendency to label acts of violence as terrorist attacks because the government uses it to refer to attacks on their military and foreign military forces within the country (Hawthorne, 2012). So in reality, the expression "terrorism" tends to be overused and classifies any act of aggression against the nation or its allies as an act of terror. What makes terrorism distinct from war though, is fear. If an act incites fear within several people, it is bound to fall under terrorism, and what could prompt us qualifying this as terrorism is embarrassment or humiliation (Hawthorne, 2012). Most people are embarrassed to admit that they are afraid of something, and therefore terrorism can cause us to be angry that we are embarrassed, leading to us wanting to fight against it. Other characteristics of terrorism besides the implementation of fear are that acts must be violent and they must be political in nature or have some kind of political intention behind them (Duyvesteyn, 2004)

The term "Terrorism" itself is difficult to define because it is socially constructed (Jenkins, 2003). The classic expression in political science courses is "one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter" which simply means that terrorism is subjective depending on each person's preferences. It cannot be defined in a simple sentence, but rather it varies from society to society and it is molded and changed over time (Jenkins, 2003). It is this reason that

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analysts are interested in this concept of “new terrorism” that appears to have developed in this post-9/11 world.

1. 7. 1. Terrorism and the New Terrorism:

Isabelle Duyvesteyn. Argues that “new terrorism” is challenged in *How New Is the New Terrorism?* Terrorism is usually known to be a small-group activity, and before 9/11 your “typical” terrorist was seen as a single male, ages 22 to 25, trained at a university, and had grown up in middle to the upper-class urban environment and held anarchist or Marxist ideologies (Duyvesteyn, 2004, p. 441). This differs greatly from what most of us who experienced childhood the terror attack in a post-9/11 era may describe as a terrorist.

The assaults on September 11th achieved a change in people’s perceptions of terrorism. We can most likely attribute this to the enormous shock and destruction that was caused by these assaults both on a physical and emotional level. There are some new ideas about terrorism that have come to exist recently: first, those terrorists work internationally and are a part of loosely organized networks. Second, they are motivated by religion. Third, terrorists use weapons to harm as many people as physically possible. Fourth, they do not choose victims carefully, but more generally (Duyvesteyn, 2004, p. 443).

New terrorism in its primary concept that is brought forth is the idea that terrorists operate internationally, though traditional terrorists would only operate inside their particular countries. This is proven to be false in Duyvesteyn’s article by stating that in the past, networks have operated internationally, but it may not have been as well-known as it is in this post-9/11 era (Duyvesteyn, 2004). The second challenge is that new terrorism is driven by religion, not by politics as was traditionally the case. This also is false based on several historical cases in which terrorists acted because of religious motivations, such as wanting to please their God (Duyvesteyn, 2004, p. 445). Therefore, new terrorism can be seen as being both motivated by both religion and politics. The third point about the change in the terrorist’s decision of weapon is also not legitimate. Traditional terrorists use the same kind of weapons as the current ones, with the main difference being that the weapons work on a much larger scope these days (Duyvesteyn, 2004, p. 447). As to the victims, this remains the same as it was traditionally. Terrorist networks are concerned with inflicting as much harm and damage as they can, regardless of whom the target is a majority of the time.

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1.7.2. Media Representation of Post 9/11 Terrorism:

By the examination of what terrorism is, who commits it, and why, we are able to continue on with the evaluation of why we actually see things this way. Where we get our information from is just as important as the information itself. (Butler) We need to comprehend why we define things the way we do and who is presenting us these definitions. In the globe and especially in the United States, technology is everywhere and it is practically impossible to avoid it. Because of this, we gain a lot of our information from the media. The media can be held responsible for a large majority of our opinions, especially when it comes to how we see and define terrorism today.

The big question that combines both media effect and the concept of terror is whether the meaning behind the word “terrorism” changed since 9/11? Indeed, the events on September 11th represent a huge point in U.S. foreign policy, and the coverage on this topic picked up substantially as a result of the events. In research, it has been shown that before 9/11, the media was exceptionally cautious and selective about how often and in what way they discussed terrorism.

Terrorist networks need the media as much as the media needs the terrorists. Violent acts committed by these groups provide incredible material for major media sources, and it gives the terrorist networks a stage to perform their cause (Nagar N. , 2010, p. 534). Before, the media have only used the “t-word” for specific acts of political violence, such as those who were committed by left-wing extremists compared to those committed by other groups/organizations (Nagar N. , 2010, p. 535) It was discovered that certain acts were considered to be demonstrations or acts of terrorism such as hijacking, assassination, and suicide bombing (Nagar N. , 2010, p. 535). It is said that if the victims of the attack are Americans, the likelihood of the attack being classified as a terrorist act goes up substantially (Nagar N. , 2010, p. 535). After 9/11 there is a clear trend in using the word "terror" more openly than there was in the past and there is also a tendency to target Islamic groups more often due to the perpetrators of 9/11 being Islamic (Nagar N. , 2010). Before the 9/11 attacks, newspapers typically used a word like rebels, guerrillas, and revolutionaries to portray and describe what we would call terrorists in this post-9/11 world (Nagar N. , 2010).

The media in the United States covers terrorism by focusing on who committed the act, what happened, where it occurred, and how they did it rather than why it actually

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happened in the first place (Nacos, 2005, p. 437). Americans want to understand what happened, not necessarily the motives behind the act. We do not take the time to understand why these things happen; we don't set aside the effort to comprehend why these things occur; all we know is that there is as far as anyone knows a specific group that is responsible for the acts. The reason that this keeps selling in the media though is the explanation that “wars sell papers” (Boaz, 2005, p. 337). With the U.S. and their “war on terror” there is a constant flow of information coming in and if the people will buy it and watch it, the media will keep on selling it. It is from this offer of media that we get our perceptions of terrorism and terrorists themselves. Unfortunately, a large majority of the time these perceptions are negative and result in discrimination against a certain group. Which is the Islamic community in the 9/11 case

1.8. Islamophobia and Muslim Discrimination

Islamophobia is a concept that started from the crusade when Christianity challenged Islam. This concept was manipulated by the west especially after the attack on World Trade Center, where America socialized its people about the fear and threat from Islam which actually does not exist because radical Islam or few people who are not practical Muslims, are not the representatives of whole Muslim states. The trade sanctions, misinterpretations on media about Islam, conflicts in Muslim states which are not resolved even in the presence of international organizations, are the hatred regimes by the West at intellectual level. Ideological dispersal, abuse, wars, distortion by various ideological regimes and insurgency made inside the Muslim society are the clear picture of hatred regime in the West against Islam. In this manner, Islamophobia is now a fact rather than utopian idea. (Syed Attique Uz Zaman Hyder Bukhari, Hameed Khan, Tariq Ali, & Hussain Ali, 2019)

The image of Islam got a sudden shift after the incident of 9/11. The West started considering Islam as a terrorist exporting and producing religion. They saw Islam as a green threat. Either it is reality or socially constructed. The threat from Muslim Countries lies somewhere in the authority of western countries whom in the historical backdrop of Islamic Rule over West (Angel Rabasa, Cheryl Bernard, Peter Chalk, C. Christine Fair, Theodore W. Karasik, Rollie Lal, Ian O. Lesser, 2004). In which they feel the need to maintain the control over current Muslim states in any way that forces them to maintain propagation against the Muslim Identity through various global political moves. The literature has reflected that the West has interests to maintain

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Islamophobia and for that make continuous efforts to distort Muslim's and Islam's image in the world.

1.8.1 Using Media for Propagation of Islamophobia

After the attacks of the 9/11 it was unspoken but generally assumed that it is Islamic terrorism. That was the thing coming from propaganda. West perceived Islam as a threat and it was media shaped rather than the deep journalistic inquiries and rationality among these two different ideologies. The picture of Islam shown in the West was an imagination coming from media or it was shaped by media. Western presentation of Islam was through newspapers, television and movies or cinemas. Along these lines , the standard picture of Islam has been portrayed in West by different TV programs, cartoons, reports, news journals, books and internet. However, these are the things which are portrayed against Islam for the mistaken assumptions and wrong interpretations of a peaceful religion. These are the thoughts about Islam in the West but how these imaginations helped in making or shaping a different image of Islam is the basic question. How these imaginations are helpful in the formation of image is also a debate in literature (Awan, 2010).

Media is not the one-man show, there are several powers working on it. These powers have control over the media and the publications which become the reason of exploitation of Islam for their own national interest. This image formulation is shaped by the power and that power is political domination. This is the will of those who control media and broadcasting that what they want to portray about Islam from their sources. Intentionally or unintentionally the casting of news, the material presented and the way it is presented reflects the agenda of dominating parties. All editing and publications are not initiated in a rational way but these are shown to public the way these are guided. Media distorted the image of Islam at contextual level. It does not have the exact framework for the interpretations. Its portrayed image of Islam is contextually free. Only fundamental things without their contexts are portrayed on media which are basically misleading or false. In Islam the contextual references are being given so they elaborate variety of purposes but these references are not portrayed by media (Umar, 2018). After September 11, Bail stated that the hatred regimes and controversy has been arisen since 2001. In 2010, Terry Jones promised to burn Quran and it was considered an insult in Islam (Guardian, 2010). Recently, anti-Muslim film in Denmark activated an unrest in the world. Bail collected 1084 press releases from 120 organizations

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including Muslims, Think Tanks and Christian groups to understand that how private organizations with pro and anti-Islam agenda interacted with media. He compared these press released with 50,407 newspapers, publications, articles and television records since 2001 to 2008 to identify that which organizations were the best at manipulating media coverage. These press releases were biased, emotional, comprising fear and an anger. These groups were getting majority of attention after the incident of 9/11 and 85 percent of these press released were not noticed by the journalists (ChristopherA., 2012).

Conclusion

Throughout the American history, The U.S. media played a significant role in shaping public perceptions and opinions about significant political and social issues, which was the subject of both speculation and research. Likewise in our research case, this chapter reported a brief overview about the historical background of the American media evolution and its importance. It began by offering various roles of U.S. media and its position within its society and the world as well. Then it moved to shed the light on the connection between media, war and propaganda besides to the cause of their efficacy in controlling people's minds as a first part. While the 9/11 event we picked as a case study was presented as a second part that consist of the post 9/11 spectacle and the media representation of the 9/11 story in correlation to Slotkin ideas, which were presented as critical analysis to our case study. His hypotheses presented a comparative procedure on the 9/11 attacks, where he showed the ability of the press to turn a normal story into a myth. After that, it presented an investigation about the terrorism shift as concept. To finally reveals media importance and its impact on shaping public opinion about terrorism and Islam phobia.

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Chapter two:
Immediate Reactions to
9/11 Attacks

Chapter two: Immediate Reactions to 9/11 Attacks

Introduction

Everything changed in the United States since the 9/11 events. These assaults hit the most important American landmarks; moreover, they changed a lot of things, such as the view of the Americans to the Islamic world, as well as the whole world. The purpose of the present chapter is to shed light on the World Trade Center attacks, briefly providing a general description, how the media responded to the attack. Furthermore, we try to investigate the relationship between both media and terrorism. A descriptive analysis made by *New York Times* magazine is going to be used to illustrate data for analysis; the first one is used by the research database LexisNexis to search for the key terms “terrorism” and “terrorist” within 60 print articles from *New York Times* magazine pre and post 9/11 attacks, and then we will deal with the immediate reactions from both sides: the US government and its population on one hand and Muslim and Arab Americans’ instant reactions on the other hand, and finally we will provide the globe view about the attacks.

2-1 World Trade Center Attacks

The September 11th, 2001 attacks, likewise referred to as 9/11, were a series of four coordinated terrorist attacks by the terrorist network known as Al-Qaeda upon the United States on 11th September, 2001. It is considered as one of the most dangerous attacks in U.S.A history. These assaults consisted of suicide attacks used to destroy American symbolic landmarks (Wikipedia) such as the World Trade Center in New York City, the Pentagon in Washington D.C. and Pennsylvania.

Arshad Khan claims that the 9/11 attacks changed the United States. These attacks gave Americans something they had heard about yet never really experienced. It boosted their personal and collective security concerns. (Khan, 2003, p. 3) It is viewed as the deadliest terrorist attack in the United States. About three thousand people were murdered, 2,977 victims and 19 hijackers were killed and more than 6,000 others were injured. The immediate deaths included 265 on the four planes (including the terrorists), 2,606 in the World Trade Center and in the surrounding area, and 125 at the Pentagon. The attacks were the deadliest terrorist act in world history, and the most devastating foreign attack on United States soil since the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. The U.S. government claimed that they found that Osama bin Laden and his terrorist network Al Qaeda had been behind these events. (K. Lee, 2015) These distressing attacks created a separation between American Muslims and American people and even Islam.

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Immediately after 9/11 attacks, bin Laden denied responsibility for them. On September 16, 2001, an Al Jazeera news presenter read a message purportedly signed by Osama bin Laden, in which the coming words were written: "I stress that I have not carried out this act, which appears to have been carried out by individuals with their own motivation."

After the devastating attacks, Osama bin Laden released a statement on tape in which he clarified that he was not involved in these events on the United States. He said that such actions and behaviours are against the teaching and rules of Islam. The Pakistani newspaper Ummat Karachi on September 28, 2001, it published an interview with Bin Laden, where he stated:

"I have already said that I am not involved in the September 11 attacks in the United States. As a Muslim, I try my best to avoid telling a lie. I had no knowledge of these attacks, nor do I consider the killing of innocent women, children and other humans as an appreciable act. Islam strictly forbids causing harm to innocent women, children and other people .such practice is forbidden even in the course of a battle. It is the United States, which is perpetrating every mal-treatment on women, children, and common people. " (Chossudovsky, 2014)

This citation explains that Osama bin Laden was not involved in the world trade center attacks. He attempted to avoid telling a lie. He asserts that he had no clue about these assaults. He said that executing innocent people is immoral behaviour. He mentioned that Islam prohibits harming others. These attacks are prohibited even in times of war .yet he claimed that It is the United States responsible for that.

As an outcome of 9/11 attacks, The President George Walker Bush announced the war on terrorism and pronounced that: "You're either with us or against us." (abubakr, 2008) These words were repeatedly used in the media for months after the 11th September, 2001. The constant of this specific expression made an effect that on the off chance that you are not with the United States; you are then a terrorist. President Bush said that:

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“Terrorist attacks can shake the foundation of our biggest buildings, but they cannot touch the foundation of America. These acts shatter steel, but they cannot dent the steel of American resolve”.

(George. Walker. Bush Quotes)

The last quotation of the President Bush expresses that these horrible assaults may shake the largest buildings; however they never handle the American foundation. These attacks crush steel but they never sharp the steel of the U.S. decision.

2.2 Immediate Reactions to the September 11th, 2001

The aftermath of this event testified various reactions and responses from both sides the American media, government and its population on one hand and Muslims all over the world and Arab Americans on the other hand. All these reactions were against terrorism and violence. Both sides stand with each other and denounce these horrible out breaks since they threaten all humanity around the world not just the United States. Yet Muslims faced many problems at the same time.

2.2.1 American Media Coverage and Response to 9/ 11

The USA used the media to influence the public opinion in order to have people's Support and sympathy. Most Americans nowadays, receive their information and entertainment from the media, where they tend to be the leaders in the whole world. The American media are the purposeful promoter of information, ideas, and have a great responsibility to play with any event especially when it comes at covering the September 11.2001 attacks.

Anyone could believe that a paper like the New York Times, or a network like CNN are favor in one way or another, also, accept some or much of what those institutions report as effective news about what is occurring in America and the world.

A: CNN

September 11th attacks were the definite day that CNN and other media outlets made sure that everybody knew, exactly, what happened. The shock was also on such a level because the event was not in Africa, where hundreds of them die without taking it in consideration or interest from the Western World.

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The attacks on The World Trade Center were like an objection at the heart of Western values, commercialism, and trade. CNN after September 11th considered Bin Laden to be "At the center of an international coalition of Islamic radicals" (Dimaggio , 2008, p. 263) this shows that CNN's judgment was precipitated and subjective.

B: New York Times

Many editors portrayed the events in different articles, for example, 'War Without Illusions' was a title of the New York Times writers explained that there was no disagreement about 9/11, that represented twenty-first century first American war (Dimaggio , 2008, p. 266) .We can say that the New York Times is labelled as the most respected news in the United States; it is considered as the nation's newspaper. In addition, New York Times magazine reporter, Michiko Kakutan, had expressed the September 11 attacks as followed:

“A searing view of the tragic events of September 11th, 2001. A view that is at once wrenchingly intimate and boldly sweeping in its historical perspective... A narrative history that possesses all the immediacy and emotional power of a novel, an account that indelibly illustrates how the political and the personal, the public and the private were often inextricably intertwined.” (Wright, 2006)

Right after 9/11 attacks, New York Times had incredible suitable role to cover the events. For example, in 2004, the newspaper repeated similar view and discovered that Bin Laden and Zawahiri were not the only ones who are in the process of the attacks, but there are many other members within the group. In other words, they were just a part of these attacks. World had discovered the Bush's hidden intentions from providing humanitarian help the Afghan, the following example embodied this: New York Times editors asserted that Bush tried to show the most significant part in the American strategy by helping the Afghan people through which he could win their hearts and minds .In other words, the editors described this action from Bush was considering as an attempt to profit and gain their support.

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However, few months later, the New York Times framed the story within this context of Islam. Andrew Sullivan, a devout Catholic, who had recently discovered the virtues of the 18th-century Enlightenment published in the magazine section a long piece, entitled 'This is a religious war'. Illustrated with pictures of atrocities that September 11th was 'only the beginning of a new epic war'. (Delyou, 2004)

2.2.2 The Media Construction of Terrorism Pre and Post 9/11

There are very few research available today examining the construction of terrorism in the media and their differences both in pre and post-9/11. In this academic research, there is an analysis done in this area that demonstrates the change that took place in media reports about terrorism as a result of 9/11. A sample was gathered to search New York Times articles for the ten-year period before 9/11 and the decade following 9/11.

The sample is used by the research database LexisNexis to search for the key terms “terrorism” and “terrorist” within print articles from the New York Times. Two different time frames were used in order to find a total of sixty articles that covered a span of twenty years. the twenty years was broke up into two ten-year spans: one pre-9/11 and one post-9/11. The white boxes depict the article number, and the gray boxes below state the number of references made in that article.

Article	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
References	4	3	13	3	8	0	3	1	6	0	4	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	29	2	3
Total = 92																														

Figure 01: New York Times Magazine Pre 9/11 Articles

In Pre-9/11 sample there were only 30 articles that came up over a ten-year span .the variations of the word “terror” come up a total of 92 times. (Butler, 2004)

Article	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
References	19	4	8	8	13	3	12	19	10	8	7	8	6	9	8	4	1	7	5	3	7	7	7	19	17	7	4	5	6	9
Total = 250																														

Figure 02: New York Times Magazine Post 9/11 Articles

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Butler stated that: the words “terrorism” and “terrorist” showed a total of 250 times in the post-9/11 sample, where this indicates that terrorism itself became more Prevalent in post-9/11 era. The sheer numbers shown above indicate that the frequency of terrorism being brought up in the news media post-9/11 more than doubled than what it was before 9/11.

A. Pre 9/11 Themes:

Terrorism is still a large problem, not just in the United States. Terrorism only happens elsewhere such as in Palestine, or England. This is not to say that Americans were never attacked in the pre-9/11 era, because they definitely were. In an article about the first bombing of the Twin Towers, it was said that “American targets have been singled out by terrorists before”. (Richard, 1993) The only difference between then and now is that there was never been an attack on American soil before. In the sample, we see this by noticing a large amount of stories concerning the conflict in Palestine. The United States believed at this point that they were immune from terrorist attacks because this was America, it never happens here. The following chart displays a basic quantitative analysis of some of the groups or conflicts that are the main focus of this pre-9/11 sample.

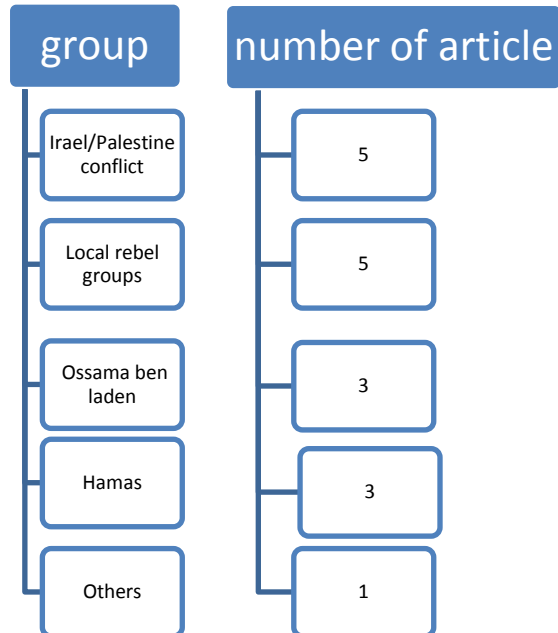


Figure 03: The Groups that were the Main Focus in New York Times Magazine Pre 9/11

According to the figure above, Butler argued that from September 11th, 1991 until September 10th, 2001 there were very few articles that have to deal with terrorism in the New York Times. Osama ben laden and Hamas were only mentioned 3 times per each.

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B. Post 9/11 themes:

Common post-9/11 themes included mentions of Al Qaeda, the war on terrorism, and there is more of a focus on the Middle Eastern countries. The change in the number of articles printed alone during the two time frames can be seen as a huge indicator that 9/11 changed the perception of terrorism as influenced by the media. Post-9/11 is made up of some of the same themes that we see in the pre-9/11 sample.

The frequency of bombings, and the strong emphasis on Islam, although in this time period, it is dramatized compared to what we have seen in the media up to this point. 9/11 changed the view a lot of the aspects of terrorism due to the fact that it caused so much trauma and heartbreak for a lot of Americans. One of the most obvious themes was the number of times the word terrorism is used compared to what we saw before the events of 9/11.

There was a drastic increase in its usage in the media since that day and it became a large concern for a lot of Americans. But there were also other themes that were pretty clear throughout the entire sample. The first theme was the added emphasis on Middle Eastern countries. There is an increase in the New York Times zeroing in on areas such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran. Along with more mention of Middle Eastern countries, there was a lot more mention of Al Qaeda throughout this sample, compared to the pre-9/11 sample that does not use the name of the group even once. Al Qaeda became very popular after the attacks of September 11th since they were the group that claimed responsibility and this thrust them into the spotlight.

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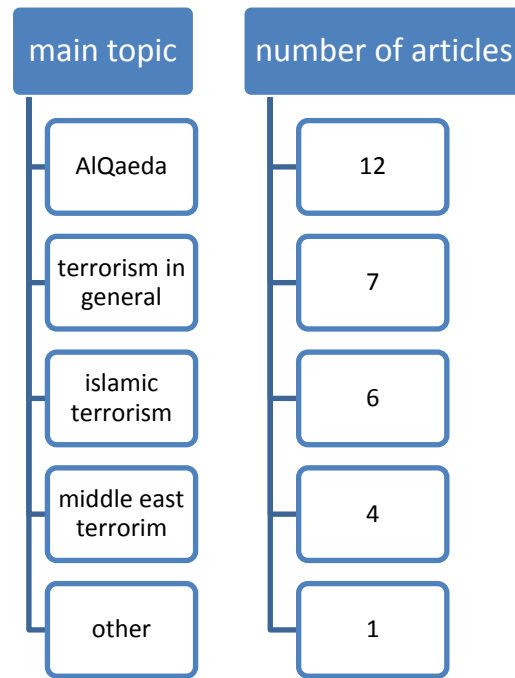


Figure 04: The Groups that are the Main Focus Post 9/11

According to Butler, in post 9/ 11 Themes there is a major increase mention of Al Qaeda, Middle East and Islamic terrorism. The post 9/11 offered up some very useful information in the media reports on terrorism. There was a substantial increase in reports on a global level following the attacks on the World Trade Center. Although there were some themes that did not change from the previous decade, there were quite a few new ones that cropped up as well. The following table shows the number of articles contained in each theme.

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theme	number of articles
focus on the middle east	16
Al Qaeda	12
mentions of the 9/11	21
mentions of the on terror war	4

Figure 05: Most Repeated Post 9/11 Articles in New York Times Magazine

The table above display the number of each article has been repeated, we can see that the number of articles that focus on middle east and Al Qaeda popped up to a total of 28 articles , plus an enormous mention of 9/11 attacks. (Butler, 2004)

Throughout the sample, the war on terror is only specifically mentioned in four articles, but in each of those four, it is repeated multiple times and is one of the main focuses. The war on terror has become the driving force behind the American ferocity towards any terrorist organization no matter whose borders they are within. This seems to be a very important theme present in the post-9/11 world seeing as it fuels motivation against terrorism.

As a result of 9/11, America as a country declared a global “war on terror”. By this, it means that American societies decided to make it their mission to combat terrorism not just within their own borders, but to attempt to put a stop to it all over the world. One of the problems people face nowadays though is defining terrorism. Before 9/11, there may have been a less stereotypical definition out there, but most Americans view a terrorist as being someone of Arab or Middle Eastern descent, or as a suicide bomber. This is due to the fact that the media has shaped societies to see terrorists this way.

It is commonly claimed that terrorists and the media both benefit from high levels of media attention to terrorism (Hoffman, 2006). This statement reinforce the articles that accuse both terrorism and media had a reciprocal relationship and benefit from each other.

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2.3 The United States' Reaction to the 9/11 Events

The world's governments have condemned the attacks on a large scale. Immediately following the attacks, the Bush administration announced the war on terror, with the stated goals of bringing Osama Bin Laden and al-Qaeda to justice. Immediately following the attacks, the Bush administration announced the war on terror, with the stated goals of bringing Osama bin Laden and al-Qaeda to justice as it was the main suspect responsible for the attacks. *“The Bush administration quickly blamed al-Qaeda for the 9/11 attacks”*. And with the help of its allies, it started several military operations in Afghanistan in order to bring down Taliban, take their revenge and to relief the world from the danger of terrorists. The United States' reaction to the Incident was divided into two main reactions: on the political side which is represented in the government and the social side which is the population's reactions.

2.3.1 The U.S. Government Immediate Response to 9/11 Events

The overwhelming events had incredible outcomes. They directly drove the United States to launch war on terrorism. The U.S. government quick reaction to the assaults was immediate and instant. It was considered as a war against terrorists who threatened the United States and its safety inside and outside the country. These tragic terrorist attacks amazed American people and the entire world. They unlocked the door to the United States to fight terrorism everywhere. Immediately after the catastrophic outbreaks, the administration of George Walker Bush proclaimed “War on terrorism” and took a series of acts so as to catch these terrorists and maintain a strategic distance from other potential terrorist attacks. The American government direct response to the events was divided into four major acts namely: the declaration of the Global War on Terrorism, the passing of the American patriot act of 2001, the Homeland security act, and the creation of 9/11 Commission in 2002.

Firstly, the “Global War on Terror,” (GWOT), otherwise known as the War on Terror (WOT). It is an international military operation that started directly right after the 9/11 assaults. (wikipedia) The United States created an international military campaign known as the War on Terror (or the War on Terrorism). It was led by the United States and the United Kingdom with North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) support, the War on Terror was waged initially against al-Qaeda and other militant organisations but soon expanded to include Saddam Hussein and Iraq. (htt2)

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On September 18th, 2001, the United States Congress passed A Joint Resolution and later signed into law known as the Public Law 107-40. The Law states that:

The President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate power against those nations, organisations, or persons he determines planned, authorised, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11th, 2001, or harbour such organisations or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organisations, or persons.

This quotation states that the president has the authority to use all necessary tools against countries, nations, or persons that intended, allowed, committed or helped the terrorist attacks that happened few days ago, or cover, such organisations or persons. On September 20th, 2001, George W. Bush address to a Joint Session of Congress states that:

“Tonight, we are a country awakened to danger and called to defend freedom. Our grief has turned to anger and anger to resolution. Weather we bring our enemies to justice or bring justice to our enemies, justice will be done.” (htt4)

The preceding quotation shows that the U.S. government is prepared to risk and it seeks to protect liberty. The U.S. misery has changed twice to irritation and to stability. It chooses to take its opponents to justice or bring justice to them, but justice will be occurred.

On October 2001, following the 11th September, 2001 terrorist attacks, the United States led a military campaign with the goal of deposing the Taliban system in Afghanistan, followed in 2003 by military action in Iraq, both of which conflicts Continue. (Kathleen malley t-marison, 2013)

Additionally, the September 11th 2001 is regarded as another new war against an external enemy. Amy Gershkoff and Shana Kushner in the article entitled: shaping public opinion: The 9/11-Iraq Connection in the Bush Administration’s Rhetoric claimed that the Bush administration formed the war in Iraq as an expansion of its reaction to 9/11 events and also the

Chapter two: Immediate Reactions to 9/11 Attacks

war on terror in general. The U.S. administration related the words “Iraq”, “Ben Laden”, and “Al-Qaeda” with the term “terrorism”. At the point when the Americans dealt with the war on Iraq, the accompanying thing that happened in their minds is that war has connection between Iraq and 9/11 outbreaks that let them support the war.

George Bush, September 17th, 2001 events. As indicated by a report of Bob Woodward of national Security Council meetings (NSC), the Bush administration melded the U.S. response under the on terrorism title of a “Global war”, in addition to this Afghanistan is not the main reason, but other nations, among them Iraq. It appears that Bush faithfully believed in the Iraq-9/11 events relation, (2005; 526). Immediately after these tragic events. President George W. Bush stated that “the enemy of America is not their many Muslim friends. It is not their Arab friends. Their enemy is a radical network of terrorists and every Government that support them.” (Ian Shapiro, 2007). In this announcement President Bush displays that the opponents of the United States is not Muslim friends or Arabs the opponent is a terrorist organization and every other cells that help them.

Secondly, after the events that occurred in New York City Pennsylvania and Washington DC on the Unite 9/11 the united States Congress legislated the patriot Act 26th October 2001 in order to prevent the country from external assaults it is an act of the US Congress Legislated the Patriot Act on 26 October, 2001 in order to prevent the country from external assaults. It is an act of the US Congress that was introduced, passed and signed into law by President George Walker Bush on October 26, 2001. It is known as" united and strengthening America by providing appropriate tools required to intercept and abstract terrorism." the USA Patriot Act is also regarded as one of the most significant act and responses of the United States to terrorism. This act consists of 342 pages and is divided into 10 broad areas. It was proposed to organize counter-terrorism abilities among law enforcement agencies and to Foster Homeland Security moreover, it increased the powers to seize terrorism suspects' immigrants and boosted the authority of the treasury the passage to control and prevent financial dealings by terrorist networks and their followers (Lansford, 2012). Following these violations, there was a common sense among legislators, law enforcement practitioners, and the general public that National Security and counterterrorism efforts needed to be supported in order to avoid any future terrorist assaults. The United and strengthening America by providing appropriate tools required to intercept and obstruct terrorism Act (USA Patriot Act) passed shortly after September 11th, 2001. It represented an attempt to address this need. It gave law enforcement agencies broader Authority for gathering information and conducting investigations. (U.S department of justice, 2004).

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The main purpose of this act is "add to deter and punish terrorist Acts in the United States and around the world and into enhanced law enforcement investigatory tools".

Thirdly, after the passing of the American Patriot Act President George Walker Bush signed the homeland security bill into law on November 25, 2002. The Bush Administration have claimed that the Homeland Security Department and the Homeland Security Act are considered as reactions to the 9/11 occurrences on the United States ferret CNN and other news agencies have repeatedly reported this. "The department is a direct result of the September 11th, 2001, terrorist attacks, which exposed security lapses and intelligence failures, lead to calls for sweeping to the nation's defense, Asians in law enforcement sectors". This statement shows that the foundation of the homeland security department and the Homeland Security Act were due to the devastating a Souls of 9/11. They left the department to change things. The first task of the Homeland Security Act is to avoid terrorist attacks inside the United States, decrease the sensitivity of the United States to water ism, and country music in recovery from terrorist outbreaks that hit the United States. Edge Grants the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority to direct and control investigation that need access to answer my how to examine and prevent terrorism. (home land security act of 2002,public law, 2002).

Finally, the US government proposed the 9/11 Commission, commonly known as" the national commission terrorist attacks upon the United States." the 9/11 commission is an independence, bipartisan commission. It was formed by Congressional legislation and signed by President George Walker Bush in November 27th, 2002. It is supposed to protect the country from the circumstances surrounding the 9-11 terrorist outbreaks and Readiness for and the immediate response to the attacks. Consequently, the commission is also mandated to provide recommendations intended to troll against future violations. On July 22, 2004 the commission freed it's public report, which requires a complete account of the circumstances surrounding September 11th, 2001 terrorist assault and awareness for an instant response to the terrorist attacks. He's finally locked on August 21st, 2004(the 9/11 commission report)ferret the national commissioned aims to" to prepare a full and complete account of the circumstances surrounding v September 11th, 2001 assault, including preparedness for and the immediate response to the attacks" (htt6). It was led by Thomas Keane; the commission consisted of five Democrats and five Republicans. It was shaped by congressional legislation, with the bill signed into law by President George walker bush. The final report of the commission was long and based on extensive interviews and testimony. Its primary conclusion was that the failures of the U.S. central

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intelligence agency (CIA) and federal bureau of investigations (FBI) let the terrorist assaults happen. (htt7)

2.3.2 The American population immediate reactions to 9/11 event:

The perspectives and views of American individuals towards their nation and upon any inward or outside attacks have a significant spot. Following the horrible attacks, American people indicated their bitterness and shock towards these events American individuals started their day with numerous interrogations and questions that would portray a new age in American history.

American people's immediate reactions to the attacks were chock, distrust, doubt and outrage. Following the terrorist assaults, many Americans sense of security was gone and replaced by feeling of extreme sensitivity and despair. Simultaneously, these outbreaks also unified the nation, and diversity that was clear before that date was mainly replaced with a feeling of heightened nationalism and patriotism. (stephenE.Atkins, 2011)

These events alter the opinions and consciousness of many Americans variety of security related issues for the families of those who lost in the 9/11 violations, and those who lost their lives and permanent injuries in the war on terrorism. Calamity of the day has profoundly demonstrated that the rights of Freedom that some Americans underestimate come with heavy price. For many Americans, September, 2001 always create feelings of anger, disappointment, and sense of sensitivity. (htt8) Likewise, following the outbreak many Muslims in America obvious facts of racism and discrimination. The response to the 11th September, 2001, some Americans have chosen to express their temper and anger by attacking Islamic centers, mosques, and the Muslims belongings. In the aftermath of 9/11 events, the numbers hate crimes increased towards Muslims and particularly against those from the Middle East South Asia and North Africa. (Esseissah, 2011)

2.4 Muslims and Arab Americans Response to 9/11 Attacks:

Muslims and Arab Americans suffered a lot during these tragic years they were considered as terrorists who came to destroy this country and its people. However, Muslims and Arab Americans were the first ones to denounce these catastrophic terrorist attacks. They showed they're deeply to these horrible events. And Arab American Institutions and organization has denounced these attacks and helped their friends with different things.

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2.4.1 Muslim Americans Attitudes Towards 9/11 Attacks

In The United States, Muslim organizations denounced and condemned these terrorist attacks and invited Muslim Americans to help the injured people families with their capacities and possessions. These organizations include: The American Muslim political coordination Council (AMPPC), the American Muslim Council (AMC), the Council on American - Islamic relations (CAIR), Islamic Society of North America (ISNA). These Islamic organizations launched blood drives and provided medical assistance, shelter for victims and food. Here we have different Islamic organization consult American people in their Calamity and disaster.

The American Muslim political coordination council (AMPCC), condemned the tragic events in New York and Washington, D.C. And offered consolation to the families of those who were killed or injured. It issued a statement which reads:" American Muslims I totally condemn what are apparently pictures and cowardly Act of terrorism against innocent civilians. We join with all Americans in calling for the Swift apprehension and Punishment of the operators. Political cause could ever be assisted by such immoral acts." (htt9)

The preceding quotation displays that the American Muslim political coordination Council denounced the 9/11 assaults. It fused its voice with Americans. Those preparators should be punished for their bad Deeds.

There is an additional declaration made by the (NMPCC) which organized its National membership to give blood for the injured in Washington, D.C. and New York. It was said by ALY-ABYZAAKOUK, executive director American Muslim Council; he displayed the following:

«We are here to first of all give our condolences to the families of the victims of this heinous crime and to give our support. Is the time to give our charity and help those in need because we are playing in the pain of everybody,» (Arab American Institute and Arab American Institut, 2002)

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This quotation demonstrate that the AMPPC showed that they were there to give their consolation to the families of the victims for this terrible act had to give their courage they express that it is time to give their charity and help to those in need because they felt the suffering of everyone. Similarly, the American Muslim council (AMC) mentions that:

The American Muslim Council strong condemns this morning playing attacks on The world trade Center and the Pentagon and expresses deep sorrow for Americans that was injured and killed. Condolence, to all victims of this Cowardly terrorist attack. There is no cause that justifies this type of an Immoral and unhuman act that has affected so many innocent American Lives. AMC supports all efforts of the investigation in order to track Down the people responsible for this tragic Act of terrorism. (Islamcity)

The above quotation states that also the American Muslim Council denounced the assault and it expressed its deep sadness towards these horrible events in which many people were killed. It sent it's consolation to American people. It said that there is no reason that clarifies these immoral acts that have affected many Americans. This Islamic organization encouraged all the efforts of the research in order to stop the terrorists who did these outbreaks.

The council on American-Islamic relations (CAIR) pleaded nationwide to aid the victims and wounded people of the 9/11 terrorist attack. (Vahab.aghai, 2011) Likewise, other organizations that convicted the terrorist attacks was the Islamic Society of North America (ISNA) which stated:" we join all Americans in calling for swift apprehension and Punishment of the preparators and call upon our justice system to maintain strict standards of Justice fairness in these trying

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times." this statement explains that the (ISNA) stated that the (ISNA) joined with all Americans in calling for immediate arrest and sentence of the criminals.

2.5 International Reaction:

“Today,” the French newspaper *Le Monde* announced on September 12, 2001, “we are all Americans.” People round the world agreed: The terrorist attacks of the preceding day had felt like assaults on everyone, everywhere. They provoked a remarkable expression of shock, horror, harmony and sympathy for the 11th of September victims and their families.

Citizens of seventy eight nations died in New York, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania on September 11, and humans round the world mourned misplaced buddies and neighbours. They held candlelight vigils. They donated money and items to the Red Cross and different rescue and alleviation organizations. Flowers piled up in front of American embassies. Cities and international locations honoured the attacks in a range of ways: Queen Elizabeth II sang the American country wide anthem at Buckingham Palace’s changing of the Guard, while in Brazil, Rio de Janeiro put up big billboards that showed the city’s famous Christ the Redeemer statue embracing the New York City skyline.

Meanwhile, statesmen and girls rushed to condemn the assaults and to offer something resource they may want to the United States. Russian president Vladimir Putin known as the strikes “a blatant venture to humanity,” whilst German chancellor Gerhard Schroeder declared that the events had been “not only attacks on the human beings in the United States, our buddies in America, however also against the complete civilized world, towards our very own freedom, in opposition to our personal values, values which we share with the American people.” He added, “We will not let these values be destroyed.” Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien denounced the “cowardly and wicked assault.” He tightened protection alongside the border and organized for thousands of grounded airplanes to land at Canadian airports.

Even leaders of nations that did not tend to get alongside terribly well with the American government expressed their sorrow and dismay. The Cuban foreign minister provided airspace and Airports to American planes. Chinese and Iranian officers dispatched their condolences. And the Palestinian chief Yasser Arafat, visibly dismayed, advised reporters in Gaza that the assaults were “unbelievable, unbelievable, and unbelievable.” “We completely condemn this very hazardous attack,” he said, “and I carry my condolences to the American people, to the American president and to the American administration. «No doubt this is an end result of the injustice the U.S.

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practices towards the susceptible in the world.” Likewise, people in many one-of-a-kind international locations believed that the attacks had been a final result of America’s cultural hegemony, political meddling in the Middle east and interventionism in world affairs. The Rio billboards hadn’t been up for lengthy earlier than anybody defaced them with the slogan “The U.S. is the enemy of peace.” Some, mainly in Arab countries, brazenly celebrated the attacks. But most people, even these who believed that the United States used to be partially or completely accountable for its very own misfortune, nonetheless expressed sorrow and anger at the deaths of innocent people.

On September 12, the 19 ambassadors of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) declared that the attack on the United States was an attack on all of the member nations. This assertion of solidarity used to be basically symbolic—NATO did not authorize any specific navy action—but it was nonetheless unprecedented. It was once the first time that the company had ever invoked the mutual protection part of its charter (intended to defend susceptible European countries from Soviet invasion in the course of the Cold War). NATO ultimately sent five airplanes to assist maintains an eye on American airspace.

Likewise, on September 12, the United Nations Security Council referred to as on all nations to “redouble their efforts” to thwart and prosecute terrorists. Two weeks later, it passed any other decision that entreated states to “suppress the financing of terrorism” and to aid in any anti-terrorism campaigns.

But these declarations of aid and cohesion didn’t mean that other nations gave the United States a free hand to retaliate however—and towards whomever—it pleased. Allies and adversaries alike urged caution, warning that an indiscriminate or disproportionate reaction may want to alienate Muslims round the world. In the end, almost 30 international locations pledged army support to the United States, and many greater presented different kinds of cooperation. Most agreed with George W. Bush that, after September 11, the fight against terrorism used to be “the world’s fight.”

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Conclusion

The 9/11 assaults are the never-to-be-forgotten event in the history of the United States. It has become clear that the attacks changed the perspective of how the United States and its population look at the world, particularly Muslim and Arab Americans. It began by describing the event, how different mass media responded to it by citing the different world's media coverage of the incident. Through media, the US journalists and reporters tried to give disinformation to support the war on terror.

The World Trade Center attacks formed the US government through the creation and Declaration of different acts such as the American Patriot Act and the Homeland Security Act in order to protect its people from random outbreaks. For example, the US government directly accused the Islamic World such as Afghanistan and Iraq of these terrorist attacks. The US public reaction was summarized in shock, distrust, doubt and anger. On the other hand, Muslims showed a decent image of Islam. They absolutely, condemned what are clearly vicious and cowardly acts of terrorism against innocent people. Finally world reaction was a combination of sympathy and critique.

Chapter three:
Research methodology
and data analysis

Introduction:

In the time of Media, online public opinion in colleges and universities has gotten a significant front of ideological and political matters, with some characteristics such as concealment, diversity and sensitivity, interaction and immediacy of communication. That's why it is important to carry out some researches about public opinion network and analysis instruments. In exceptional cases like the current widespread of Corona virus, media became even more beneficial in academic research, because it was an important medium to design an online questionnaire, which can be shared easily using social media.

The third chapter is devoted to the practical part, which describes the research (design) and the methodology that carries this research gone through. It attempts to deal with both of tools opted to answer and fulfill the aim of this study, where the sample of Master (LMD) English students in Laghouat, Algeria is going to be presented. In addition to that, the proposed hypotheses are going to be tested through collecting. Research instrument (the questionnaire which is an online questionnaire). As an initial section for this chapter, the research will represent the sampling. Then, the students' questionnaire will be described and its analysis will take place too.

3. 1. Geographical Area of Interest:

This research was primarily conducted in Algeria exactly in Laghouat city under Laghouat University administration, in the Academic Year 2020-2021. Algeria is dominated by Muslims with over ninety-nine percent of the population. Islam, the religion of almost all of the Algerian population, pervades most aspects of life. It provides the society with its central social and cultural identity and gives most individuals their basic ethical beliefs. Laghouat is one of Algiers 48 states, it is the capital of the Laghouat Province, lies at the crossing point of major east-west and north-south routes in the southern foothills of the Saharan Atlas Mountains (Amour Range), giving it the name "Gateway to the Desert". It is located 400 kilometres (250 mi) south of the capital Algiers. Its university Amar Telidji Founded in 1986 officially accredited and recognized by the (Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Algeria).

3. 2. Research Methodology

The most used research paradigms in education Sciences are the qualitative and quantitative one. The data process collected nature makes it clear for the researcher to choose one of these to methodology the fields of foreign language education, however, both stands qualitative and quantitative are used together as one mixed methodology. Quantitative research involves data collection procedure that treats numerical data which subsequently analyzed by statistical methods. It is based on an objective measurement and Analysis of the target data. According to Gay and Airsian, on one hand the quantitative research is "The collection of numerical data to explain, and /or control phenomena of Interest". On the other hand, the qualitative research is defined as" the collection, analysis, and interpretation of comprehensive narrative and visual data to gain insights into particular phenomena of Interest. Sometimes cold naturalistic research, not inquiry, field-oriented research." (2000, p. 627).

In another definition, the main difference between the two paradigms is the use of numbers. (Punch, 1998)Simply Defines quantitative research as "an empirical research where the data are in the form of numbers" and qualitative research as" empirical research where data are not in the form of numbers" (Punch, 1998, p. 4). Unlike quantitative research, qualitative research usually takes the form of subjectivity. Thus, it's usually based on a personal study that is formulated by rather than numbers.

To achieve the purpose of the study, this research have conducted both qualitative and quantitative methods, where qualitative method is based on the statistical analysis in order to test relationships between variables, test ideas, and explore opinions. Whereas quantitative method is conducted here to interpret patterns and meanings in the data collected, and since we ought to test hypothesis it became necessary to conduct it to overcome our study objectives.

3. 3. Data Collection Method

Data collection method is an important aspect of any type of research study. Data collection refers to the process of collecting data from the study sample using different methods such as questionnaires and interviews. In this study, we use one of the data collection methods which are questionnaire that is administered to the target students.

To achieve the study aim, a group of students we'll take a survey/ questionnaire in order to identify their own opinion. For the needs of the present study, formulate a questionnaire that will be

Chapter Three: Research Methodology and Data Analysis

delivered to master students of English at the University of Laghouat. This questionnaire will also be used to have an idea about the students' information about the 9/11 event.

Baxter et al state that questionnaire is one of the most widely used social research techniques, they have the form of written questions for those whose opinions or experience they are interested in, and then tried to interpret the responses, the questionnaire is distributed to the students. (Blaxter, Christina, & Malcolm , 2006, p. 179) Kothari that the questionnaire consist of number of questions, independent order given to the individuals concerned with the request to answer the questions and return the questionnaire. (Kothari, 2004, p. 100)

In addition, the questionnaire is the set of questions do you know suffix given to sample collection of individuals in order to gather data a certain problem for the purpose of analyzing data and interpretation. Cohen et all (2007; 317) argues that but the question now is an instrument matching data about the problem of statements the respondents.

3. 4. Questionnaire

Questionnaires are the most common used procedures of collecting data in most studies of foreign languages in particular. It is simple and targets a large number of participants in a short period the time. Questionnaires are very practical and efficient and comparison to other research procedures as they save both time and effort. They are also easy to administer and easy to code and analyzed. That is, are generally standardized, provide activity. It is recommended that a questionnaire is a suitable tool to collect data about participants' opinions and attitudes with a satisfaction or dissatisfaction about a particular element. They are usually used as a tool of evaluation. Usually consists of closed and open-ended questions. Ask questions with limited choices (answers), where the researcher determines the possible answers. On the other hand, open-ended questions allow participants to answer in a less restricted or oriented way. (McLeod, 2014).

3. 5. Description of the Questionnaire

To point out, the research will adopt an online questionnaire form instead of using the pencil-paper questionnaire form, Because of the unusual circumstances taking place in Algeria and around the world, which is manifested in the spreading of Covid-19. We had to make an online questionnaire since all people are locked in Quarantine, and due to the impossibility of making a pencil questionnaire we thought that it could be beneficial and insightful to make it online and take all answers into consideration. The questionnaire consists of a mixture of multiple-choice questions,

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open-ended, and also closed-ended one in order to gather the desired data, to put it differently, the first type of questions give the students liberty to choose any answer that suits him/her from the given ones. the open-ended question asks the respondents to answer with their own style and give their own opinion. That lasts, the last type of questions should be answered by the students with using only one word like yes, no, agree, or disagree. Accordingly, including different types of questions enables the researcher to find out different points of view, and make the participants answer with honesty due to the anonymity. Besides, open-ended questions were delayed to the end, for the sake of making the participant less eager to answer all the questions. The researcher attempted to make the words simple, in order to avoid any probable misunderstanding.

This questionnaire contains three parts, and each part has its own purpose. The first part is composed of general questions, which aim to know the preferences of the students and part of their personal information. For example, their age, level of education and to what extent they see news per day and whether they have prior knowledge about the 9/11. Whereas the second part is about further investigation about how media shaped the 9/11 information they have and their opinion as they represent part of the Islamic general public. Obviously, this researcher is to show the importance and dangers of media and general public opinion if being misused and their role towards world peace. Finally, the last part will reveal the problems that students May encounter while being exposed in real life to such events and will show the importance of using critical thinking in their daily life and to what extent media can shape public opinion in such global events.

3. 6. Population and Sampling

The population includes the entire respondent which the researcher is interested in to include in the study. Walliman define population as" the collective term used to the total quantity of cases of a type, which are the subject of your study" (2001, p. 232). This investigation took place in Laghouat University in the Academic Year 2020 /2021. The target population of the study includes master 2 English students. The main reason behind choosing this particular population is the fact that they are mature enough to give their opinion about political issues and the fact that they dealt with this topic in previous civilization courses concerning media and its effect on public opinion. Another reason is that we may have students who lived that event in 2001 which will give more reliable credibility to our investigation.

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This research targets Master English students. The sample used to achieve that aim of this research was the first and second year of Master students which consists of both genders and the average of these students are between 21 years old and 31.

The questionnaire aims at gathering information about Muslim student's opinion towards such a global event which resulted later as misrepresenting their religion and weather media affected their opinion towards terrorism and Islamophobia as well.

3.7. Limitations of the Study

Like any other study, this study faced some limitations. The major limitation was in collecting information about this event, where there was many sources and huge number of videos and newspaper articles. It was hard to select from all of those sources since 9/11 attacks were a global problem which caused religious, economic, and political conflicts in which each field has enormous global information. Another limitation concerning the practical side, in which global health needed to lock all gatherings in the world including colleges because of the corona virus. As result we were not able to make interviews besides we were not able to move to Algiers the capital city in order to find tangible sources from T.V companies or journals. In addition, there is a limitation in the generalization of results. Results of the study could be generalized only on Muslim population for several reasons. Furthermore, all the participants came from the same geographical area. This may result in very similar ideas and believes.

3.8. Questionnaire Analysis and Interpretation

3.8.1. Student's Questionnaire

The students questionnaire aims at investigating how students are familiar with global issues, which is in our case the 9/11 attacks. This questionnaire also intended to investigate opinions about 9/11 attacks from a Muslim perspective, as the selected sample represent part of the general public opinion. Our objective is to interpret the student's answers and represent it in statistical data. The data was summarized in figures and tables.

A. Section One: Background Information

This section is concerned with the demographic data of the participants in this study. The results are shown as follow:

Question01: Gender

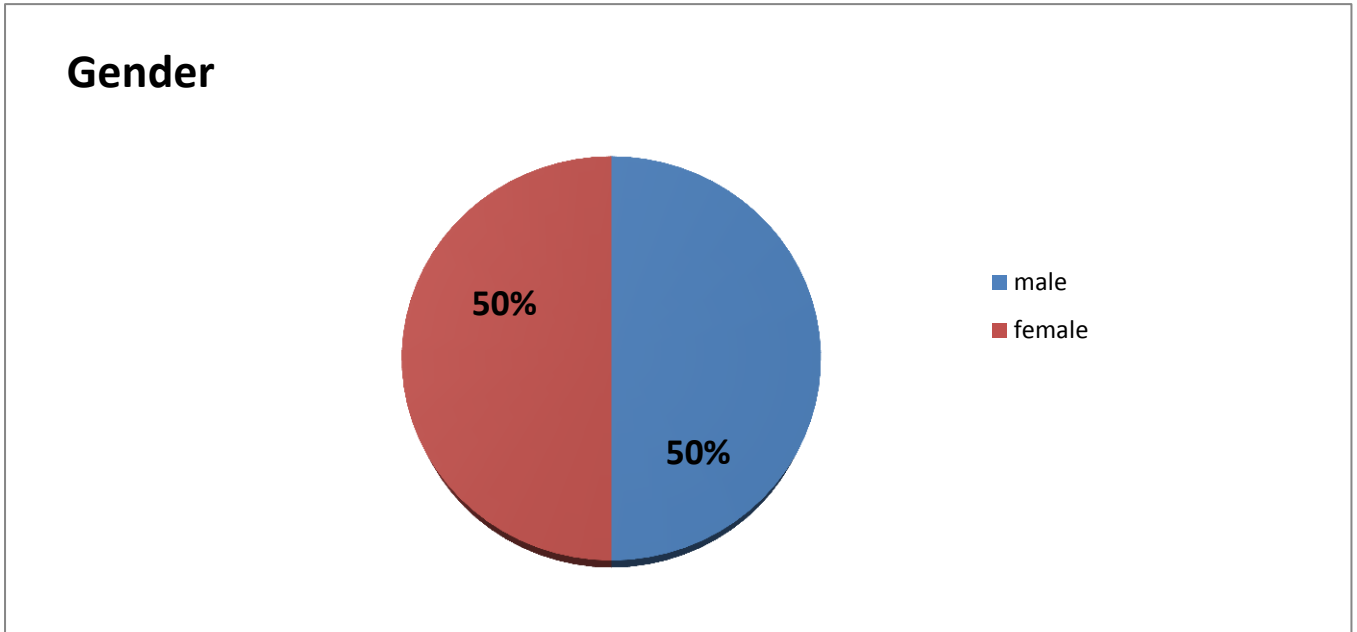


Figure 06: student's gender

As the survey provided; we result to the equality between males and females in answering, which formed 50% for both genders. This leads to the fact that both genders have some interests towards global news; furthermore, in political, ideological, and conflict news, which will lead to different analyses results.

Question 02: age

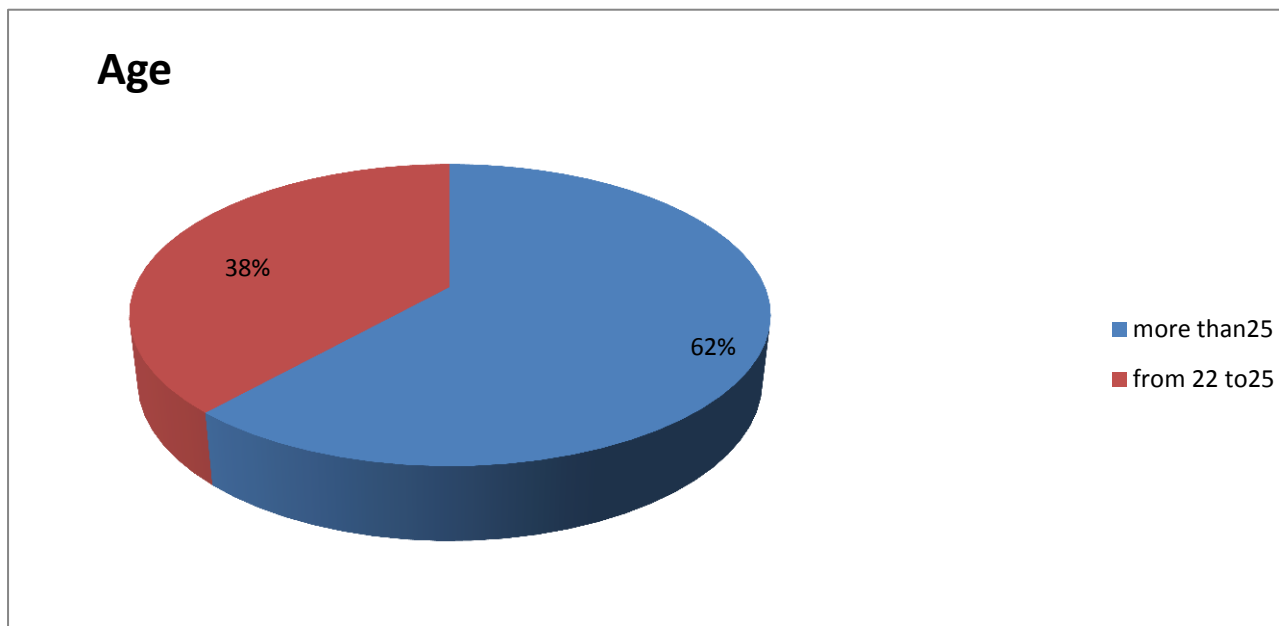


Figure 07: student's age

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Concerning participant's age we can notice that the majority's age is more than 25 years old holding 62% of the sample. While the rest are aged between 22 to 25 years old, holding 38% of the sample. From this result we notice that the majority witnessed this event in their childhood. However; others may not as they were too young to remember this event. Yet our target population definitely have prior information in this topic, as master students they already dealt with this topic in civilization courses.

Question 03: Are you interested in international news?

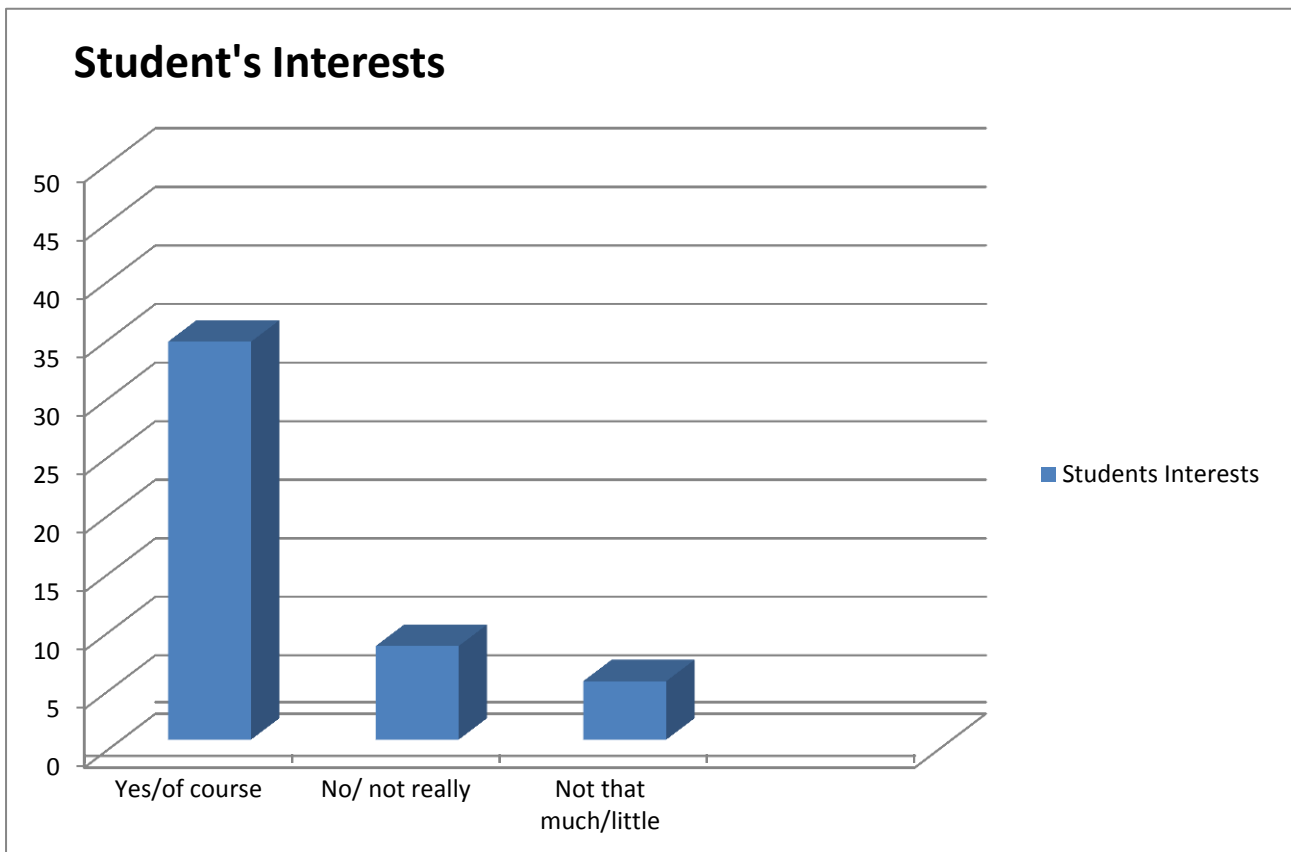


Figure 08: student's interests

Throughout this histogram that manifest students interests in watching international news we can see the majority with 35 students are actually interested in international news. As some of them clarified that they like to know what is happening around them in their real life. Whereas the second category whom watch news sometimes represent about 6 students .who also explained that they watch news depending on the importance of the news. The last category is composed of 9 students who answered that they don't really have interests in international news.

Question 04: how much do you have access to news per day?

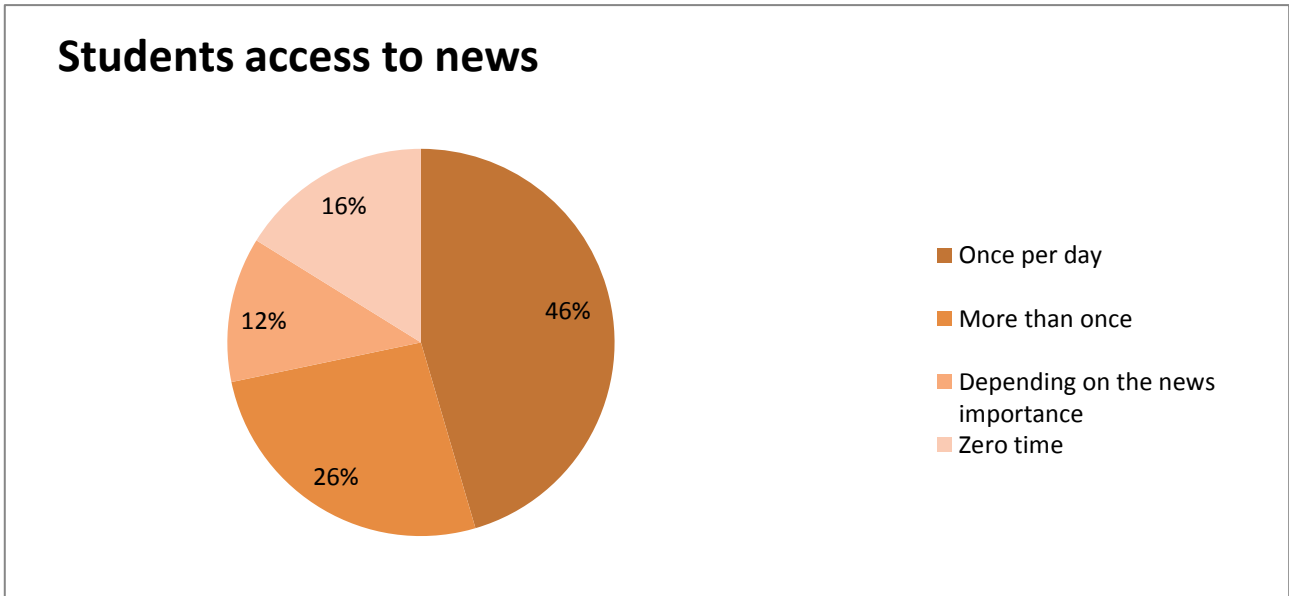


Figure 09: student’s access to news

The upper figure shows the percentage of students access to news per day, which is divided into 4 categories. In which we can notice the first category holding 64% of the entire sample who watch news daily. This shows that most of them are interested to make sure that they are up-to-date. Whereas: the next category holds 26% of students who watch news more than once a day. This category can be classified as more interested in watching news .However, the third category concerned with the ones who watch news only when news are important. This explains the following results when we found 94% of the sample who knew about 9/11 event. Yet the final category holds 12% of students who don’t prefer to watch news.

Question 05: Do you see news on Television, Internet or using mobile phones and social media?

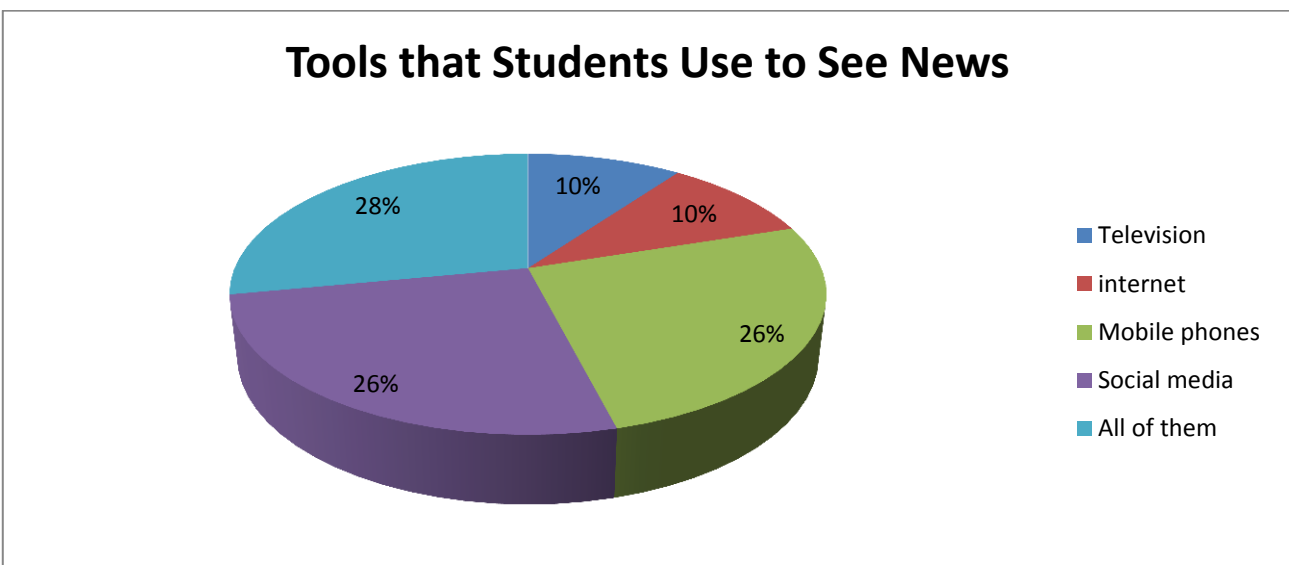


Figure 10: Tools that Students Use to See News.

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From the figure above, Students who use mobile phones and social media took the largest part, holding 26% for each medium. This highlights that both of tools are popular in the present time. We can also observe that students who watch news on television and internet are both equal in percentage by 10%, Taking the minimum part which correspond to the previous conclusion in which TV and internet lost their importance nowadays .Whereas, 28% of students declared that they use all of them.

Question 06: Do you usually check the credibility of news source?

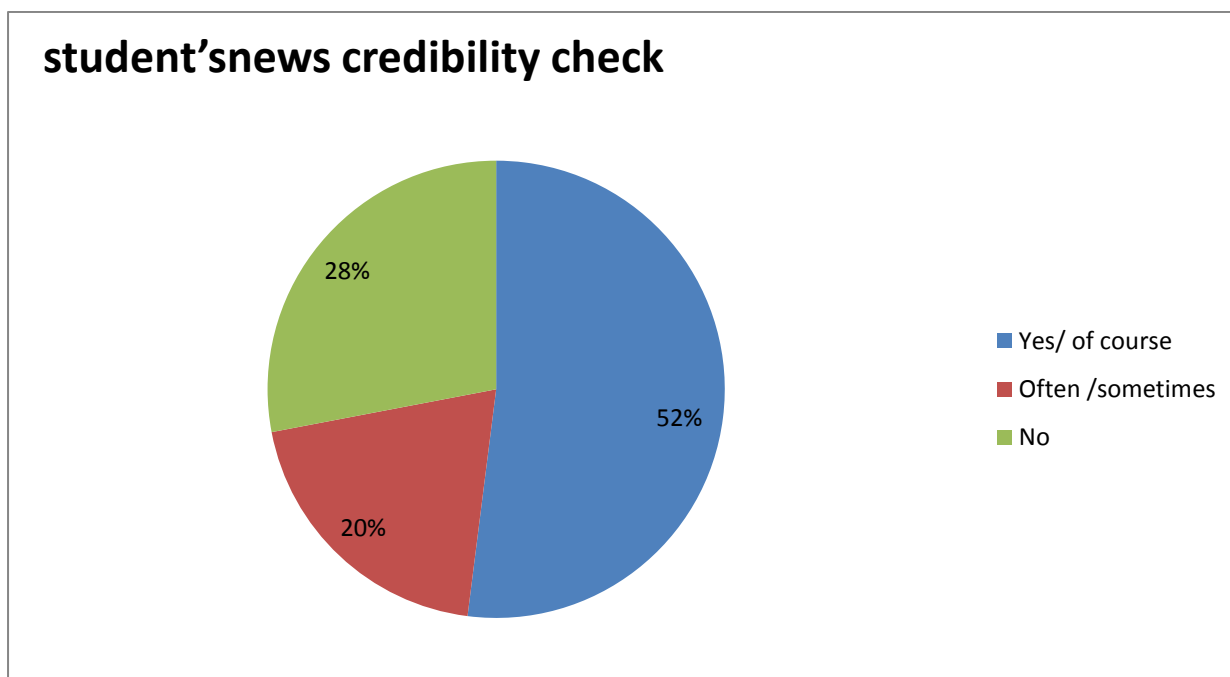


Figure 11: student's news credibility check

This figure is really helpful for the coming investigations results. In which 52% of the surveyed students check news credibility. But 28% of students do not check news credibility. However the ones who often check news credibility represent the minimum percentage of student's with 20%.

Section two: reading comprehension

Question 01: A. Have you heard about the U.S. world Trade Center attacks of 9/11?

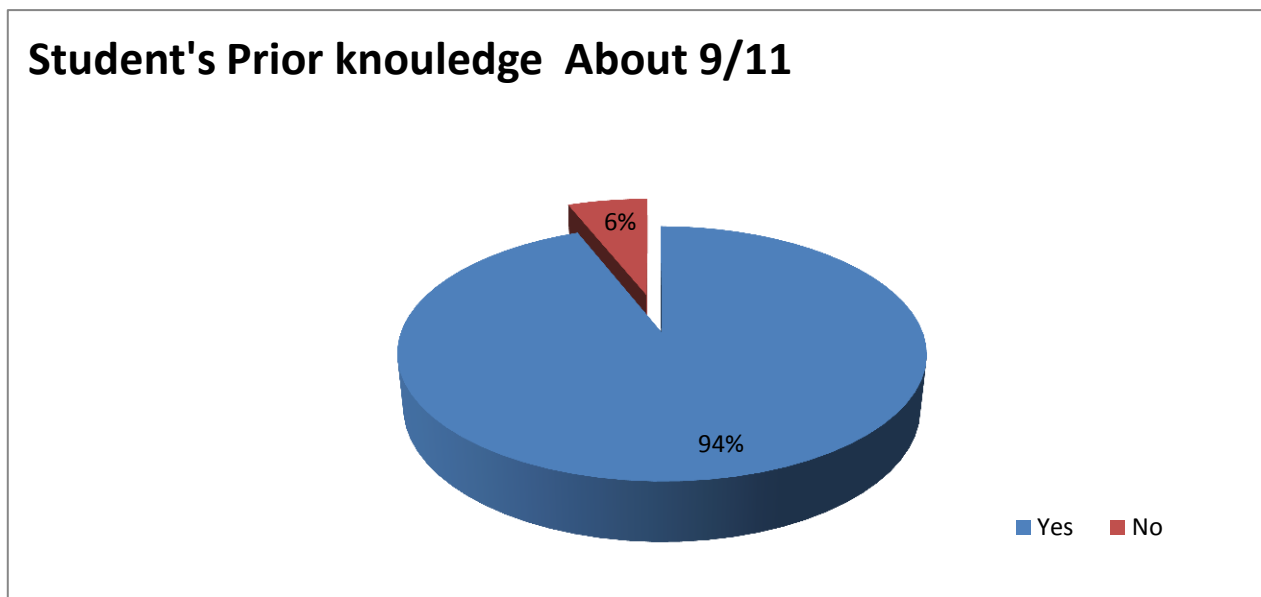


Figure 12: Student’s Prior Knowledge About the 9/11 Event

This is a very interesting graph, where we can directly notice that almost all of the participants know the 9/11 event, holding 94% of the general percentage. Consequently this result shows the importance of this event besides to its popularity in the globe. In contrast the remaining 6% which is a very small percentage compared to the previous one represents participants who do not know this event.

B. If yes. What do you know about that event?

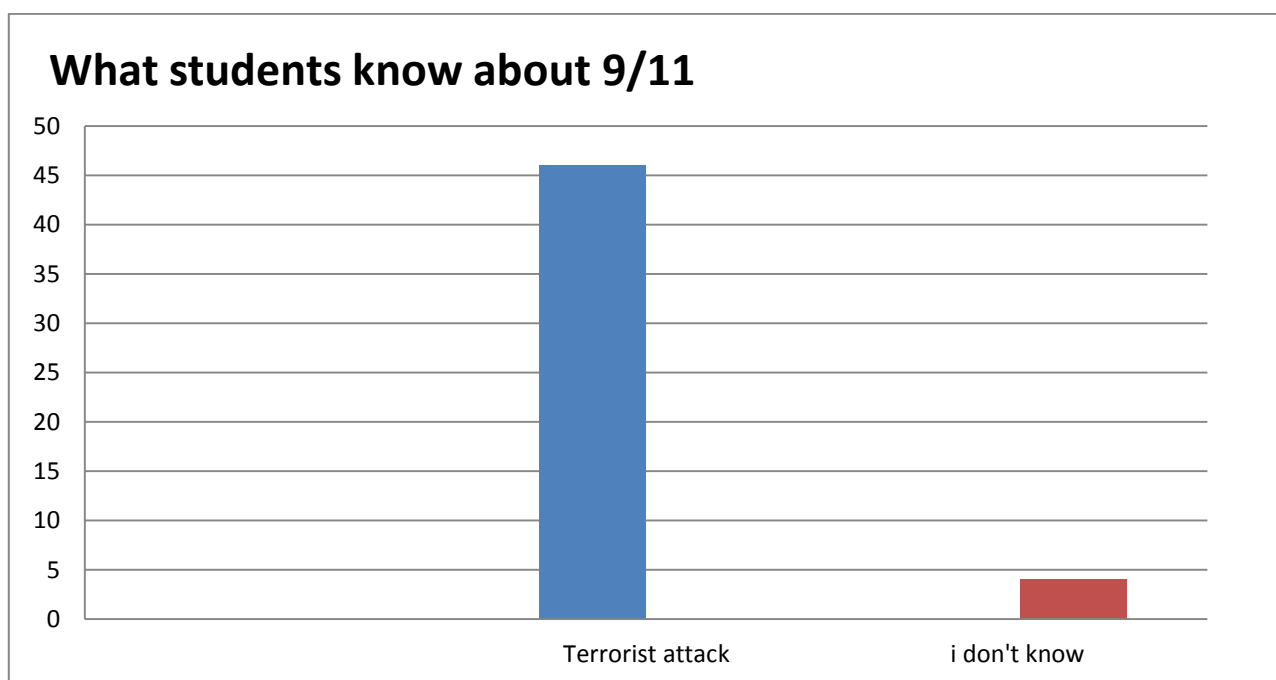


Figure 13: What Students Know About 9/11?

The question concerning this figure is related to the previous one. We can see that results have a complete match with a slight difference, in which 46 students said that 9/11 event is عبارة عن terrorist attack .as well as the match of the students who know nothing about this event with slight difference of 2 students.

Question 02: What do you think about the media coverage of 9/11 event?

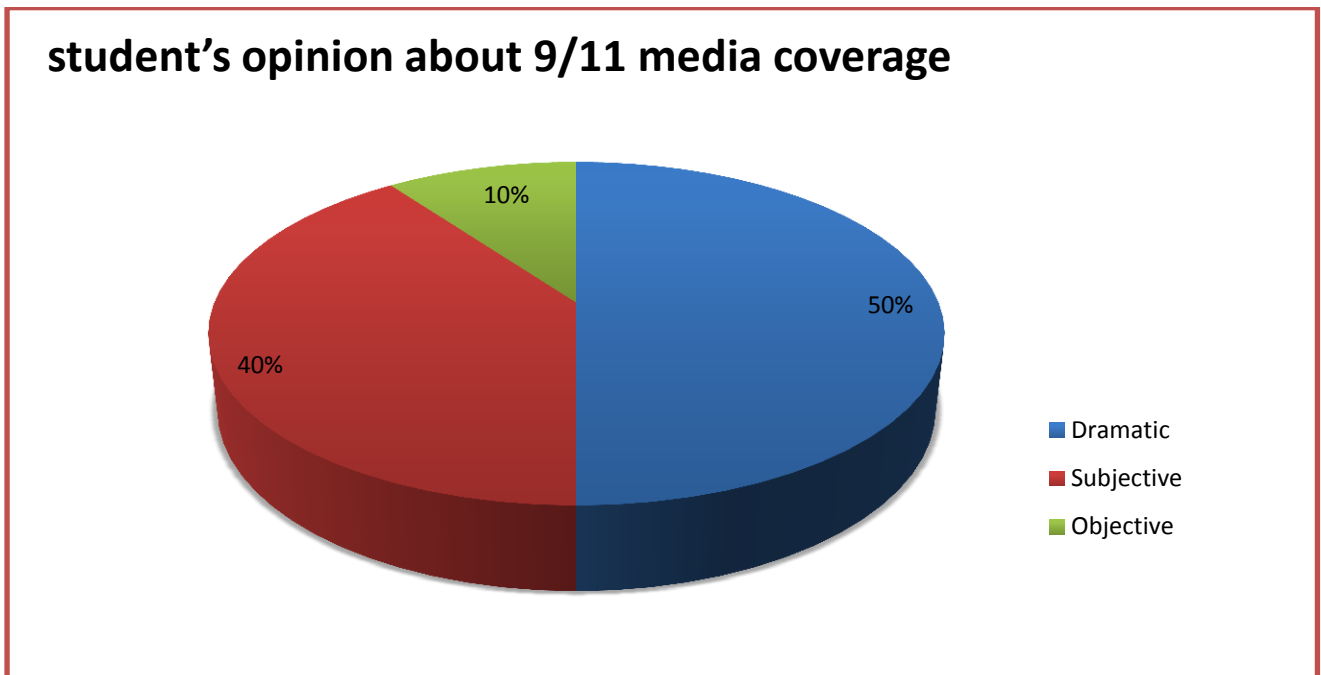


Figure 14: student's opinion about 9/11 media coverage

In the results of this question, we can see that half of the participants think that media's coverage of the 9/11 event was dramatic. This confirms our investigations when American media provided a powerful set of images on T.V continuously for 3 days which created a "you are there" drama show. Yet the other half is divided into two opinions, where 40% think that the coverage is subjective, as the media coverage did not focus on why attacks happened rather the focus was on how it happened .while only 10% think that the coverage of this event was objective.

Question03: What do you think was behind the9/11 attacks?

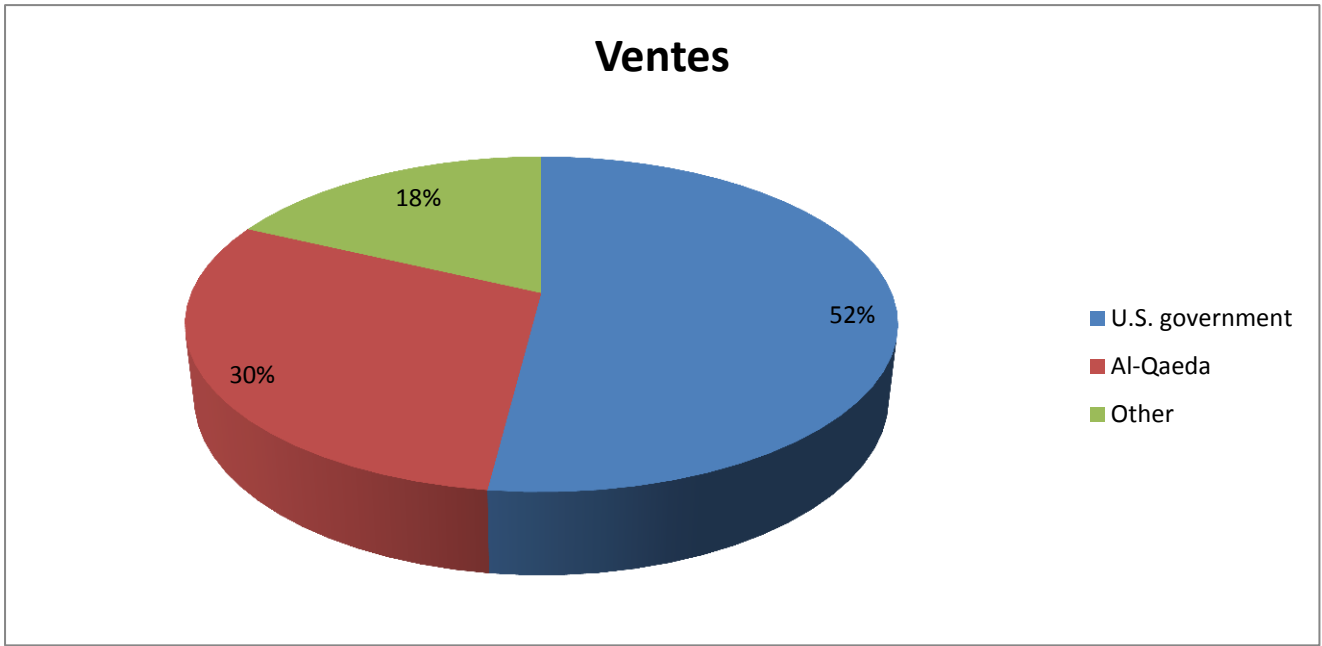


Figure15: Reason behind 9/11 attacks

This figure represents students answers on who was most likely behind the 9/11 attacks. We can see from the upper figure that 52% of students believe that it was the U.S. government behind such act of terror. Despite our selected participants are Muslims, however, results cannot be biased because, real circumstances behind these attacks are unknown till the present day which consequently made accusations reach the U.S. government. In the opposite side 30% of participants believe that it was al-Qaeda behind these attacks and the rest 18% of students think that maybe there are others who caused the attacks.

Question 04: 6. Do you really think that 9/11 attacks have a relation with Iraq and Afghanistan?

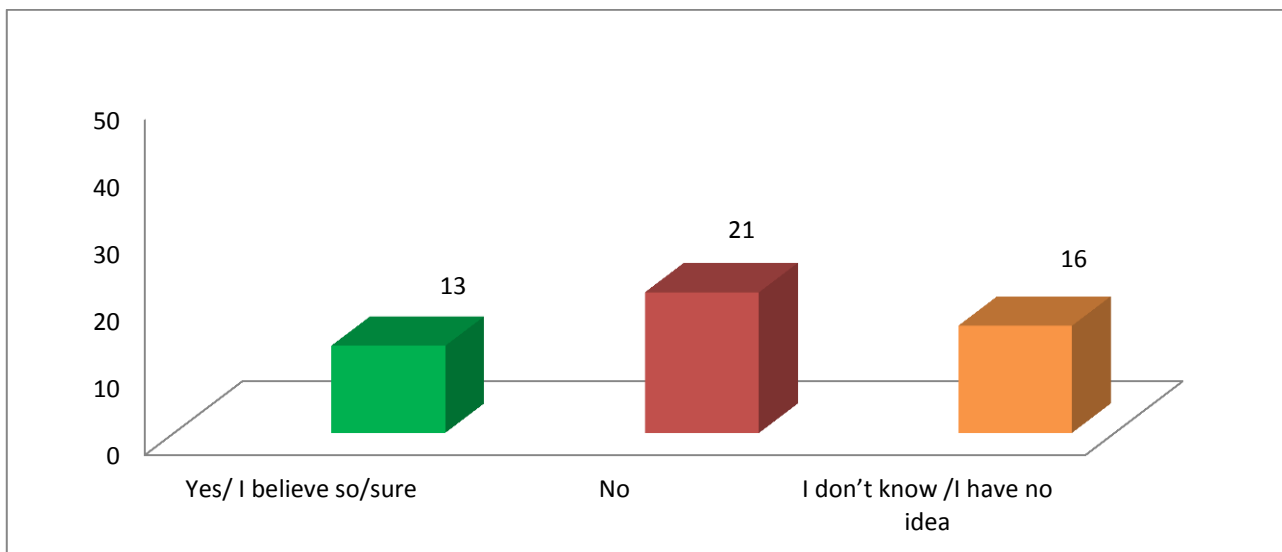


Figure 16: Iraq and Afghanistan relation to the 9/11 attacks

This histogram represents participant's answers about if really Afghanistan and Iraq had relation with 9/11 attacks. In which we can notice that the highest rate of participants were labeled in the red column with 21 No answers. However, in the first hand we have the green column which denotes 13 participants who believe that Afghanistan and Iraq had relation to the 9/11 attacks .on the other hand we have 16 participants that they have no idea and not sure if it had relation to the attacks or not.

Question 05: Has the meaning behind the word “terrorism” changed since 9/11?

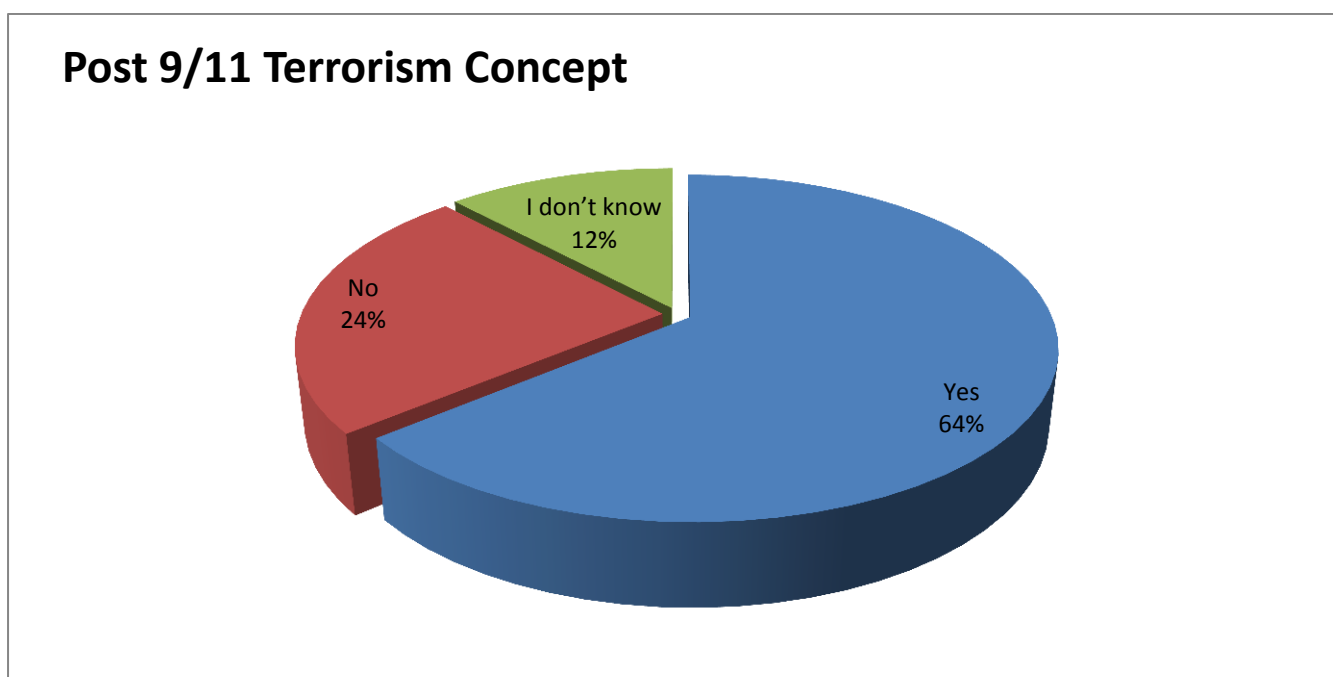


Figure 17: Post 9/11 Terrorism Concept

From this question, we remarked that most participants (63%) gathered by believing that “terrorism” meaning changed after the 9/11 attacks. Whereas students who don't think that “terrorism” got any changes in terms of meaning are estimated with 23%. The last 14% is for participants who have no idea whether the meaning changed after the event or not.

Question 06: Has the media coverage of the event increased the objectivity of media and information provided to the public?

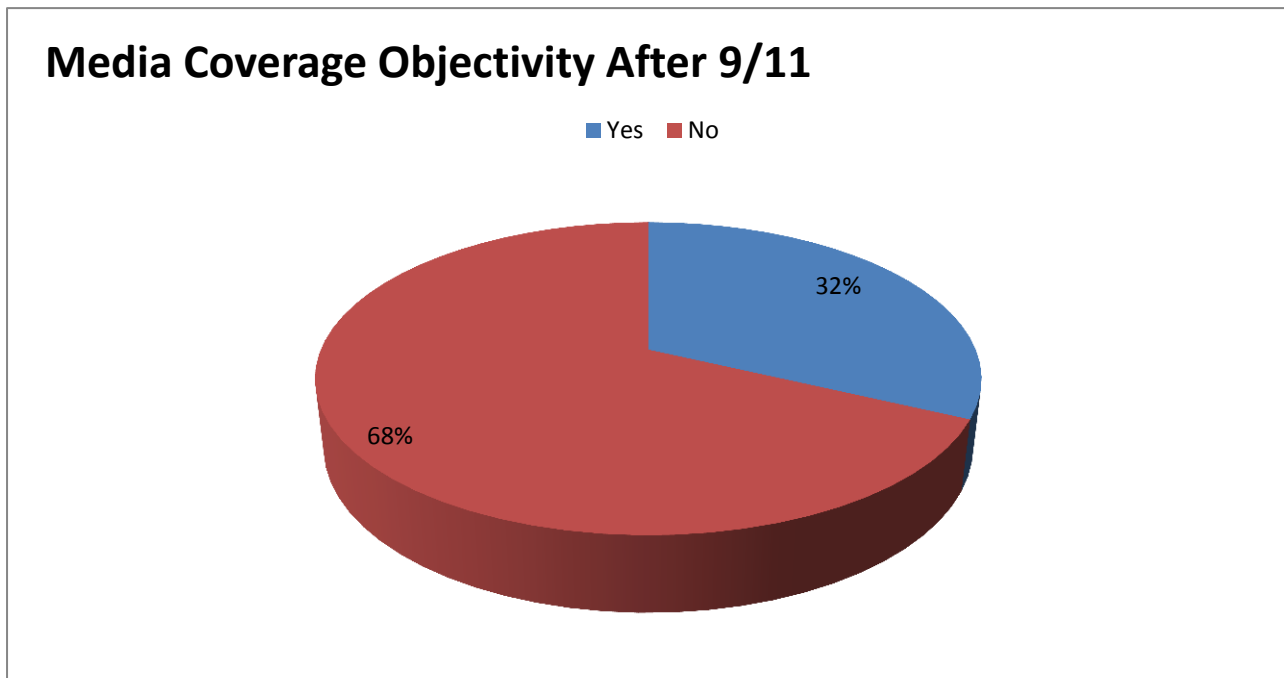


Figure 18: Media Coverage Objectivity after 9/11

from the provided table and figure, the red chart represents students negative responds concerning objectivity related to media coverage of the 9/11 attacks, as they believe that media is being controlled by higher powers like politicians and government, as long as it serves their own interests it will be far away from objectivity. The blue chart goes back to participants who assume that media coverage did increase objectivity of the message provided to the general public.

Question 07: During times of war do you think media conveyed information objectively or did it shape public opinion?

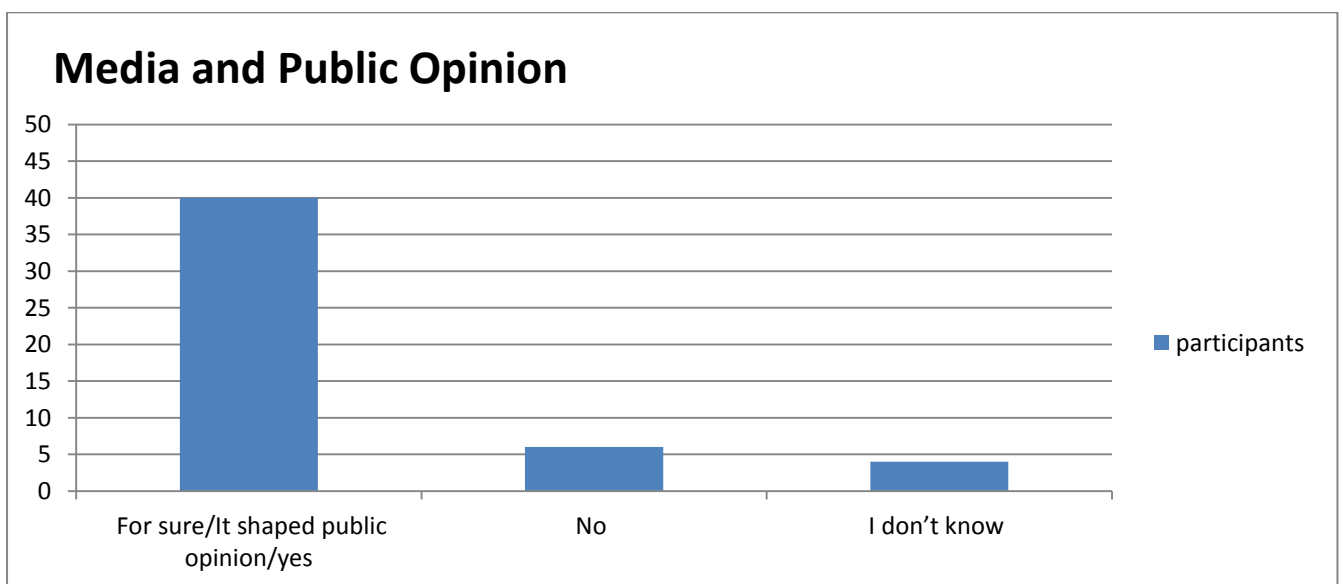


Figure 19: Media and Public Opinion

From the figure above and the justifications of the students, we can notice that 40 students said that media does shape public opinion in times of war because it is obliged to gain people's support under government power. Yet, only 6 students' answers were no to the question because they think that media portrays what is happening without implicit intention to control people's minds. Whereas 4 students said that they have no idea about it.

Question 08: In your opinion the relation between the attacks and direct accusations to the Islamic world goes back to:

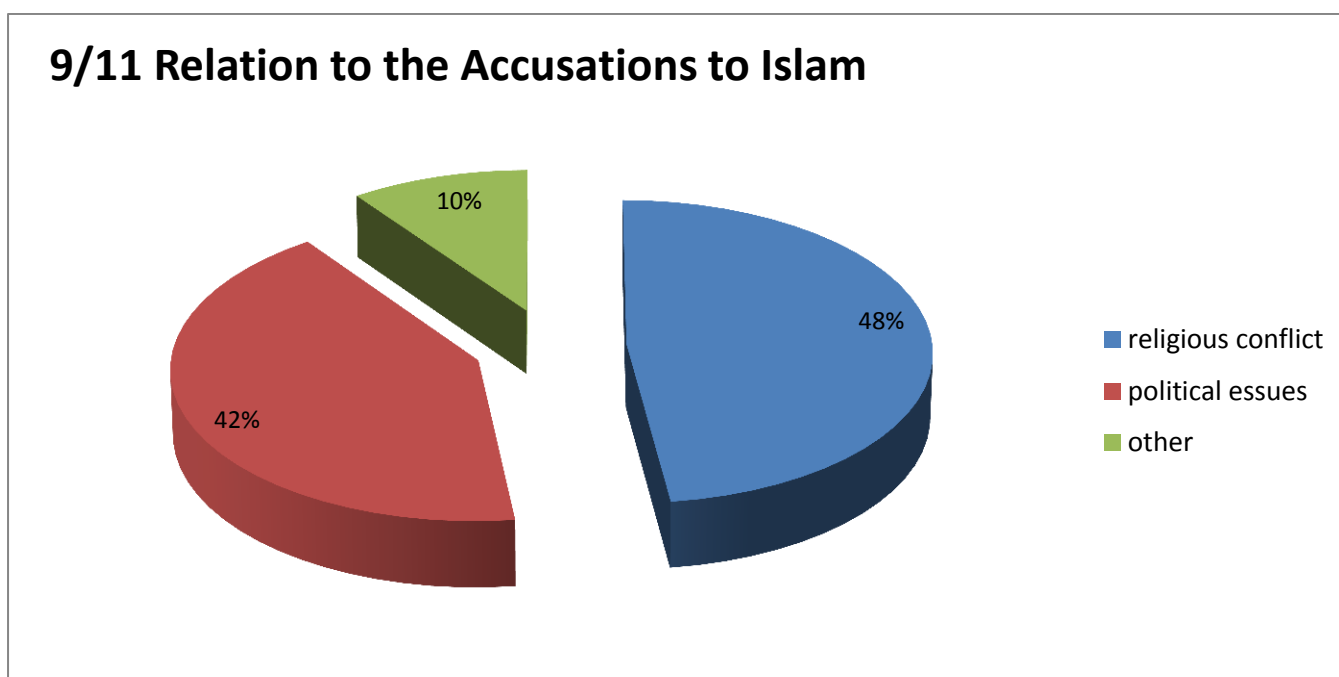


Figure 20: 9/11 Relation to the Accusations to Islam

The upper figure provides students' answers on the relation of 9/11 attacks and accusations toward Muslims where we can see that both options of religious conflict and political issues got almost the same percentage, 48% for religious conflict can be explained by the previous challenges between Islam and Christianity. While 42% for political issues goes back to the continuous will of the American government to dominate the world. However 10% of students believe that there are other relations made 9/11 attacks accuse Islamic world.

Question 09: The idea of Islamophobia got a sudden shift after the 9/11 attacks .as part of a Muslim community; How does discrimination against Muslims affect our communities?

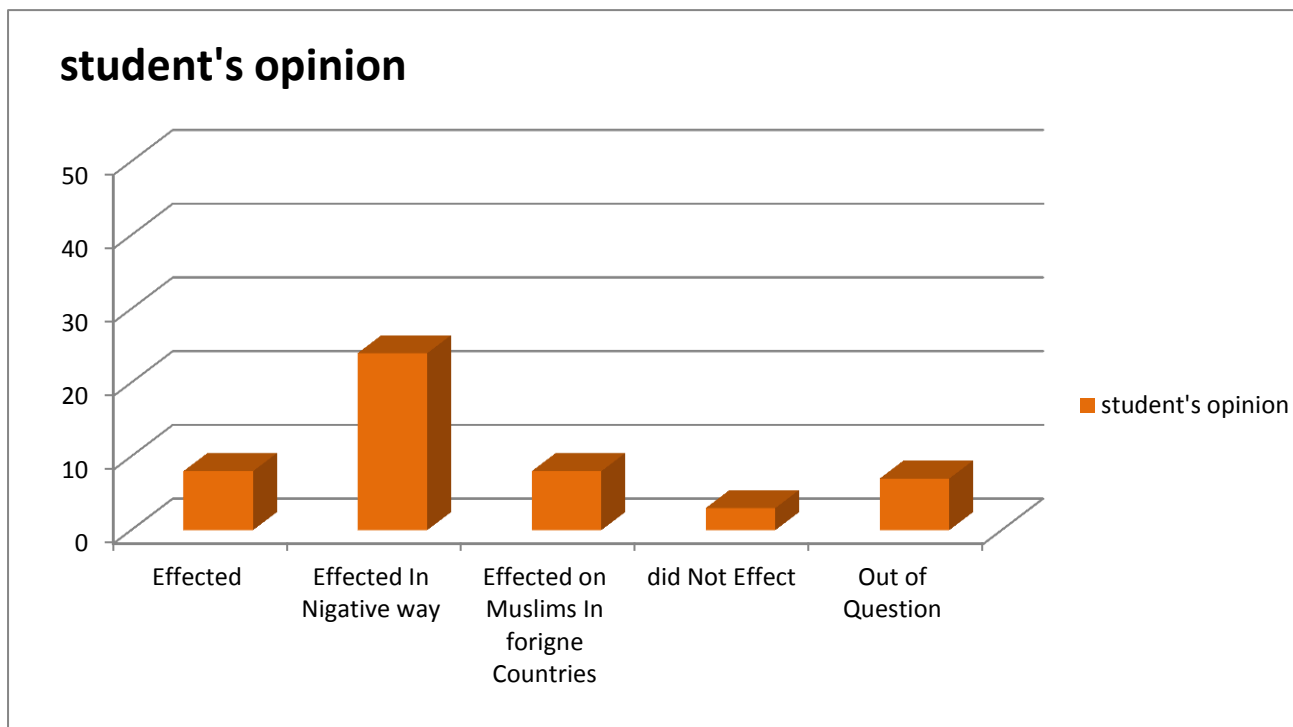


Figure 21: Islamophobia Effect on Muslim Countries

The upper figure demonstrates student’s opinion about the effect of islamophobia on our countries. Student’s answers were grouped into five categories according to their opinion. We can notice that majority of students voted positively, where the difference was in the manner of effect as 8 participants said that it effected as well as those who said it effected on Muslims in foreign countries. Besides to the 24 students who insisted that it affected negatively on our communities. However, only 3 students think that it does not affect our countries, which is somehow true in countries with majority of Muslim population like Algiers. Because it is hard to meet such cases of islamophobia in a Muslim country unless you meet a foreigner. Concerning the last 8 students, they may not understand the core of the question so their answers were out of the question.

Question 09: Who do you think is responsible for the increase of Islamophobia?

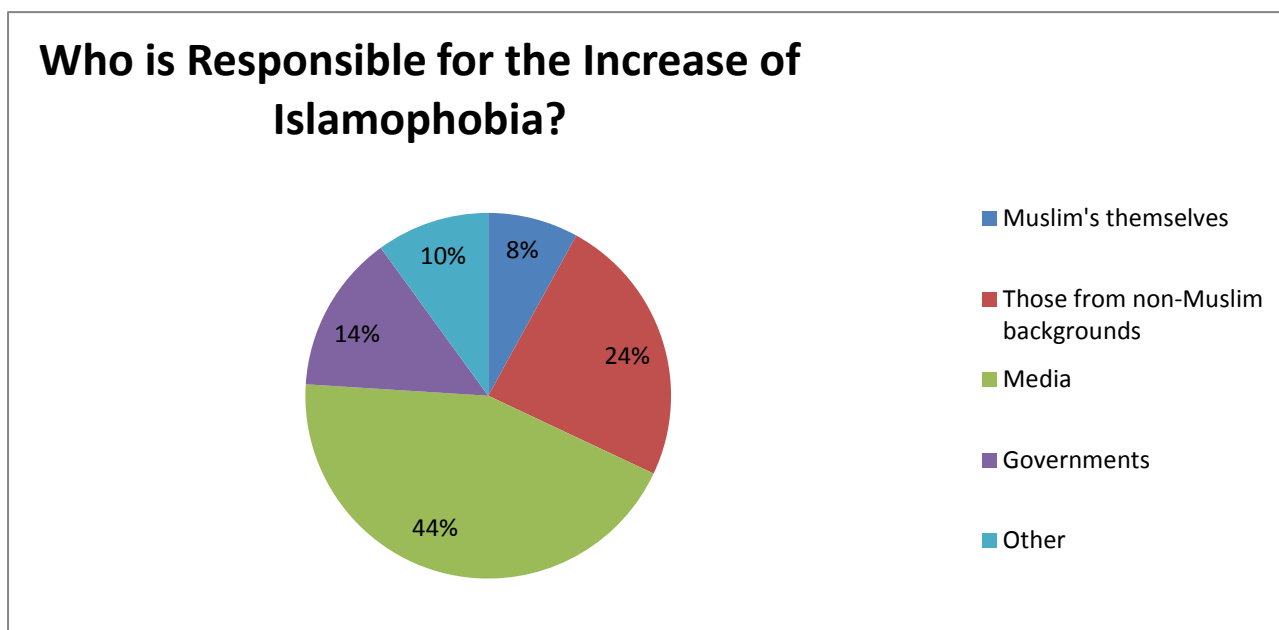


Figure 22: Who is Responsible for the Increase of Islamophobia?

As it is shown in the figure above, 44% of participants believe that Media is responsible for the increase of islamophobia because, media can be held responsible for a large majority of people’s opinion especially when it came to religious concepts. In contrast we see 24% of participants believe non-Muslims are responsible for the increase of islamophobia as they control media and broadcasting what they want to portray about Islam for their own will. As for who believe that Muslims themselves are responsible, they hold only 8%, although our sample is 100% Muslim students but the fact that they choose this answer reveals the act that there are Muslims who call for jihad in bad ways which affected the Islamic picture. The final 10% is for participants who claimed that there are other factors for the increase of islamophobia.

Question 10: Do you think that Islamophobia is justified? That is to say, do you believe that people have a reason to hold prejudices towards those from an Islamic background?

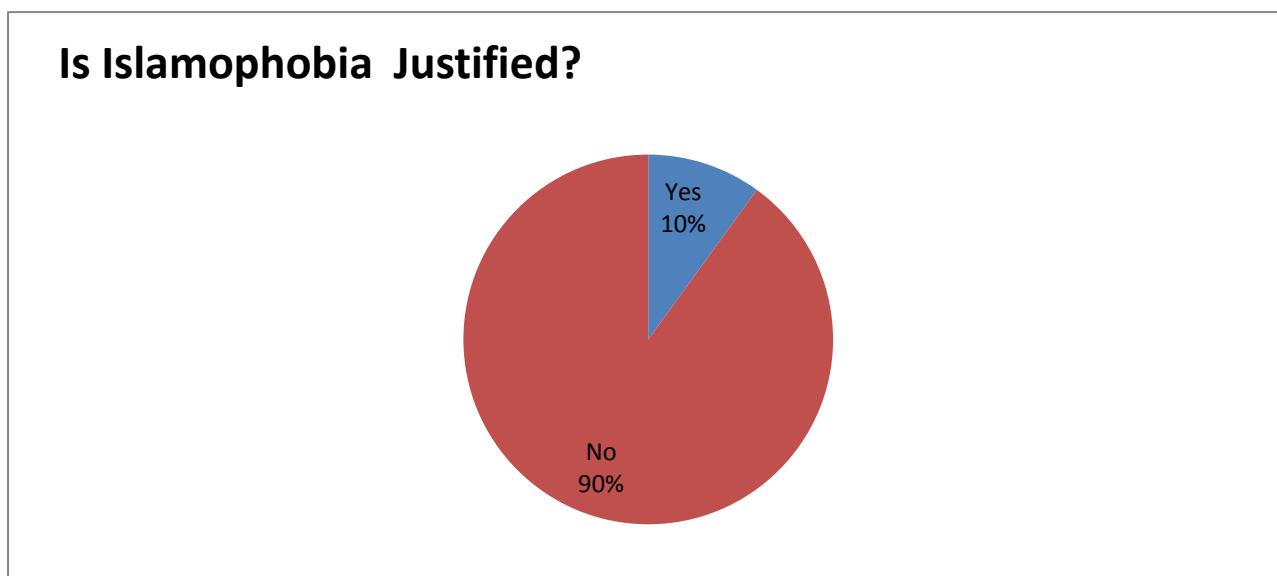


Figure 23: Is Islamophobia Justified?

The answers of this question are very interesting, we can notice from the figure and the table above that the overwhelming majority are against those who justify their phobia just because a person is from an Islamic background, where it could be considered as one of racist and discrimination against Muslims. Yet, the remaining 10% are for those participants who believe that people have the right to fear Muslims.

Question 11: How would you rate the current severity of Islamophobia (fear/hatred towards those from an Islamic background)?

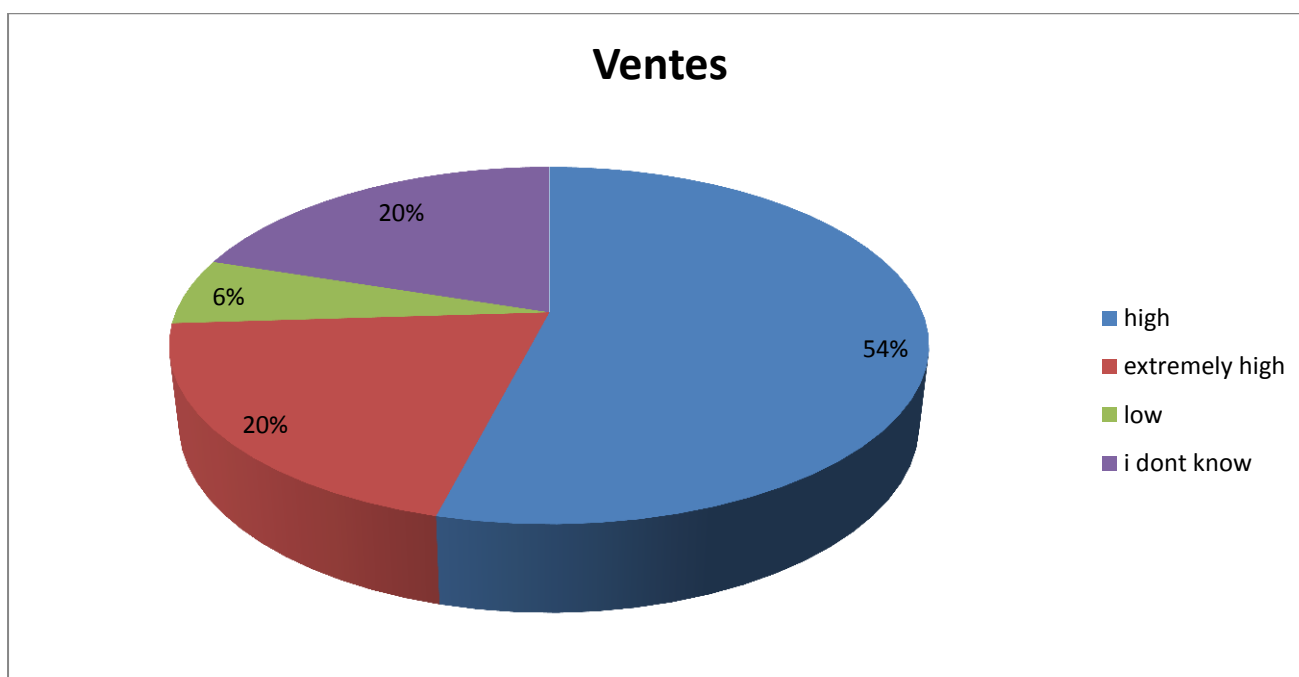


Figure 24: Islamophobia severity rates

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The upper figure shows how participants rate the current severity of islamophobia nowadays. Most students rate this issue as high with 54% and extremely high with 20%. This explains that after many years from attacks this issue still exist. In the opposite side, only 6 % rates for the low option and the final 20% are for participants who choose to be neutral.

Conclusion

This chapter presents the core of this study, as it presents evident answers to the research questions and proofs our hypotheses. Basically, the chapter provides information about the participants of the study, tools of the study, data analysis and the final results. Students sampled in this study held positive and negative answers about the impact of media on shaping public opinion, which supports our hypotheses. Through data and the research done in this study we can say that 9/11 without a doubt influenced the media in their reporting on terrorism and through that, has influenced all of the readers by shaping their views towards terrorism and consequently increasing fear of Islam. Throughout this study, most of the information we have gathered was really a distortion of the reality of Islam. As a result, the world started looking at the Middle East countries as criminals, which was really a distortion of the reality of Islam. After all, we can confirm the hypotheses which are; US media had greatly affected the opinion of American public and the whole world of terrorism to mimic what is portrayed in the media.

General conclusion

General conclusion

The present work has shown that in the modern world media played an important role in shaping public opinion. U.S. media worked as a watchdog of society. Since the government needs the support of its public. Propaganda is often used as an important technique to manipulate the Americans in war fare issues. Therefore, media was considered as a vital tool of shaping public opinion according to the nation's interests. The U.S. government imposed restricted censorship on media to avoid war. However, such action violated the press freedom of speech that is stated in the first Amendment.

This study also spot the light on the post 9/11 spectacle and the media representation of the 9/11 story in correlation to Slotkin ideas, which were presented as critical analysis to the media coverage of 9/11 attacks. In which his hypotheses presented a comparative procedure on the 9/11 attacks, where he depict the ability of the press to turn a normal story into a myth. In addition to, an investigation about the terrorism shift as concept. To finally reveals media importance and its impact on shaping public opinion about terrorism and Islamophobia.

Throughout this work, we have also discussed that the events of 9/11 changed the status of the United States in the world. These assaults were considered as the most dangerous attacks since they hit the most significant American landmarks. The terrorist assaults altered the world view on American Muslims and all Arabs especially the ones who lived in the United States. Moreover; these events witnessed different reactions and responses. In our research we first showed the American media response to the September 11, 2001 attacks, and the war on terror. The goal behind this is to show the reaction of the U.S. and the world media towards these attacks, the shape of the American public opinion towards these events, as well as the media construction of terrorism pre and post the tragedy. Second, we dealt with reaction of the U.S government and its population on one hand and Muslims and Arab Americans in addition to the world reaction on the other hand. These attacks had great outcomes. Immediately after the outbreaks, the U.S government proclaimed war on terrorism” and took a series of acts in order to capture these terrorists and to avoid other potential attacks. The American response was divided into four major acts which namely: the global war declaration on terrorism, the passing of the American patriot act of 2001, the homeland security act, and the creation of the 9/11commission in 2002. Similarly, American public immediate reactions were summarized in a shock, distrust, doubt, and anger. On the other

General conclusion

hand, Muslims and Arab Americans suffered a lot after the attacks. They were considered as terrorists while Muslims and Arab Americans were the first ones to condemn these attacks.

Finally, we want also to show the common interest game between terrorism and the media. After September 11, 2001 attacks, the world has changed completely. These events could be considered as the breaking point in both the American history and the world in general. The USA has incredible sources of media, which were obvious during the attacks. After the attacks, directly, they tried to accuse the Islamic world, and have great influence on the public opinion, and convinced the world that Osama Bin Laden was responsible of these attacks.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that there was a significant increase in media attention following 9/11 and therefore we see much more reporting concerning terrorism all over the world. As result of the events, the media has paid much more attention to terrorism on a global level. There is a heavier emphasis on Islamic fundamentalists' organizations and a heavier focus on the Middle East. Throughout this study, most of the information we have gathered was really a distortion of the reality of Islam. As a result, the world started looking at the Middle East countries as criminals. After all, we can confirm the hypotheses which are; US media had greatly affected the opinion of American public and the whole world.

The ideological and political conflict between the Western and Arab and Muslim world is one of the most significant phenomena of the present era and the struggle is mediated, reproduced, and circulated by the media. While U.S. and Western media have previously dominated the global media scape, the emergence of new Arab media and a new Arab public sphere open the way for productive dialogues and better mutual understanding. Yet Western media must break with stereotypes of Arabs and Islam, incorporate more Arab and Muslim voices into its programming and production apparatus, and provide real dialogue and debate rather than ideological posturing and polarization. Likewise, the emergent Arab public sphere should be open to Western voices and dialogue, as well as the diversity of points of view in its region. The media can facilitate informed dialogue and debate, or increase polarization. Hence, it will be one of the challenges of the coming years for critical communication scholars to track media and politics in the interaction between the Middle East and the West which has been so fraught with danger, and will no doubt continue to be a site of immense importance and conflict. In this context, further research could also analyze the content of news segments and potentially be able to distinguish which types of coverage are particularly harmful or even helpful. I leave these ideas for future projects.

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Appendix

1. Online questionnaire

Introduction to the questionnaire

As part of our final dissertation, we are conducting a research about how the US media covered the 9/11 events and its impact on shaping the general public opinion concerning global conflicts and new ideologies such as terrorism and new racial discrimination like islamophobia. Today we will gain your thoughts and opinions to better serve our research as you represent a sample of the educated Muslim community. This link contains a questionnaire that will allow data to be collected for our master's dissertation. We would appreciate it if you could help with our research and fill the survey; all you need to do is complete a questionnaire of about 5 to 10 minutes. Your responses will then be analyzed and discussed in our final paper. Thank you in advance for your time and participation.

***Obligatoire**

Section one: background information

1. Gender *

Une seule réponse possible.

Male

Female

2. Age *

Une seule réponse possible.

less than 22

From 22 to 25

More than 25

3. Are you interested in international news? *

4. How much do you have access to news per day ? *

5. Do you see news on Television, Internet or using mobile phones and social media? *

Appendix

6. Do you usually check the credibility of news source? *

Section two

7. Have you heard about the U.S. world Trade Center attacks of 9/11? *

Une seule réponse possible.

Yes

No

8. If yes. What do you know about that event? *

9. What do you think about the media coverage of 9/11 event? *

Une seule réponse possible.

Objectively

Subjectively

Dramatically

10. What do you think was behind the 9/11 attacks? *

Une seule réponse possible.

Al-Qaeda

U.S government

11. Do you really think that 9/11 attacks have a relation with Iraq and Afghanistan? *

Appendix

12. Has the meaning behind the word “terrorism” changed since 9/11? *

13. During times of war, do you think media conveyed information of “war on terror” objectively or did it shape public opinion? *

14. In your opinion, the relation between the attacks and the direct accusations to the Islamic world goes back to : *

Une seule réponse possible.

- Religious conflict
- Political issues
- Other

15. The idea of Islamophobia got a sudden shift after the 9/11 attacks . As part of a Muslim community; How does discrimination against Muslims affect our communities? *

16. Who do you think is responsible for the increase in Islamophobia? *

Une seule réponse possible.

- Muslim's themselves
- Those from non-muslim backgrounds
- Media
- Governments
- Other

17. Do you think that Islamophobia is justified? That is to say, do you believe that people have a reason to hold prejudices towards those from an Islamic background? *

Appendix

Une seule réponse possible.

- yes
- No

18. How would you rate the current severity of Islamophobia (fear/hatred towards those from an Islamic background)? *

Une seule réponse possible.

-
-
-
-
- low high
- extremely high
- don't know

Section sans titre

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Université Amar Thelidji- Laghouat

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DEPARTEMENT : Département d'anglais

RESUME DE MEMOIRE DE MASTER

Domaine: lettres et langues étrangères

Filière: Anglais

Option: Literature Anglaise

Thème: Investigating Media Impact on Shaping Public Opinion Towards Terrorism case study: post 9/11 attacks

Présenté par: Miss. Kelouche Mebarka and Miss. Tahari Amina

Encadré par: Mr. Ben Redda Djamel

The present study attempts to depict media coverage of information and their response towards 9/11 attacks, and the common interest–game between U.S. government and media. The events of September 11th shaped rather than changed contemporary history. The 9/11 events were shocking global media events that has a relation to the global public attention. These media spectacles were intended to open a terror spectacle. The world media cover the 9/11 event as a global tragedy especially the American media who convinced the whole world that the 9/11 attacks were an act of war against America, where it holds ambiguity until the present day. The main objective of this research work is to investigate the American media role in shaping public opinion and to analyse the world's media response to the 9/11 attacks, and how did this tragedy change the American media construction under the umbrella of the following hypotheses: different world's media and especially the American ones have greatly affected the opinion of the whole world after 9/11, as well as, the change that took place in media reports about terrorism and the concept of Islamophobia. In addition, this study will adopt an online questionnaire to investigate research questions and support our hypotheses. The findings showed that the majority of participants had negative opinions about the media coverage of the 9/11 attacks. Which can be labeled as normal response since they support our hypotheses .However the rest minority answered in the favour of the 9/11 American media objectivity coverage. In which they represent the affected category with media manipulations.



الجمهورية الجزائرية الديمقراطية الشعبية
وزارة التعليم العالي و البحث العلمي



جامعة عمار ثليجي - الأغواط

كلية الآداب واللغات الأجنبية

قسم: الإنجليزية

ملخص مذكرة الماستر

الميدان: لغة إنجليزية

الشعبة: لغة إنجليزية

التخصص: أدب وحضارة انجليزية

عنوان المذكرة: Investigating Media Impact on Shaping Public Opinion Towards

Terrorism case study: post 9/11 attacks

تقديم الطالب: قلووش مباركة و طهاري امينة

الأستاذة (ة) المؤطرة (ة): بن ردة جمال.

ملخص المذكرة:

تحاول الدراسة الحالية تصوير التغطية الإعلامية للمعلومات واستجابتها لهجمات 11 سبتمبر ولعبة المصلحة المشتركة بين الحكومة الأمريكية ووسائل الإعلام. شكلت أحداث 11 سبتمبر التاريخ المعاصر بدلاً من تغييره. كانت أحداث الحادي عشر من سبتمبر صدمة لأحداث وسائل الإعلام العالمية التي لها علاقة باهتمام الرأي العام العالمي. كانت هذه المشاهد الإعلامية تهدف إلى فتح مشهد رعب. وتغطي وسائل الإعلام العالمية أحداث الحادي عشر من سبتمبر باعتبارها مأساة عالمية، وخاصة وسائل الإعلام الأمريكية التي أفتتحت العالم كله بأن هجمات الحادي عشر من سبتمبر كانت عملاً حربياً ضد أمريكا، حيث ما زالت غامضة حتى يومنا هذا. الهدف الرئيسي من هذا البحث هو التحقيق في دور الإعلام الأمريكي في تشكيل الرأي العام وتحليل استجابة وسائل الإعلام العالمية لهجمات الحادي عشر من سبتمبر، وكيف غيرت هذه المأساة بناء الإعلام الأمريكي تحت مظلة الفرضيات التالية: لقد أثرت وسائل الإعلام العالمية المختلفة وخاصة الأمريكية منها بشكل كبير على رأي العالم كله بعد 9/11، وكذلك التغيير الذي حدث في التقارير الإعلامية حول الإرهاب ومفهوم الإسلاموفوبيا. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، سنتبنى هذه الدراسة استبياناً عبر الإنترنت للتحقيق في أسئلة البحث ودعم فرضياتنا. أظهرت النتائج أن غالبية المشاركين لديهم آراء سلبية حول التغطية الإعلامية لهجمات 11 سبتمبر. والتي يمكن وصفها بأنها استجابة طبيعية لأنها تدعم فرضياتنا. لكن الأقلية الباقية ردت لصالح التغطية الموضوعية في وسائل الإعلام الأمريكية لأحداث 11 سبتمبر. حيث يمثلون الفئة المتأثرة بالتلاعب بالوسائل.