

أنواع الإرهاب الحديثة وتأثير الصحف

Modern Types of Terrorism and the Effect of Newspapers

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الملخص

يهدف هذا المقال إلى تناول مفهوم الإرهاب والتمييز بين أنواعه المختلفة. ويهدف إلى تسليط الضوء على مفهوم الإرهاب وتأثير الصحف على هذا المفهوم. وخلصت الدراسة إلى أن هناك علاقة وثيقة في تغطية مفهوم الإرهاب من خلال الصحف واختلاف سياساتها بين دولة وأخرى، وأن مفهوم الإرهاب قد يختلف من شخص إلى آخر بسبب التغطية الإعلامية التي تمارسها بعض الصحف التي تعتمد سياسات الدول المختلفة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإرهاب، أسباب الإرهاب، الصحف، أثر الإرهاب.

Abstract

This article aims to deal with the concept of terrorism and distinguish its different types. It aims to shed light on the concept of terrorism and the influence of newspapers on this concept. The study concludes that there is a close relationship in covering the concept of terrorism through newspapers and their different policies between one country and another, and that the concept of terrorism may differ from one person to another because of the media coverage practiced by some newspapers that adopt the policies of different countries.

Keywords: Terrorism, causes of terrorism, newspapers, effect of terrorism

1. Terrorism

It is a term that refers to all negative acts that result in bad outcomes. During the French Revolution, the term "terrorism" was used to support the Jacobins. Around that period, the Jacobin movement started to push for democracy and spread more widely. Probity as a benchmark for one's own life was the main focus of the movement. Robespierre and Jacobin decreed "terror" in 1793 as a means of

countering the adversaries of the revolution. The term "terrorism" has been associated with negative and derogatory meanings since that time (Ghosh,T.,Prelas, M., Viswinath,D.,and Loyalka,S. (2010).

The Latin word "terrere," which meaning "to cause suffering," is where the word "terror" originates. They demonstrate how terrorism is a very old issue, dating back to the great Mesopotamian Empire of Sargon Al Akkadi, and how cruel methods were employed there to crush the spirit and break the will. During that period, leaders utilized terrorism as a sword to subdue their followers. Terrorism was the means of achieving slavery. Terrifying people was also necessary for Tamerlane's empire and the Mangols in order to maintain peace and accomplish their objectives (Challiand and Blin, 2007)

the 18th century, particularly during the French Revolution, saw the usage of the term "terrorism." Through the instillation of fear, authority is established. Usually, phrases like "killing," "assassinations," "torture," and similar terms are synonymous with "terrorism." But these days, particularly in the media, the war on terrorism is the main event. In addition to targeting politicians, terrorists also target the general public, which has endured long-term hardship as a result of this awful phenomena. A terror act prompts the media to try to report on it, but how far they are able to go depends on how free the targeted nation is. The phenomenon of terrorism is quite awful. Terrorists injure and murder. The practice of terrorism is really thought to be far more terrifying than other terrible occurrences like wars. Veterans of war are acutely aware of the repercussions; similarly, sick individuals who endure psychological disorders could

attribute such incidents to fate, and killers might deliberately target certain victims, but terrorist attacks target individuals from diverse sects in various locations with the primary goal of creating fear (Marthos, 2017).

2. Definitions of Terrorism

One party may view a man as a freedom warrior, while another views him as a terrorist, making it difficult to define the term. For this reason, different definitions of terrorism have been presented, including the following (Ghosh et al. (2010, p.5).

1. Using force or power to impose one's will on others is terrorism.
2. Using illegal force against defenseless civilians in order to achieve a specific goal is also considered terrorism.
3. In order to obtain an advantage, it may also involve intentional mayhem or murder to frighten the populace.

Moreover, it refers to the unlawful act of committing harm to people or their property in order to advance social or theological beliefs.

3. In my opinion, terrorism is any act that has physical or psychological effect on others. Hurting a child's feelings and destroying his mentality, letting him down, killing his dreams, or ignoring him is not less than hurting him physically. Both have bad results and one may make a killer if such an act keeps upgrading.
4. In my opinion, any action that hurts people badly and physically can be classified as terrorism.

3. Modern Types of Terrorism

In my opinion, with more extremists appear, more types come up to be studied. In my opinion, two recent types have been noted:

a. Terrorism of Water

It is an act adopted by a group or a government to prevent others from water for achieving a purpose. This can be shown recently by the Israeli government act of prevent Gaza's people from water. Water is a natural prerequisite for any human being and prevent water is not less than killing people in indirect way. This goes with the opinion of Gleick (2006).

b. Terrorism of Electricity

It is the act that is adopted by some extremists or abnormal government with the aim of cutting it down from others. This is clearly represented by the ISIS acts of exploding electricity towers in Iraq as a means of hurting people indirectly. Furthermore, Israeli government always tend to use this strategy in Palestine as a means to hurt or torture people.

4. Causes of Terrorism

According to (Neumann, 2005), several types of causes can be found:

Psychological causes

It is a fact that nearly every terrorist is psychologically abnormal. They have unstable emotions and are clinically psychotic. Terrorists pose a security danger to any country. The majority of terrorists seek motivation and social significance.

Political causes

The primary motivation for terrorism is political activity. When there is political unrest, this takes place. Terrorism is a phenomenon that

stems from ideologies related to various aspects of life, including status, religion, defense, and so forth. Globalization as well as The existence of conspiracies is a contributing factor to terrorism. There are terrorists who try to profit from democracy. Thus, they represent a form of authority that can be used to compel the government to carry out specific tasks.

Economic causes

Stability stems from advancements and shifts in the economy. Terrorist acts are a result of hostile movements and extreme ideologies. The terrorists' supporters are economically marginalized groups. Recruits select members who lack education and are impoverished.

The majority of recruits are males in need of steady employment and lives. While they rarely encourage terrorism, women are nearly always suicide bombers. It's crucial to remember that economic changes in general and terrorism in particular are rooted in inequality.

Religious causes

Scholars concur that the majority of terrorist attacks have a religious motivation, yet this is not the exclusive explanation. There is a combination of political, economic, and religious factors at play here. Islam and its various branches do not provide contribute to terrorism, but terrorists utilize them as justification for their acts for social, political, and financial gain. Terrorists think that religion provides them with the formal and religious framework needed to carry out their attacks.

Mental Causes

In my opinion, mental disorders can be one of the causes that lead to terrorism. Thus, many terrorists can be found suffering from mental disabilities that lead them think and do terroristic things.

5. Newspapers

Reading a newspaper allows one to stay informed about current affairs and global occurrences. Newspapers also give you access to information about everything going on in your community. Reading newspapers can teach someone a lot of things, not only those that not only those that have already occurred but also those that are soon to occur. It has been observed that newspapers are easier to learn from than news because they are accessible anywhere and at any time when a person wants to read. Newspapers actually provided a wide range of news, such as business information, weather forecasts, and reporting from many locations. Reading a newspaper can be done for entertainment as well as informational purposes. Newspapers could therefore be seen as more current, accessible, and a helpful tool during the research process (Hamilton, 1959).

Newspapers have undergone significant change over time due to a variety of political, social, and economic factors. Since newspapers first started to be published, authors have attempted to tailor their reporting to the demands of their readers. Newspapers have thus always made an effort to publish news in a way that suits their readers' preferences. There have been newspapers for hundreds of years. In the past, word-of-mouth communication at group meetings was how people got knowledge. The task of reporting news of deaths, new

births, marriage ceremonies, and similar events to cities, towns, and villages fell to town carriers (Conboy, 2010).

Newspapers were written for a different audience than they are today, and readers anticipate handling the latest news from various sources in different ways. Throughout history, written notes, or Acta, have been used to post news, starting in Ancient Rome. Daily Events, or Diurna, is a news source that mostly carries stories about political and social events. Over time, inventions had a major role in the dissemination of newspapers, particularly the work of Johannes Gutenberg, who employed a press with movable type to facilitate the printing of manuscripts. Pamphlets and newsletters were created at that time, and As individuals became more educated, their interest in news increased. Fly sheets were single sheets of paper printed with news in 1600s Germany and Japan. In England, the first newspaper was discovered in 1665 (Hamilton, 1959). While reading is generally enjoyed by all, there are some distinctions. Newspapers are those heavier periodicals with a wealth of information for readers.

Newspapers later started to exist in various nations, including America, in the 1700s. One issue was that the paper was pricey, especially in 1800, but as certain nations expanded, newspapers were changed along the way using trains and other transformation method's multiple locations. Following the Second World War, a large number of newspapers emerged or combined (Hamilton, 1959).

The technologies of the 20th century had a significant impact on newspaper language since they started to challenge newspapers as the only reliable source of global information. The introduction of

television, radio, and satellite, along with the language used in newspapers and the customs around news presentation have changed as a result of the internet. The most contemporary language terms are observed in newspapers these days. Some newspapers try to create a complex style in order to achieve certain goals (Conboy, 2010).

The word "newspaper" indicates that the majority of the information found in a newspaper is focused on the news and the editorial commentary that the editors provide. Nonetheless, a newspaper includes a variety of content, including images, ads, news analysis, titles and similar content. Even though newspapers cover a variety of topics, some of them are focused on topics other than news. For example, some people's main concerns are celebrities, TV personalities, or even the actions of a certain group or family, like the royal family. It has been discovered that 60% of the material in the New York Times is ads (Reah, 1993).

News is really valuable. Bell (1991) acknowledges that news is a highly important component of newspapers since people seek out the news page of daily newspapers the most. He thinks that news should be presented in a certain order and says that values are fundamental to journalism.

The language a writer chooses can have a significant impact on the values of their news since it can alter the news's content. Cotter (2010) demonstrates that the news has specific values, and that these values are what establish the news's value. A number of variables, such as

prominence, effect, conflict, tome, and the like, are connected to something like this.

According to Randall (2007), the purpose of a newspaper is to unearth fresh information on topics that interest readers. Newspapers can also be used to present facts, offer commentary, and express opinions, among many other things. But presenting noteworthy news is the hint on whereby individuals assess the news's values. In most newspapers, subjectivity plays a major role. This shows the effect of newspapers on the way people deal with the concept of 'terrorism'.

A newspaper is a print product that is published regularly (Danesi, 2009, p. 213) and includes news, features, public interest information, and advertisements. It can be described as a biweekly, weekly, or daily publication. Newspapers are crucial for providing readers with sufficient information.

The development of television and the Internet has an impact on reading newspapers (Manohar, 2012). At first, American newspapers were accused of reporting news with less objectivity. The reason why the press is targeted is because reporters and journalists don't portray the news objectively these days. In actuality, objectivity is the peculiar requirement that everyone seeks. Thus, the objectivity standard of any newspaper is of great significance to journalists in general. It was intended for American newspapers to present a partisan viewpoint, not impartial one. After then, news—which were employed for the first time during the Jacksonian period—started to receive attention from newspapers. Newspapers started to pay attention to the news after it and started to report it objectively.

The advancement of technology and society has had a significant impact on news coverage in newspapers. It is evident that news reporting become more impartial.

This invention revolutionized the news industry, paving the way for the tremendous success of news and facts above opinions and editorials. There were a lot of newspapers since they started to specialize in certain areas. For instance, some publications focused on social development, some on politics, and yet others on other facets of life. Although editing a newspaper is largely a personal activity, it is not something that happens at random. Instead, it admits what news should be printed based on specific facts and norms (Schudson, 1960). According to Martin (1998), the media plays a significant role in providing readers with news on a daily basis, but they don't always explain the source of the material. One crucial reality is that news can occasionally be influenced by personal preferences in the sense that major corporations own newspapers and news is displayed as desired by the owners. According to Kadoch (2013), writing for a newspaper has a certain style since the primary objective is to produce a specific kind of text that people may purchase and read.

Mair (2006) makes sure that newspaper style has a significant influence. The author's chosen style aims to evoke strong feelings in the readers. According to Van Dijk (1988b), "news" refers to a new truth in the same manner as when a speaker states, "She has some news for us." When dealing with press news, media, and mass communication, this meaning is readily apparent.

6. Conclusion

Throughout this article, one can see that terrorism is the act of hurting people. Also, the act of prevent human rights is modern type of terrorism that is recognized by some governments as a penalty towards others. The relationship between terrorism and newspapers is fraught with issues. This article concurs with AlJarrah (2011) that certain publications don't give background information; instead, they report on victims, their reactions, and the time frame of terrorist activities without offering any information or countermeasures to any terrorist assault. Thus, this produces a sort of prejudice in society based on a person's gender, color, or religion, which breeds sectarianism. Objectively, more than certain well-known newspapers, other publications provide the necessary information in a motivating framework that inspires hope for the elimination of intimidation or terrorism in general. Thus, it may be said that these publications make distinct references to the ideologies of terrorists.

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