

USAGE OF THE TERM “TERRORISM” IN ONLINE MEDIA: ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC CONTEXTS AND IMPACT ON PUBLIC PERCEPTION

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Annotation. *This research analyzes the usage of the term “terrorism” in online media with the aim of identifying semantic contexts and its influence on shaping public perception. The results will provide a better understanding of which aspects of terrorism are emphasized in online media and how this affects the opinions and attitudes of the audience. Ultimately, the study aims to provide recommendations on the use of the term “terrorism” in online media, taking into account its potential impact on public consciousness and international relations.*

Key words: *Terrorism, terrorist activity, online media, semantic analysis, context public perception, impact, journalists, propaganda, internet information, recommendations.*

In the 20th century, significant breakthroughs were achieved in many humanities, particularly in linguistics. The emergence of cognitive linguistics opened new perspectives on issues that had occupied linguists' minds for decades. The active development of cognitive science, which focuses not only on linguistic aspects but also on the cognitive processes underlying the understanding and selection of linguistic means, has substantially influenced the evolution of cognitive linguistics.

In today's information society, online media plays a key role in shaping public opinion on various phenomena, including terrorism. The term “terrorism” carries many semantic nuances and can be used in various contexts, which affects how this phenomenon is perceived by the public.

Although the problem of terrorism is very relevant today, its roots go far back in history and are not limited to recent decades. Over a long period, terrorist methods, motives, and goals have undergone changes, but the primary objective has remained unchanged—intimidation (terror). This element, accompanied by other forms of violence, plays a key role, as the emotional impact aimed at inducing fear and horror can have

devastating consequences for mental health, often exceeding the effects of direct physical impact [1;37].

The very origin of the word “terrorism” directly indicates its brutal and destructive nature. “Terror” translated from Latin, means “fear, horror”. Considering that horror can be psychologically described as a “circular experience of fear” it can be concluded that “terror represents a repetitive and escalating experience of fear leading to horror” [1;42]. The phenomenon of terrorism is complex, and despite the variety of definitions, the idea of intimidation and inducing horror is ubiquitous. Therefore, terrorism is defined as “the unlawful use of force or violence against civilians or property with the intent to intimidate or coerce a government, the population, or any part thereof, usually motivated by political or social goals” [2;11] or as “a system of governing a country or combating the government, where the normal course of state and public life is disrupted through executions, political assassinations, and other means that cause horror and attract public attention to the reasons leading to terrorism” [3;351].

While the first definition emphasizes the social nature of terrorism, and the second highlights its political aspect, both definitions underscore a common pattern of terrorist actions based on the existence of two opposing sides—the aggressor and the victim. This indicates that terrorist activity implies the presence of a subject of terrorist actions (hereafter referred to as the Terrorist Subject) and an object of terrorist activity (hereafter referred to as the Terrorist Object), between which a relationship of terrorist activity (TA) is established.

The Terrorist Subject is considered to be an individual or group of individuals engaged in terrorist activities. These can include lone actors (e.g., Breivik), whose actions are independent, as well as organized terrorist groups and organizations (e.g., Al-Qaeda, Hamas). Each Terrorist Subject is characterized by several attributes, including organizational affiliation, ideological beliefs, position in the terrorist hierarchy, specialization, nationality, religion, age, gender, appearance, and personal qualities.

Terrorist activity encompasses the organization, planning, preparation, and execution of a terrorist act, incitement to commit a terrorist act, creation of a terrorist

organization, recruitment, training, and arming of terrorists, as well as their financing and logistical support [4]. (Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Combating Terrorism” dated December 15, 2000).

TA, which always has its basis or, in other words, reasons, is purposeful and implies the presence of motivation. Among the most common motives for terrorism are personal or ideological motives, often expressed through terrorist goals. These goals can be political, ethical, economic, religious, and psychological. For instance, psychological motives may include the desire for self-assertion or achieving notoriety, religious motives may involve deep faith, and ideological motives may pertain to the promotion of personal values and ideas, and so on.

For our research, a corpus of texts was compiled, including articles from various online publications in which the term “terrorism” is used. A qualitative analysis of the content of these articles was then conducted. This analysis included examining the emotional tone of the texts, the use of emotionally charged expressions, and identifying the perspectives presented on the topic of terrorism. Special attention was paid to the context in which the term “terrorism” is used and its impact on the reader’s perception.

The results allowed us to identify the main themes and contexts in which the term “terrorism” is used in online media. These include aspects such as terrorist acts, the causes and motivations of terrorism, measures to combat it, and the international aspects of the terrorist threat.

Qualitative analysis revealed the emotional tone of the texts and the perspectives presented on the topic of terrorism. Discussing these results helps understand what emotional reactions are triggered by various contexts in which the term “terrorism” is used and how this may influence the formation of public opinion.

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the use of the term “terrorism” in online media has diverse semantic nuances and can evoke various emotional reactions in readers. From the analysis, recommendations can be proposed, which may include a more conscious choice of words and contexts, as well as

consideration of the emotional tone of texts to prevent negative impacts on public opinion and international relations.

Final recommendations on the use of the term “terrorism” in online media can be varied and depend on the specific goals and contexts of usage. Here are some possible recommendations:

- **Present Information with Accuracy and Objectivity:** It is important to provide information about terrorism with the utmost accuracy and objectivity, avoiding stereotypes and generalizations.
- **Provide Detailed Contexts and Facts:** Detailed contexts and facts about specific events should be provided, and the use of emotionally charged expressions should be controlled.
- **Present Diverse Perspectives:** Strive to present diverse viewpoints on the topic of terrorism, considering the opinions of both experts and various social groups.
- **Consider the Context of Usage:** It is crucial to consider the context in which the term “terrorism” is used. For example, it is necessary to distinguish between terrorist actions and other forms of violence or conflict.
- **Consider Historical and Sociocultural Factors:** Attention should be paid to factors such as historical context, political circumstances, and sociocultural characteristics that influence the perception of terrorist events.
- **Recognize the Responsibility of Journalists and Editors:** Journalists and editors must be aware of their responsibility for the impact of information about terrorism on public opinion and perception of events.
- **Adhere to Ethical Standards:** Ethical norms should be followed in handling information about terrorist events, including the protection of individuals and respect for victims.

These recommendations are aimed at ensuring a more responsible and effective use of the term “terrorism” in online media, taking into account its potential impact on public opinion and the perception of events.

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INTERAKTIV KO'RSATUVLARDA NUTQIY XILMA- XILLIKNUNG NAMOYON BO'LIHI

Yulduz ARTIKOVA

filologiya fanlari nomzodi

O'zbekiston davlat jahon tillari universiteti

Axborot xizmati va jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar kafedrasi dotsenti

Annotatsiya. *Mazkur izlanishda interaktiv ko'rsatuvlarda nutqiy xilmaxillik masalasi tahlil etiladi. Unda nutq ko'rinishlariga ko'rsatuv janrlarining o'zgarishi ta'sir qilishi tahlilga tortiladi. Shuningdek monologik, dialogik hamda polilogok nutq ko'rinishlari telejurnalistika amaliyotida o'z aksini topishi tadqiq etiladi.*

Kalit so'zlar: *interaktiv jurnalistika, kommunikatsiya, ko'rsatuv, televideniye, dialog, janr, nutq, omma, ta'sir, monolog, suhbat*

Interaktiv telejurnalistika kommunikatsiyaga asoslanar ekan, bunday ko'rsatuvlarning lingvistik xususiyatlarini tahlil qilish mavzuni chuqur anglash uchun xizmat qiladi. Televideniyeidagi so'zlashuv uslubiga asoslangan dialogok janrlaridagi loyihalarning nutq xususiyatlari o'ziga xosdir. Medialingvist Muqaddas Isroilning ta'kidlashicha: "Til tarixan o'zgaruvchan. Lekin og'zaki nutq va yozma nutq yanada o'zgaruvchandir. Tildagi barcha o'zgarishlar dastlab og'zaki nutqda, so'ngra yozma nutqda yuz beradi"³². Ya'ni televideniyeidagi nutq o'zgarishlari ommaga ta'sir qilishi, bu o'zgarishlar ijtimoiy ahamiyati yuqori bo'lishi shubhasiz.

³² S.Shomaksudova, M.Israil. OAVda yozma matn. Nutq va munozara. O'quv qo'llanma. –T.: Universitet, 2017. –B. 7.