

**Unmasking the media representation  
of violence: what Le Monde and Le  
Figaro said in the aftermath of Nahel  
M 's murder.**

**Elena Gazzano  
2403021**

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**UNIVERSITY  
OF TWENTE.**

Faculty of Behavioural, Management and Social Sciences  
University of Twente  
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First Reader : Guus Meershoek  
Second Reader : Veronica Junjan

## Summary

The aim of the thesis is

- I to explore the articles written by the French newspapers Le Figaro and Le Monde regarding the protests and riots that happened in the aftermath of the death of Nahel M. started the 27th of June.
- II to explain how the framing of violence happens in the realm of French newspapers.
- III to reflect on the influence of the newspapers' political views on the news reported and on the influence of the newspapers on people.

Buckle up and get ready to take off into this journey that will take you in the exploration of media's gambling.

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 What are we talking about?

In the contemporary world, media have unparalleled power to influence public perceptions and beliefs. One of the most consequential and debated dimensions of this influence is the portrayal of violence. Media platforms possess the ability to shape narratives, mold opinions, and potentially alter our understanding of factual events. This project, "Unmasking Media Portrayal of Violence," seeks to research the ways in which the media represents violence and its potent capacity to mold facts.

The ways in which violence is depicted by the media holds immense significance in the socio-cultural and psychological fabric of societies. The narratives and visuals disseminated by newspapers have the power to create lasting impressions, potentially blurring the boundaries between reality and fiction. Understanding the nuanced ways in which media portrays violence is critical for a multitude of reasons, encompassing behavioral impacts on individuals, societal attitudes toward violence, and the formulation of effective public policy to address its consequences.

## 1.2 The case study

The project studies the case of the French newspapers *Le Figaro* and *Le Monde*, comparing how the two media portrayed the killing of the 17 years old Nahel Marzouk, and the protests that followed this accident. The period of time of these events goes from the 27th of June to the 7th of July.

"Abusive and discriminatory identity checks are a long-standing problem in France" ((Mellen, 2023)).

The current case involving the shooting and killing of a 17-year-old of Arab descent in a Paris suburb is not an isolated incident but part of a broader pattern of police violence in France. The events surrounding Nahel Marzouk's death echo a longstanding history of police brutality against minorities, creating a cycle of public outrage, demands for accountability, and increased scrutiny of law enforcement practices.

Rewinding to the roots, systemic police brutality in France, birthed in the 1961 Paris massacre during the Algerian War ((Mellen, 2023)). A dark chapter in history, it witnessed the suppression of thousands of anti-colonization demonstrators, leaving behind lingering questions and an estimated 200 lives lost. The impact of the Paris Massacre continues to cast its shadow within France’s Muslim and Arab communities.

Fast forward to the recent tragedy in Nanterre. The killing of Nahel by a police officer has reignited a storm in the banlieues, those urban suburbs circling major French cities. These areas, often inhabited by second-generation French citizens grappling with poverty, find themselves at the heart of this societal tempest. This tragic incident, reminiscent of the upheavals in 2005 following the tragic deaths of two Muslim youths —Zyed Benna and Bouna Traoré, who were electrocuted while seeking refuge from police at a power substation((Mellen, 2023))— has once again underscored the intricate dynamics between law enforcement and marginalized communities in France.

The timeline unfolds on June 27th at 8:30 am, where two policemen on motorbikes stop a car for a routine check in Nanterre ((Repubblica.It, 2023)). The driver, Nahel, aged 17, tragically loses his life shortly after being shot by one of the policemen. The banlieues, where the state’s influence is perceived as weak, transform into focal points of anger and frustration, mirroring past instances of social unrest.

According to the first police report, Nahel tried to run them over, refused to stop, and was shot in self-defense. But a video that became viral on social media quickly refutes this story. In the video, an officer is seen yelling and pointing a gun at Nahel before the car slowly speeds away and finally stops, banging into a pole((Repubblica.It, 2023)). This discrepancy between official narratives and visual proof emphasizes how crucial impartial analysis and openness are in situations like this.

Post-Nahel, France experiences a tumultuous aftermath, marked by large-scale riots, clashes, looting, and elevated tensions((Repubblica.It, 2023)). In the course of four nights, over a thousand people were arrested; there are also allegations of building damage and cop injuries. The firmly established concerns among these underprivileged groups are highlighted by this escalation, which emphasizes the urgent need for systemic reforms to address the underlying causes of social unrest and police violence.

This tune is familiar, akin to the global response triggered by incidents like the death of George Floyd in 2020, underscoring that France, too, grapples

with issues of police targeting Black and Arab citizens, exposing the pervasive problem of abusive and discriminatory identity checks((Mellen, 2023)).

The convergence of historical patterns of police violence, the recent events in Nanterre, and the subsequent protests, paints a vivid picture of the cyclical nature of these issues in France. It emphasizes the ongoing struggle for justice, transparency, and social reform to break the cycle of violence and mistrust between law enforcement and the communities they serve. The journey from the Paris Massacre in 1961 to Nahel's tragic death in 2023 exposes the enduring challenges and underscores the immediate call for substantial change, urging an end to the covering up of atrocities and the distortion of facts.

The goal of this paper is to contribute valuable insights into the complex relationship between media and violence, with a particular focus on its potential to alter our understanding of actual events.

Get ready to be immersed into an exploration of a vital aspect of our modern world, one that shapes our behaviors, influence societal perspectives on violence, and may go so far as to justify brutal actions.

### **1.3 Research question & Problem analysis**

**What explains the differences on how the French newspapers Le Figaro and Le Monde portrayed the protests and riots in France in response to the murder of the 17-year-old Nahel M.?**

This research aims to investigate the disparities in the portrayal of the protests and riots in France, sparked after the killing of Nahel M., as presented by the French newspapers under study. The central inquiry revolves around understanding the factors that account for the variations in the depictions of the events. By delving into the narratives provided by both publications, I seek to spot the underlying motives and reasoning that shape their respective narratives. This research endeavors to unravel the complexities of media representation during socio-political turbulence, shedding light on how divergent portrayals can influence public opinion. Through a focused analysis, the aim is to explore the nuances of media discourse and representation, emphasizing what potentially influence the media outlets in shaping societal perspectives.

This research sets out to answer a big question: *why do the french newspapers Le Figaro and Le Monde explain the violence during the protests and riots erupted after June 27th, the way they do?* Essentially, with this research we are trying to understand the narratives used, what potentially drives this narrative and how it affects what people think.

To break it down, the paper will focus on a few key topics.

First of all it is important to have a clear understanding of what has triggered the protests movement happened all around France after the 27th of June. The first question - *how the protests evolved* - puts black on white the resulting tensions and violence that cities in France have been theater of in the 14 days after the homicide of Nahel Marzouk by the hand of the police. Second, the research embarks on an exploration of the prevailing themes and narratives within the two newspapers' coverage of the protests and event, pinpointing the focal points, and digging into the differences found - *what themes and stories stand out in the reporting?*

The third key will be looking at how the news articles describe violence during these events. In the case study, two actors are main characters: the police and the rioters. Answering the question - *How were the violent actions of the police and the demonstrators depicted in the French newspaper Le Monde and Le Figaro?* - the aim is to discover if the violence of these two parties is described equally or there is a favoritism by one or both the newspapers when describing the two actors' behavior.

Furthermore, this paper takes a step forward to understand the influence of political inclinations on media coverage. *Are there telltale signs of the newspapers' political leaning in how the events are portrayed?* . As media outlets often are entangled with political leanings, here the aim is to reveal the connections between political affiliation and the representation of the riots.

Lastly, the study delves into the tangible impact of newspapers coverage on their readers — *what drives the broader effects that the coverage of violence have on our society as a whole?*

By exploring these aspects, the paper hopes to unravel the intricate relationship between media portrayal, political inclinations, and public perception during significant socio-political events, shedding light on how our understanding of crucial happenings is shaped.



## 2 Literature

To provide a more complete understanding of what will be tackled during the project, a theoretical background is needed. The pertinent literature to be referenced encompasses framing techniques, the utilization of violence, and a background on Le Figaro and Le Monde.

### 2.1 Framing

Goffman used the example of a bus queue to illustrate the claim that frames 'enable' perception and interpretation. The bus queue frame directs attention to the bus stop sign but deflects attention from the clothes, physical appearance, and language of prospective passengers. People use frames to locate, perceive, identify, and label sensory information ((Gamson and Goffman, 1975)).

In the contemporary landscape of Western democracies, marked by a complex interplay of social processes shaping societal character, transformative forces such as mediatization stand out. Frank Esser and Jesper Strömback describe mediatization as a meta-process, comparable to phenomena like individualization and globalization. They define mediatization as "the dynamic processes through which media communication shapes and reshapes society and our understandings of it" ((Esser and Stromback, 2016)). Moreover, they indicate mediatization as a meta-process because it represents a dynamic process by which society becomes increasingly surrendered to or dependent upon the logic of the media ((Esser and Stromback, 2016)).

At the heart of understanding the construction of political reality, lies the pivotal role of media. The concept of mediatization, as outlined by Esser and Strömback, emphasizes the growing influence of media channels on politics, providing a lens through which to analyze the framing choices made by news outlets.

Within this realm, the notion of media logic comes into play, revealing that news production is far from apolitical. Instead, it is shaped by distinct traditions and priorities embedded in the media landscape. The logic inherent in the media landscape influences the choice of events, the language utilized, and the overall narrative. This is seen in the various framing of protests, in which media outlets highlight specific aspects of the events, helping to the

formation of a specific political reality((Esser and Stromback, 2016)).

Delving deeper, the intricate relationship between mass media and social movements emerges. The media serves both as a megaphone and a sculptor, amplifying certain voices while shaping the overall perception of events. Positive coverage push movements forward, while negative portrayals or sensationalism can impede progress((Sammel, 1983)).

The construction of social reality through media is further emphasized when examining the categorization and typification of news events. Media outlets employ specific categories such as "hard news," "soft news," or "breaking news," each with temporal implications. These categories, influenced by the occupational culture of journalism, actively shape the narratives surrounding protests and riots. The media's active imposition and construction of social reality become apparent as events are framed within these predefined categories.

As we navigate the portrayal of protests and riots, the intricate dance between media and social movements becomes evident. Goffman's insights further illuminate this phenomenon, emphasizing that frames enable perception and interpretation. Much like Goffman's example of a bus queue, frames in media guide attention, directing it toward specific elements while deflecting it from others((Gamson and Goffman, 1975)).

Shifting focus to the forces shaping the media environment, it becomes clear that a myriad of influences is at play. Elite sources, often intertwined with political and economic power, hold a prominent position in steering media narratives. Simultaneously, internal dynamics within newsrooms, driven by frontline journalists and gatekeeping functions, play a crucial role in determining what qualifies as news((Johnstone, 1982)).

Examining framing from routine practices in news production, the paper unveils insights into the everyday workings of news organizations. Routine practices, while not explicitly framed as decisions, become the crucible for framing choices, especially when facing unexpected events.

In synthesizing these insights, it is uncovered a comprehensive understanding of how framing operates in the context of political events. The mediatization of politics sets the stage, highlighting the increasing influence of media on political communication ((Esser and Stromback, 2016)). Media logic becomes

the guiding force in news production, influencing the framing of protests and riots. The dynamics between media and social movements further accentuate the active role of media in shaping public perception and, consequently, the trajectory of political events((Sammel, 1983)).

*"The medium is the message"*

With this sentence, Marshall McLuhan meant that each medium is a unique type of environment whose widespread use reshapes people and culture ((Dow and Scolari, 2016)).

But who are the forces that shape this environment?

Examining the forces that mold the media environment, it becomes evident that the interplay of various forces goes beyond a singular influence. Elite sources, often intertwined with political and economic power, hold a prominent position in steering media narratives. Media conglomerates, through their ownership and editorial decisions, contribute significantly to the framing of news stories. The concentration of media ownership in the hands of a few magnifies their impact on public discourse, emphasizing certain perspectives while marginalizing others((Halberstam, 1979)).

Simultaneously, the internal dynamics of newsrooms exerts considerable influence. Frontline journalists, operating within the constraints of editorial norms, emerge as crucial decision-makers, with their values, judgments, and routines actively influencing what qualifies as news. Gatekeeping functions, performed by editors and subeditors, play a key role in determining the information flow given to the public. The intricate dance between journalists' agency and editorial decisions establishes a dynamic where news is not merely reported but constructed within the newsroom((Gans, 1979)).

Furthermore, external forces, including legal, political, and economic factors, contribute layers of influence on media content. Legal considerations, such as libel laws and regulations, can act as constraints on what stories are pursued and how they are presented. Political pressures may influence the framing of stories, aligning media narratives with certain agendas. Economic considerations, driven by revenue and corporate interests, add another dimension, shaping the content that is considered commercially viable((Gans, 1979)).

To sum up, this examination of media framing dynamics and their impact on political reality reveals a complex interplay of forces in Western democ-

racies. Goffman's concept of frames, exemplified by the bus queue, shows how attention shapes perceptions((Gamson and Goffman, 1975)). Mediatization is a transformative force, dynamically shaping societal understanding through media communication. Media logic becomes crucial, notably in framing choices by news outlets, evident in protest portrayals((Esser and Stromback, 2016)).

The relationship between mass media and social movements is intricate; media acts as both a megaphone and a sculptor, influencing movement outcomes. Categorization of news events emphasizes media's active role in constructing social reality. Broader forces shaping the media environment, including elite sources, media conglomerates, and newsroom dynamics, play crucial roles.

In synthesizing these insights, a comprehensive understanding of framing in the context of political events emerges. The mediatization of politics and the guiding force of media logic underscore the active role of media in shaping public perception and, consequently, the trajectory of political events. As Marshall McLuhan stated ((Dow and Scolari, 2016)), "The medium is the message," this emphasize that each medium reshapes people and culture. The examination of the multifaceted forces influencing the media landscape contributes to our understanding of the intricate mechanisms that determine the stories reaching the public sphere.

## **2.2 Exploitation of violence**

In the contemporary world, media wields unparalleled power to shape public perceptions and beliefs; one of the most compelling and debated dimensions of this influence centers around the portrayal of violence. Media are accomplices in advancing government propaganda, particularly during times of conflict. Media's role becomes then not only reporting but also depicting , amplifying, and challenging official narratives, potentially crossing the line towards unfair journalism ((Mix, 2022)).

Media are one of the most powerful storytellers, they can easily frame events, feeding the audience with a particular perspective, their own perception of the facts, which often involves weaving a narrative that can align with a particular agenda, whether political, commercial, or sensational. Speaking about violence, media, when writing news articles, take real-world events and craft them into stories that fit with what the editorial wants. This art of crafting can be done in different ways: by selecting which aspect of an event is to be

*highlighted*, by thoroughly choosing the *language used* to describe a fact, by showing *footage favorable* to the cause the paper is aligned with((Mix, 2022)).

During times of societal upheaval, conflict, or turmoil, the media emerges as the paramount source of information for audiences seeking to comprehend the intricate and multifaceted scenarios unfolding around them. This reliance on media is accentuated during these pivotal moments, as the public, more fervently than ever, craves information and context. In this environment, the media's influence on public opinion assumes an unprecedented degree of potency. It becomes an essential bridge between complex real-world events and the understanding of the masses. While media may appear as an objective messenger, it possesses a profound capacity to construct narratives, frame issues, and engage in storytelling that can trigger potent emotional responses from its audience.

Media's role in shaping public perceptions and beliefs during these pivotal junctures cannot be overstated. At its core, media serves as a critical conduit between complex real-world events and the understanding of the masses. It is not merely an objective messenger; rather, media have the power to not only influencing opinions, but to also blur the line between fact and fiction. Two notable techniques employed by media to achieve this impact are *dramatization and sensationalization*. Dramatization entails the presentation of events or information in a manner that accentuates their emotional or suspenseful aspects, often through storytelling techniques borrowed from fiction. Sensationalization, on the other hand, involves the deliberate amplification of the shocking, thrilling, or alarming facets of a story, intending to engage the audience's emotions and maintain their attention ((Ekström et al., 2022)). Dramatization and sensationalization are tools media outlets use to draw audiences into stories.

By heightening the emotional engagement of their viewers or readers, media not only captures attention but also encourages a deeper connection with the story. This connection can lead to stronger emotional responses and a more profound impact on the audience's understanding and perceptions of the issues at hand.

As audiences grapple with the complex narratives and multifarious layers of information presented by the media during times of conflict or social turbulence, they often find themselves in need of guidance. They look to the

media to distill, explain, and provide context for these intricate situations. This reliance on media as a sense-making tool places a substantial responsibility on media outlets to deliver not just information but also a comprehensible and balanced narrative. It's in these moments that the media's potential to wield influence over public opinion is most pronounced.

In the context of turbulent times and societal upheaval, Tuchman's work becomes particularly significant. When there is confusion and uncertainty in the real world, the media's ability to craft coherent narratives becomes even more crucial. By framing complex events in ways that make them understandable and relatable, the media become a sense-making tool for the public.

Research in this field indicates that the media serves as a crucial sense-making tool during these trying times. The media's ability to frame intricate events in a manner that renders them comprehensible and relevant becomes even more essential when the world seems in disarray ((Tilly and Tuchman, 1985b)).

Through their ability to craft compelling narratives, the media become instrumental in guiding the audience's understanding of complex situations and in molding their reactions to the challenges presented by conflict and societal upheaval. The narratives they construct possess the power to significantly influence how the audience views and responds to unfolding events. This influence is achieved through the deliberate emphasis on certain aspects of an event, the downplaying of others, the strategic highlighting of particular characters and themes within the narrative, and other techniques before mentioned ((Tilly and Tuchman, 1985b)).

*"Since love and fear can hardly coexist, if we have to choose between one of the two, it is much safer to be feared than loved."*((Machiavelli, 1513)). Fear, as an emotion, is particularly potent in influencing behavior and attitudes, and this paper delves into the mechanics of how and why media can trigger this emotion.

The exploitation of violence for fear-inducing purposes can serve various agendas. Politically, it can be a tool for governments or interest groups to advance their objectives. By amplifying the fear of violence, media can make audiences more receptive to certain policies or actions, even if they might not be the most rational or effective responses to a given situation.

Sensational motives in the media industry are also explored in this context. Sensationalism, or the pursuit of engaging and thrilling stories, can lead

media outlets to emphasize violence and create a sense of impending danger. This can attract more viewership or readership, a strategy commonly employed to boost ratings or circulation. However, the consequence of such sensationalism is often an inflated perception of the prevalence of violence in society, which can, in turn, contribute to heightened public anxiety.

The far-reaching consequences of media's portrayal of violence, extend to public attitudes and beliefs. When audiences are repeatedly exposed to narratives that induce fear, they may become more likely to support certain policies or have negative attitudes toward specific groups or issues. These shifts in attitudes can have significant societal implications, affecting everything from political decision-making to social cohesion((Ekström et al., 2022)).

### **2.3 Le Figaro**

Le Figaro is one of France's most prominent and influential newspapers, renowned for its rich history and substantial impact on the country's political landscape.

Le Figaro ('petit journal satirique'), named after Figaro, the barber of Seville, began as a caustic and clever gossip sheet on the arts in 1826. By 1866, however, it had grown to become a daily including political conversation and some of the best writers in France ((of Encyclopaedia Britannica., 2024 last edita)).

Throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, Le Figaro firmly supported monarchism and played a pivotal role in advancing the interests of the French monarchy. It was known for its opposition to republicanism and secularism during these times.

During the years 1929 to 1936 , France was grappling with economic stability, the rise of far-right movements, and changing international relations, impacted the stance of media outlets. Le Figaro's political alignment shifted to a more right-wing or reactionary position.

Le Figaro suffered difficulties during World War II, just as many other newspapers in occupied nations. The newspaper's editorial board was strictly controlled and censored under the Nazi occupation. Like most of France, Le Figaro went through a period of rehabilitation and reevaluation after the war.

Throughout the 20th century and in the years following World War II, the

newspaper gained notoriety for its editorial views, which leaned conservative and right. It was seen as the voice of the French bourgeoisie and aligned itself with right-wing and center-right political organizations. The newspaper has always supported conservative ideas and ideal ((Martin, 2011)).

For the majority of the 20th century, Le Figaro remained a conservative publication, but in the 1980s, things started to change. The newspaper shifted farther to the right under the direction of owner and publisher Serge Dassault. This shift was indicative of a more overtly right-wing and neo-conservative agenda, particularly in the 1990s and the first part of the 2000s. Le Figaro frequently supported the policies of right-wing politicians.

Le Figaro's political transformation persisted in the twenty-first century. It has been connected to right-wing and conservative political ideas. The newspaper's position may, however, fall somewhere along the spectrum, representing a more complex and varied readership.

In essence, Le Figaro's historical narrative embodies a dynamic interplay of leadership changes, political adaptations, and the ongoing debate about the newspaper's identity. The newspaper's ability to adapt to shifting political landscapes while maintaining its core identity remains a testament to its enduring significance in the realm of French journalism((Martin, 2011)).

## 2.4 Le Monde

Le Monde, meaning "The World," aimed to be a prestigious and influential newspaper with an international perspective((of Encyclopaedia Britannica., 2024 last editb)).

Le Monde emerged in the aftermath of World War II under the patronage of General de Gaulle, shaping a new narrative for the post-war French elite. Founded on December 1944, amid the ongoing global conflict, the newspaper symbolized the departure of the German occupiers from Paris. De Gaulle, envisioned a future elite and sought to equip it with the necessary tools for rebirth, rallying intellectuals of diverse political backgrounds((Monde, 2021)). Initially was conceived as the "unofficial voice" of the new France, but soon transformed into a critical voice, particularly during the Indochina and Algerian wars. Beuve-Méry, from 1951 onwards, established the Society of Editors to safeguard the newspaper's independence, acquiring a significant share and playing a growing role parallel to the newspaper's success. The



journalists at Le Monde crafted an almost unparalleled model among international publications, being self-sufficient, arbitrators of editorial and political lines. However, this golden era did not last((of Encyclopaedia Britannica., 2024 last editb)).

By the 1990s, significant capital had entered Le Monde discreetly. Post-1968, the newspaper leaned left, supporting François Mitterrand, and reached its peak circulation in 1981 with the victory of the Union de la gauche. Subsequently, economic difficulties arose. The paper’s revival in the mid-1990s, attracted the attention of figures like Alain Minc and the Agnelli family. Ambitions grew, debts accumulated, and conflicts within the editorial society intensified.

As the new century dawned, French media became a battleground for new patrons: a trio—Bergé, Pigasse, and Niel—ultimately prevailed. However, subsequent developments, including Bergé’s death in 2017, led to internal tensions. Pigasse eventually sold his share to the Czech oligarch Daniel Křetínský, and Niel recently took full control, consolidating his position by acquiring Křetínský’s stake((Monde, 2021)).

The French media landscape now sees every newspaper in the hands of a powerful patron, each with distinct political affiliations. As for Le Figaro, the Monde’s longstanding competitor, is now controlled by the Dassault group, oriented towards the center-right. While Le Monde is fell on the hands of the billionaire Xavier Niel, who is ready to rewrite the rules.

## **3 Methodologies**

### **3.1 Methods of Analysis**

This research adopts a qualitative content analysis approach to conduct a cross-newspaper comparison, delving into the narrative themes within the coverage of protests and riots that unfolded following the death of Nahel M . The primary objective is to discern and compare how these newspapers frame events, placing emphasis on narrative themes, language choices, and the potential influence of political inclinations.

For the data collection phase, a comprehensive sample of articles is meticulously selected from both newspapers, spanning the period from the initial event on June 27th through the culmination of the protests. This sample encompasses articles directly addressing the protests, ensuring a diverse representation in terms of authors and publication dates.

Open coding techniques are applied to identify initial codes representing narrative themes within each newspaper. This method involves a thorough examination of the textual content, allowing themes and patterns to emerge organically without the imposition of predetermined categories. Open coding is chosen for its flexibility, enabling a meticulous exploration of the diverse perspectives present in each newspaper's coverage.

The identified narrative themes are further categorized into specific groups. For clarity, the divisions include Violence (subdivided into Urban Violence and Police Violence), Politics (further categorized into Detrimental Politics and Beneficial Politics), Justice, Public Sentiment, and Police. These coded groups are visually represented in the Figure at page 20.

Subsequent analysis centers on identifying both commonalities and differences in narrative themes between the two newspapers. Themes are rigorously assessed for prevalence, prominence, and framing strategies, providing valuable insights into how political inclinations may shape the divergent portrayals of protests and riots.

Special attention is devoted to understanding contextual nuances surrounding each identified theme. This involves a careful consideration of the socio-political context in France during the protests, contributing to a more nuanced and refined interpretation of narrative themes within each newspaper. In Figure at page 20, the distribution of coded groups, each representing a distinct aspect of the narrative analysis, is visually depicted. This graphical representation aids in providing a comprehensive overview of the coding process and the prevalence of different themes across the selected newspapers. Moreover in the appendix are reported both the newspapers' titles used as sample.

The findings of the study are then interpreted in relation to the predefined research objectives, with a particular emphasis on the comparison between *Le Figaro* and *Le Monde*. The report aims to present a nuanced understanding of how these newspapers contribute to shaping the narrative surrounding the protests following the terrible death of Nahel, shedding light on potential political influences and offering insights into divergent perspectives. The

incorporation of coded groups, as illustrated in Figure page 20, serves as a critical element in enhancing the depth and transparency of the narrative analysis.

## 3.2 Design

To answer to the research question *”What explains the differences on how the French newspapers Le Figaro and Le Monde portrayed the protests and riots in France in response to the murder of the 17-year-old Nahel M.?”* I decided to perform a separate analysis to three of the sub-questions.

In this study, the methodology employed is centered around a selective sampling strategy, focusing exclusively on the titles of the newspapers’ articles under investigation, rather than the full articles. The underlying premise of choosing this exclusive sampling is to discern and analyze the most recurrently utilized words, thereby gaining profound insights into the core themes that hold precedence in the editorial choices of news outlets.

The choice to dissect only the headlines aligns with the research’s overarching goal of uncovering the nuanced expressions encapsulated within the concise yet impactful space of news titles. By concentrating on this condensed form of journalistic communication, the study aims to explore the depth and breadth of the themes encapsulated within the limited scope of article titles.

This methodological approach is deeply rooted in the scholarly discourse on framing methodologies, drawing inspiration from the insights provided by Paolo d’Angelo((D’Angelo, 2017 b)). As articulated by d’Angelo, the potency of conducting a thorough analysis within the confines of a deliberately chosen dataset cannot be overstated. This deliberate selection ensures a focused and nuanced exploration, allowing for a meticulous examination of specific elements without succumbing to unnecessary expansiveness((D’Angelo, 2017 b)).

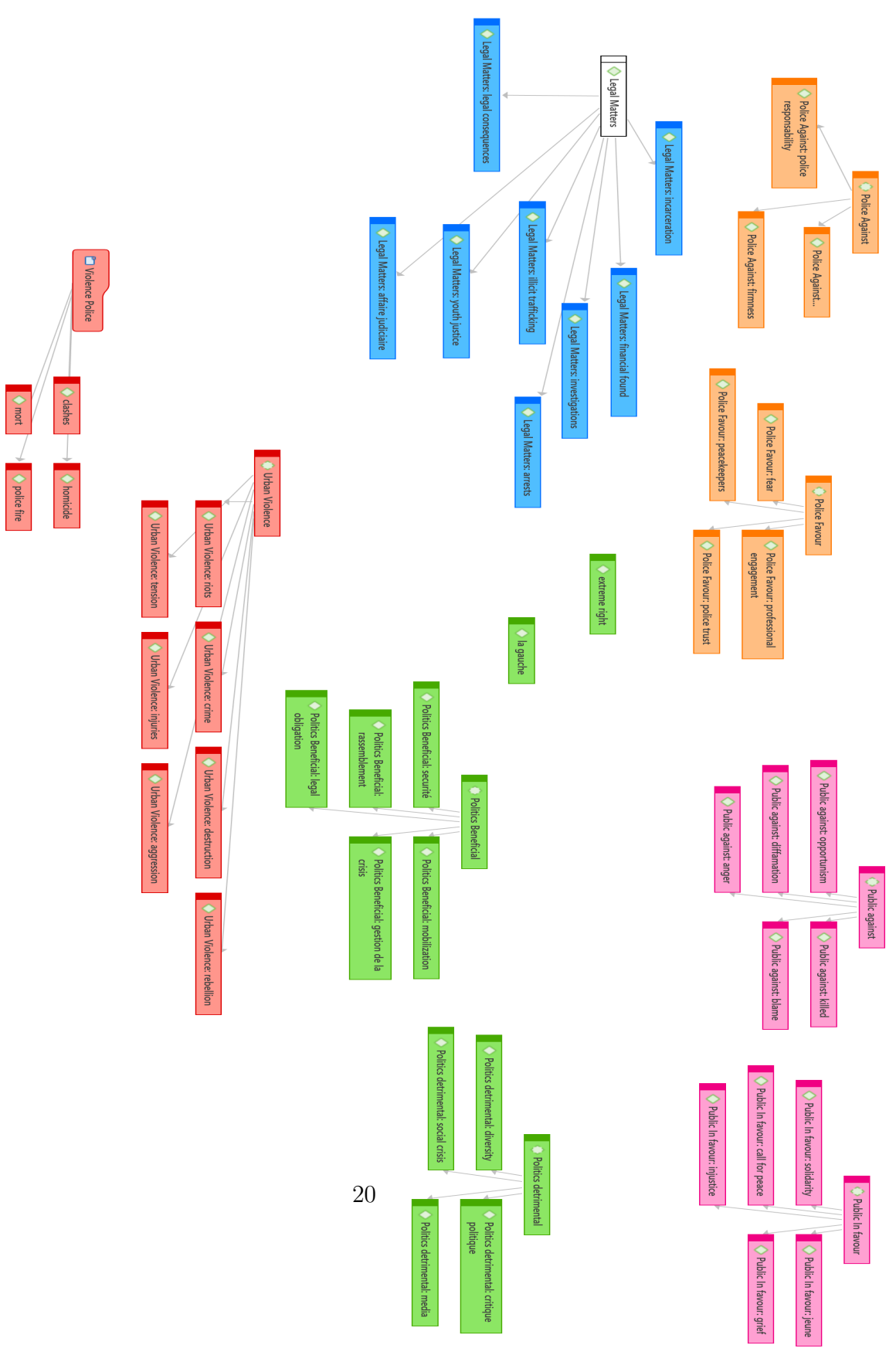
The decision to exclusively focus on the titles of the newspapers’ articles reflects a purposeful curation of the dataset. This approach avoids the inclusion of extraneous elements, maintaining a delicate balance that aligns closely with the overarching research objectives. Paolo d’Angelo’s theoretic-

cal framework emphasizes the importance of such precision in sampling, as it offers a methodological avenue to enhance the interpretative richness of the analysis((D'Angelo, 2017 b)).

This procedure offers a narrow lens through which to examine the editorial goals of the chosen news sites by focusing on the concise and powerful language employed in headlines.

According to d'Angelo's framing theory((D'Angelo, 2017 b)), this concentrated analysis of headlines is pivotal for understanding how media outlets shape narratives and influence public perception within the limited space of a title. This deliberate focus on titles is not merely a constraint but a strategic choice, allowing for a nuanced exploration of the core themes that echo through the editorial choices made by news organizations.

In embracing Paolo d'Angelo's theoretical underpinnings((D'Angelo, 2017 b)), this study seeks to contribute to the scholarly conversation on framing methodologies by demonstrating the efficacy of a meticulous and targeted examination of news headlines. This approach is poised to uncover subtle shades and distinct editorial priorities, shedding light on how these media outlets construct and convey information to their audiences.



In the following chapters, the story will be unrolled and the various sub questions will be explained. This analytical explanation will be navigated through the use of different tools and methodologies selected to address the diverse aspects of the research questions. Each tool serves as a lens through which the media coverage is scrutinized and interpreted in its multifaceted dimensions.

The subsequent paragraph will not only detail the rationale behind the chosen tools but will also provide an insightful exploration of their application. From the qualitative content analysis of newspaper headlines to the nuanced examination of narrative themes and language choices, each method is tailored to extract profound insights, ultimately contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the media portrayal of protests and riots in the aftermath of Nahel M.'s tragic demise. As we embark on this analytical journey, the chosen tools will play a crucial role in unraveling the story, answering sub-questions, and shedding light on the intricate dynamics at play in the media representation of these significant events.

In the context of this study, the open coding method serves as a foundational approach for uncovering insights from textual data. It functions as a dynamic process involving the identification, labeling, and categorization of concepts or themes. This method is particularly advantageous when applied to complex phenomena, such as media content, providing flexibility for an in-depth exploration of emerging patterns and themes.

The purpose of the research questions is to compare and contrast how the French newspapers Le Figaro and Le Monde reported the riots and demonstrations following the unfortunate death of 17-year-old Nahel M. Sub-questions explore the development of protests, captivating narratives, the representation of aggressive behavior by both police and protesters, and the impact of political inclinations on media representation.

In addressing the broader question of how protests and riots are portrayed, the term "**Violence**" (red in the Figure at page 20) is chosen as a foundational category. By further subdividing it into "Urban Violence" and "Police Violence," the analysis aims to capture nuanced facets of violent occurrences, providing a granular understanding of the various dimensions of unrest.

The category of "**Politics**" (green in the Figure at page 20) is selected to

scrutinize how political aspects are framed in the headlines. Dividing it into "Detrimental Politics" and "Beneficial Politics" allows for a nuanced examination of how political narratives are presented, encompassing both negative and positive connotations. This word selection aligns with the overarching objective of understanding the political dimensions of media coverage.

The theme of "**Justice**" (blue in the Figure at page 20) is included to explore the representation of legal and ethical considerations in the headlines. This category aims to uncover how discussions on justice are framed within the context of protests and riots.

"**Public Sentiment**" (pink in the Figure at page 20) is a critical aspect, representing the overall tone and mood expressed in the headlines. This category is chosen to capture emotional and societal reactions, offering insights into how the media shapes public perception. Understanding the public sentiment is essential to determine the societal impact of media coverage.

The category of "**Police**" (orange in the Figure at page 20) focuses on broader representations of law enforcement in the headlines. This allows for a comprehensive examination of how the media portrays the role and actions of the police in the context of protests and riots. It directly addresses the sub-question related to the portrayal of violent actions by the police and demonstrators.

The rationale behind selecting these specific words for open coding is rooted in the aim to ensure a comprehensive and nuanced exploration of the core themes present in the newspaper headlines. Each chosen word represents a distinct dimension of the broader narrative, and through open coding, these categories will be systematically examined to reveal patterns, nuances, and underlying trends in the media coverage. This methodological approach aligns seamlessly with the research objectives, aiming to uncover the intricacies of how protests and riots are framed in the headlines of Le Figaro and Le Monde.

To perform the qualitative content analysis, I benefit from the software Atlas.ti ((GmbH., 2024 last edit)), a powerful qualitative data analysis tool enabling in-depth exploration of textual data. This software facilitates the organization and categorization of textual data, allowing for an examination

of the various themes and story-lines present in the coverage. With the structured coding and categorization platform offered by Atlas.ti, it is possible to find and investigate recurrent themes, subjects, and patterns in a dataset. Its skills are especially useful for handling large amounts of material, providing a methodical way to find underlying stories ((GmbH., 2024 last edit)).

In my analysis the software has been deployed to code the titles, by using the AI coding option. Furthermore the words clouds and bar chart have also been realized used the available tools offered by Atlas.ti.

When answering the sub-question "what themes and stories stand out in the reporting?" the techniques relied on are words frequencies cloud and sentiment analysis.

The creation of a word frequency cloud adds a visual dimension to the analysis. By generating a visual representation of the most frequently used concepts, the research can quickly identify key terms and themes that gained prominence in the coverage. This approach aids in highlighting the most prevalent and recurrent concepts, contributing to a more efficient identification of exciting storylines.

A word frequency cloud offers a quick and accessible overview of the most frequently occurring words, allowing for immediate insights into the prevalent themes. It serves as a powerful image for identifying the focal points of the coverage.

Another important step to establish the overall tone and portrayal of events is understanding the sentiment expressed in the coverage. Sentiment analysis helps in distinguishing whether the coverage leans towards positive, negative, or neutral sentiments. This is particularly relevant in uncovering the emotional undertones of the narratives surrounding protests and riots.

Sentiment analysis provides a quantitative measure of the emotional tone present in the articles. By quantifying sentiments, the research can identify shifts in narrative tone, assess the overall positivity or negativity of the coverage, and gain insights into the media's framing of the events.

Furthermore, it is untangled the depiction of violent actions by both police and demonstrators - How were the violent actions of the police and the demonstrators depicted in the two newspapers?-. A methodological approach involving a bar chart of coded group words related to violence and a network diagram mapping the concurrence of urban violence and police violence has



been strategically employed.

The utilization of a bar chart serves as a quantitative tool to visually represent the frequency and prominence of coded group words associated with violence. Using this methodology, the study seeks to measure the degree to which phrases associated with violence are used in Le Monde and Le Figaro's coverage. The contrast provided by the bar chart makes it easy to evaluate how much focus is placed on violent acts in the stories that are told by each newspaper.

Additionally, the incorporation of a network diagram is instrumental in understanding the intricate relationships between the presence of urban violence and police violence. This method visualizes the connections and associations between these two distinct yet interconnected facets of violence. The network diagram serves as a powerful tool to discern patterns and dependencies, shedding light on how urban violence and police violence are portrayed in relation to each other within the narrative framework of the newspapers.

Finally, to assess the influence of the political profile of Le Figaro and Le Monde on the presentation of events, a comprehensive methodological approach has been adopted. This involves the utilization of a bar chart to analyze the frequency and prominence of coded group words related to politics, including detrimental politics, beneficial politics, specialist, right, and left. Additionally a comparison of titles coded with the word "financial found", belonging to the code group "Justice", provides another layer of insights into the political leanings of the newspapers.

In the broader field of politics, the bar chart provides a numerical depiction of the prevalence of particular coded group terms. Using this approach, the study aims to measure and contrast the weight given to various political aspects in the stories that the newspapers report. The graphic allows for an instantaneous comparison by giving a visual picture of the frequency with which terms associated with beneficial politics, destructive politics, specialist, right, and left appear in the coverage.

Moreover, a comparison of titles coded with the word "financial found" provides a focused examination of a specific dimension of justice. This analysis shed light on whether there are notable differences in the portrayal of the financial found aspects based on the two newspapers' respective political profiles.

### 3.3 Limitations

This paper endeavors to shed light on the pervasive presence of framing theories in our daily lives, focusing on the case of two influential French media outlets.

It is essential to recognize that framing and the exploitation of violence are two immense and highly complex topics, consequently, this work should be regarded as a foundational exploration, providing insights into the intriguing realm of how and why media like to play with our perceptions.

The choice of *Le Monde* and *Le Figaro* as the subjects of analysis stems from their widespread readership, my familiarity with the language in which they are written, and, significantly, the nature of the news covered —specifically, incidents involving violence, riots, and police brutality. This combination provides an opportune setting for delving into the study of framing violence.

However, this exploration faced limitations, particularly concerning the constraints of time and the overwhelming volume of background theories on the subjects. The number of studies, books, and theories on media framing and exploitation of violence are never ending, it was therefore impossible to have a comprehensive understanding of everything. I had to make choices and cut down my sources, to maintain a focused analysis.

Another barrier lies on the selection of articles. I decided to concentrate only on the titles because those are what most people are caught by and also the only thing that part of the population read. There is a high chance that the study would be more precise if the full articles were to be analyzed, but I cannot know for sure how the results would differ.

The absence of interviews with specialists and individuals represents another constraint. Given the logistical challenges of reaching the newspapers' offices located in another country, incorporating interviews was unfeasible for this study. However, future research endeavors should strive to include interviews, offering valuable perspectives from experts and the public.

Looking ahead, subsequent research should aim for greater depth and insights, employing a more extensive sample, incorporating interviews, and expanding the theoretical background. This study marks the initial steps in unraveling the significance of framing, paving the way for more comprehensive examinations of how and why framing plays a pivotal role in shaping

our minds.

## 4 How did the riots after the death of Nahel M. burst in France ?

Tuesday 27th June, in Nanterre, a Banlieu on the North of Paris, a 17 year-old has died after being shot by police because he didn't stop at a police stationary red traffic lights.

The dynamics of the events that leads to the burst of protests all around the country, was triggered by the official initial explanation: a result of self-defense. This explanation was then discredited by an online video, showing a policeman firing his weapon towards the young man, without any noticeable signs of self defense .

The video acted like a bomb on social media, exposing with no doubts, that Nahel went crashing, after being shot in the chest by police.

Following this event, riots all around France exploded. The protesters, mostly young people, in the first nights afterwards the homicide of Nahel, attacked vehicles, garbage can, buildings, shopping centers, and police stations, sparking fear and feelings of insecurity around cities.

This was not the first case of police acting in a brutal way in France.

A law was established in 2017 allowing police to fire at a car that is evading a traffic stop and the driver is endengering the passenger and bystanders. After this law, in the last four years, three fatal shooting occurred in 2023, thirteen in 2022, two in 2021, and three in 2020, leading to the indictment of five police officers. The victims most often were people of black or Maghrebi origins, steering this situation to be considered of systematic racism ((Bisset, 2023)).

In the second day of riots, the president Emanuel Macron, called in an emergency meeting, and took the decision to mobilize a total of 40.000 armed forces around the cities that were hit by riots the night before.

The protests don't seem to calm down, indeed the violence moved from the banlieue towards the center of Paris, where supermarket and shopping center have been severely plundered.

Following the second nights, a total of 150 arrests were made, and the amount

of people injured was steadily increasing reaching almost 1000 in the third day ((Tg24, 2023)).

During the fourth day of this rebellion, the first dead body caused by the revolt, was announced in the north of France, where a twenty-year-old fell from the roof of a supermarket while protesting ((Dalla Redazione, 2023)). The same day the balance of police officers wounded amounted to 79, which adds up to the already 250 injured during the previous days. From the protesters side, 1331 people were stopped by police, and 1000 injured.

Following this massive situation of chaos, the president Macron, did not call the state of emergency, instead he asked to the families of the young people taking part in the rallies to keep their sons at home. Following this speech, the govern decided to reduce buses and trams' routes untill 9p.m, it ordered the use of armored vehicles in the streets trodden by the protests, and cancelled public events, such as concerts, neighborhood gatherings, and school's plays ((Dalla Redazione, 2023)).

The wave of violent protests persisted across major cities and banlieues of France until the 7th of July, when the riots began to gradually calm down. The boiling tensions that had inflamed the anger of people in the previous days paused temporarily, creating space for the legal proceedings against the responsible for Nahel's death. The court case became a focal point of hope to serve justice, and to open a road for the resolution of the underlying issues that fueled the protests: discriminatory police practices that unfairly target minority groups in France, mostly people of African and Arab descent.

## 5 Uncovering the Drama:

*What were the exciting storylines and major themes that took the spotlight in the two newspapers' coverage of the fiery protests and riots in France?*

### 5.1 The news

This phase of the research constitutes an exploration of the news themselves, centering on a selection of daily news articles disseminated by two distinguished French newspapers, namely Le Figaro and Le Monde, starting from the 27th

of June 2023. The ambition here is to unravel the intricacies of the linguistics tactics and the concepts deployed within the headlines of the articles selected. The decision to concentrate solely on the examination of news headlines was deliberate, as opposed to delving comprehensively into the entire articles, and serves as a strategic choice.

The objective of this facet of the study is to lay bare the predominant themes and linguistic constructs wielded by the media to capture and sustain the interest of readers, thereby influencing their interpretation of unfolding events. In addressing this specific sub-question, the research methodology is crafted to strip away the layers and zero in on the headlines, a component that not only captures but also directs the attention of the majority, serving as the gateway for readers into the multifaceted world of news reporting.

## 5.2 Analysis

### Words Frequency

First of all I use the software for qualitative analysis Atlas.ti to discover the most frequent concepts present in the headlines.

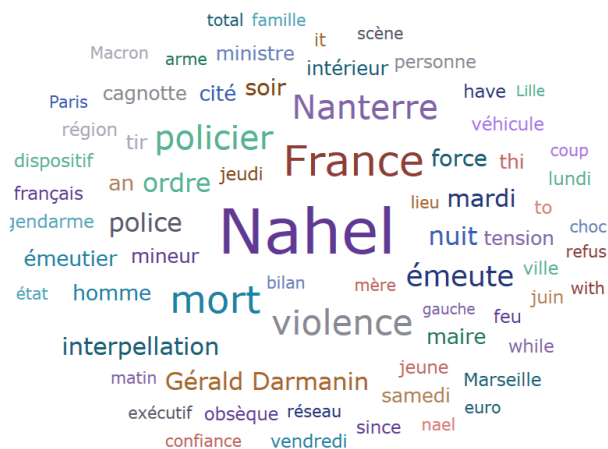


Figure 1: Words Frequency in Le Figaro



dans de nombreuses villes de France, sont prévues samedi, a indiqué vendredi Patrick Jarry, le maire de Nanterre, dont le jeune homme était originaire.” ((Afp, 2023))

By unexpectedly steering its narrative towards social order, Le Figaro showcases the influence of media logic, emphasizing societal concerns alongside its typical political inclinations. The spotlight on “Nanterre” echoes the concern for the stability and balance of communities amidst the turmoil, showing nuanced storytelling that delves into the societal impact of the events. This is noticed in articles like “Mineur tué à Nanterre: comment la police tente d’éviter la contagion dans les cités. Alors que le feu couve dans les quartiers après la mort de Nahel à Nanterre, l’exécutif appelle à l’apaisement et déploie 2000 hommes sur le terrain. Tout faire pour éviter le scénario tant redouté de l’embrasement dans les banlieues de France.” ((Cornevin, 2023)).

Turning a spotlight on Le Monde’s [Figure 2] coverage, the words frequency cloud adorned with “Nahel,” “riots,” and “violence” unravels a significant link to the processes of mediatization and media logic. The recurrent mention of “Nahel” becomes a central focal point in the mediatization journey, underscoring the newspaper’s active role in shaping public perception by strategically accentuating specific elements within the narrative. This is explained in the following illustration “Urban riots: the imperative of calm. If it is necessary to question the roots of the violence experienced by France after the death of young Nahel M., the seriousness of the situation imposes on everyone the duty to call for calm. And this first of all in the interest of the inhabitants of neighborhoods known to be difficult, with whom we must show solidarity.” ((Monde, 2023)).

Aligning seamlessly with media logic, Le Monde’s concentration on political critique becomes palpable as it delves into the intricate dimensions of governmental actions and political aspects surrounding the tragedy. The term “riots” is strategically employed, carrying connotations of civil unrest and political upheaval. This aligns harmoniously with Le Monde’s editorial commitment to delivering in-depth coverage of political events, showcasing the newspaper’s discerning lens and dedication to providing understanding of societal dynamics. This article is a clear indication: “Urban riots: We are facing a failure of urban policy. In the neighborhoods, hate is a structural fact incorporated by all young people, explains sociologist Olivier Galland, a youth specialist, in an interview with “Le Monde”. If the scenario of unrest is the same as in 2005, the role of social networks is new and the level of violence seems to have increased.” ((Goar, 2023)).

In this dynamic portrayal of events, Todd Gitlin’s theories echo with resonance,

offering a lens to understand the symbiotic dance between media and social movements ((Sammel, 1983)). Le Figaro's pivot towards emphasizing social order aligns with Gitlin's exploration of media as a sculptor, shaping public perception by highlighting the consequences of unrest on the societal tapestry. On the other hand, Le Monde's dedication to political critique aligns seamlessly with Gitlin's ((Sammel, 1983)) view of media as a megaphone for political voices. The newspaper, by dissecting the political intricacies within the protest narrative, amplifies certain political voices while shaping a perception that revolves around the critical analysis of governmental actions. In Gitlin's paradigm ((Sammel, 1983)), Le Monde becomes an influential force in directing attention to the political dimensions that define the protests. In this analysis, the two newspaper of interest emerge not merely as news disseminators but as architects of reality, each sculpting its unique rendition of the events. The interplay between media and social movements, as theorized by Gitlin ((Sammel, 1983)), unravels with every headline, emphasizing the nuanced forces that shape our understanding of the societal upheavals.

### **Sentiment Analysis**

Another tool helping me uncovering the drama of the major themes of the two newspapers is the addition of a sentiment analysis. This analytical tool allows for a comprehensive exploration beyond the surface-level content, delving into the emotional tones conveyed by the newspapers. By discerning prevalent sentiments, the analysis offers insights into the depth of reader engagement, helping evaluate the newspapers' success in tapping into the emotions of their audience. Drama and excitement, inherent in the coverage, are contextualized through sentiment analysis, revealing whether the heightened emotions stem from positive or negative developments. The tool aids in understanding how the newspapers contribute to shaping the narrative around the protests, emphasizing challenges, conflicts, resilience, or positive change. The inclusion of sentiment analysis enhances the analytical rigor of the study, providing a data-driven dimension to substantiate qualitative observations.

At the end of the paper, in the Appendix A.4 the code used to perform the sentiment analysis can be found, the same code was used to perform both the analysis on Le Figaro and Le Monde.

In the code used to perform the analysis I made use of various tools. NLTK, or the Natural Language Toolkit, stands as a robust Python library designed for the manipulation of human language data. With user-friendly interfaces extending



across more than 50 corpora and lexical resources, such as WordNet, NLTK facilitates various language-related tasks. Notably, in the context of the provided code, NLTK is harnessed for sentiment analysis((All, 2023)).

VADER (acronym for Valence Aware Dictionary and sEntiment Reasoner) emerges as a pivotal component within NLTK's arsenal. This lexicon and rule-based sentiment analysis tool are purpose-built for dissecting sentiment within text. Specifically integrated into the NLTK library, VADER excels in the analysis of sentiment within social media text, showcasing a keen sensitivity to both polarity (positive/negative) and the intensity or strength of sentiment((All, 2023)).

The `SentimentIntensityAnalyzer`, a class within the NLTK library, serves as the engine implementing the VADER sentiment analysis tool. This class introduces a method known as `polarity_scores`, adept at processing textual input and furnishing a dictionary of sentiment scores. These scores encompass positive, neutral, and negative sentiments, culminating in a compound score—a singular value encapsulating the overall sentiment conveyed by the text. In essence, this combination of NLTK and VADER forms a potent duo for insightful sentiment analysis ((All, 2023)).

The sentiment analysis results for Le Figaro's titles [Figure 3] reveal distinct patterns, shedding light on the emotional tones conveyed in the coverage of the fiery protests and riots in France.

- Negative Sentiments (42) [Figure 4]: The prevalence of negative sentiments in Le Figaro's titles indicates a notable emphasis on portraying challenges, conflicts, or critical viewpoints related to the protests and riots. Themes of unrest and societal upheaval may have taken the forefront, aligning with the tumultuous nature of the events.  
"Revivez les evenements de la cinquieme nuit d'emeutes en France apres la mort de Nahel. Plusieurs incidents sont recenses cette nuit a travers la France, au cours d'une nouvelle nuit de violences apres la mort de Nael. Dans le Val-de-Marne, le domicile du maire de L'Haÿ-les-Roses a ete vise par une voiture belier en feu."((Pierson, 2023))
- Neutral Sentiments (5) [Figure 4]: The presence of neutral sentiments suggests that some titles may have presented information in an unbiased or objective manner, devoid of overtly positive or negative emotional tones. These neutral titles contribute to a balanced portrayal of the events. One neutral instance is "Gérald Darmanin announced the renewal of the law enforcement system on Sunday evening, with, for the third consecutive night, 45,000 police officers and gendarmes mobilized."

18	Gérald Darmanin announced the renewal of the l...	Neutral
19	Nahel's grandmother called for an end to the r...	Negative
20	A "situation update" around the Head of State ...	Positive
21	death of Nahel: popular with young rioters, so...	Negative
22	Riots after Nahel's death: "I want it to stop,...	Negative
23	Riots: abroad, Emmanuel Macron is seen as an "...	Negative
24	Death of Nahel: Emmanuel Macron confronted wit...	Negative
25	Mathieu Bock-Côté: "It's not a civil war" Unle...	Negative
26	Relive the events of the fifth night of riots ...	Negative
27	In Val-de-Marne, the home of the mayor of L'Ha...	Neutral
28	During this fifth night after Nael's death, se...	Negative
29	Many French towns and cities once again descen...	Negative
30	Evoking violence of a "much less intensity" th...	Negative
31	Nahel's funeral takes place this afternoon in ...	Negative
32	The President of the Republic canceled his thr...	Neutral
33	"We are preparing for everything": on the verg...	Negative
34	Death of Nahel: the prize pool for the police ...	Positive
35	Emmanuel Macron prepares the political respons...	Negative
36	Riots after the death of Nahel: Emmanuel Macro...	Negative
37	The sixth night since Nahel's death was quiete...	Negative
38	The mayors of France called on the population ...	Negative
39	Emmanuel Macron received this Monday the presi...	Neutral
40	The system of 45,000 police officers and genda...	Neutral
41	Maurice Berger: "How to finally effectively su...	Negative
42	There were a lot of Kevins and Mattéos": Géral...	Negative
43	Urban violence: 1.5 tonnes of mortars seized s...	Negative
44	During the night from Tuesday to Wednesday, th...	Negative
45	In total, 1,243 people have been brought befo...	Negative
46	The controversial kitty in favor of the police...	Negative

Figure 3: Sentiment Analysis in Le Figaro

LeFigaro_Sentiment	
Negative	42
Neutral	5
Positive	3

Figure 4: Le Figaro:Sentiment Table

- Positive Sentiments (3) [Figure 4] : The presence of positive sentiment is extremely limited, this indicate the decision to focus on challenges, conflicts, and the social order issues that already was highlighted in the analysis

of the words frequency. An example of the positive instances present in the newspaper titles: "Nanterre: after the death of Nahel, French confidence in the police remains good.", this title communicates a positive sentiment by reporting that French confidence in the police remains unshaken. The use of words like "remains good" suggests a resilience and steadfastness in public trust toward law enforcement, offering a positive perspective amid the challenging circumstances. This positive sentiment indicates a focus on societal stability and the continued support for the police despite a tragic event.

In dissecting the sentiments conveyed through Le Monde's titles [Figure 5], a profound exploration into the prevailing themes and tones emerges, providing a nuanced understanding of the newspaper's coverage of the fiery protests and riots. The analysis discerns three distinctive sentiment categories.

- Negative Sentiments (42): As for Le Figaro, also here there is a predominance of negative sentiments that deliberately shows the focus on the formidable challenges, conflicts, and critical perspectives intertwined with the protests and riots. These titles delve into societal issues, highlight instances of violence, and offer critiques of policies, collectively contributing to a portrayal rich in unrest and complexity.

"In the neighborhoods, hate is a structural fact incorporated by all young people, explains sociologist Olivier Galland, a youth specialist, in an interview with 'Le Monde'. If the scenario of unrest is the same as in 2005, the role of social networks is new and the level of violence seems to have increased.", this is an illustrative example of an interview with sociologist Olivier Galland, line 22 Figure 5, where the structural manifestation of hate among young people is discussed, drawing parallels to past scenarios and noting an apparent escalation in the role of social networks and violence. Another example "Urban riots: 'We are facing a failure of urban policy.'" ((Goar, 2023)), clearly shows what was already discovered in the words frequency analysis, namely the dedication to political critique. This example transmit a negative sentiment by explicitly stating a failure in urban policy. The use of the word "failure" indicates a critical viewpoint, suggesting that the urban riots are a consequence of inadequacies or shortcomings in the formulation and implementation of urban policies.

- Neutral Sentiments (2) [Figure 6]: the scarcity of neutral sentiments in a sentiment analysis, suggests that the content being analyzed tends to

22	In the neighborhoods, "hate is a structural fa...	Negative
23	The family of Nahel M. files a complaint again...	Positive
24	This figure of the "fachosphere" who is the su...	Positive
25	Faced with the riots, justice had to adapt urg...	Positive
26	Death of Nahel M.: on Telegram, the business o...	Negative
27	On this popular messaging service, several wid...	Positive
28	Death of Nahel M.: the first findings of the i...	Negative
29	In a document that "Le Monde" consulted, the V...	Negative
30	In Marseille, contradictory testimonies after ...	Negative
31	Heard on Wednesday July 5, two young women say...	Negative
32	Urban riots: journalists face the difficulty o...	Negative
33	Urban riots: the right ventures into identity ...	Negative
34	After an escalation of security positions, ele...	Negative
35	Urban riots: Elisabeth Borne accuses LFI of no...	Negative
36	While the Prime Minister denounced the refusal...	Positive
37	In the town of Nahel M., residents have often ...	Negative
38	Riots: more than 1,000 people were convicted a...	Negative
39	To date, 1,278 judgments of people arrested on...	Negative
40	Nahel M. have been pronounced, leading to 95% ...	Positive
41	Wednesday. He also said convictions of parents...	Neutral
42	"What happens to a country where the death of ...	Negative
43	Death of Nahel M.: opening of an investigation...	Negative
44	This investigation was opened following a comp...	Negative
45	"The feeling of being perceived negatively and...	Negative
46	The incivility suffered by the police causes p...	Negative
47	After the riots, suburban elected officials di...	Negative
48	The interministerial committee of cities of Oc...	Negative
49	Riots: the government accused of "trying to ga...	Negative
50	While Elisabeth Borne was due to present measu...	Negative
51	From the March against Racism of 1983 to the r...	Negative

Figure 5: Sentiment Analysis in Le Monde

LeMonde_Sentiment	
Negative	42
Positive	8
Neutral	2

Figure 6: Le Monde:Sentiment Table

express opinions, emotions, or perspectives that are more polarized towards either positive or negative ends of the spectrum.

- Positive Sentiment(8) [Figure 6]:Le Monde features a slightly higher number of positive instances compared to Le Figaro. However, the overall tone across both newspapers remains notably skewed towards the negative. This polarization can be attributed to the inherently sensitive and challenging nature of the reported topics, coupled with the distinct editorial stance of each newspaper.

The topics at the center of the analysis, revolving around protests and riots, inherently involve complex and emotionally charged issues. Such subjects often evoke negative sentiments due to the inherent difficulties and tensions associated with them.

Additionally, the editorial stance of Le Monde, which is traditionally more critical, especially in the realm of politics, plays a crucial role. While Le Monde includes a slightly higher number of positive instances, its overall approach tends to emphasize critique and scrutiny. This editorial disposition contributes to a greater emphasis on negative aspects even when reporting on positive occurrences.

A positive case in the headline is "Death of Nahel M.: on Telegram, the business of rioting. On this popular messaging service, several widely followed channels broadcast a continuous flow of images showing urban violence. Claim to play the role of relaying information."((Reynaud, 2023))

### 5.3 The Drama Uncovered

Embarking on a journey through the tumultuous coverage of France's fiery protests and riots, the exploration delve into the riveting headlines of two media giants.

This linguistic adventure, deliberately delves into the titles, strategically identifying the words that resonate in the minds of readers. The aim? To unravel the core themes that dance in the editorial choices of these news outlets, giving us a front-row seat to the linguistic tactics that shape our understanding of the events.

The symbolic power of a name, "Nahel," emerges as a central theme. It transcends mere nomenclature to become a symbol of tragedy strategically wielded for sensationalism. Le Figaro, in its pivot towards social order, intertwines with mediatization and media logic. Within a word cloud adorned with "violence" and "riots," the narrative becomes a thread weaving through societal concerns. Le Figaro isn't just sensationalizing; it uses the words "violence", "death", "France", "police" as a lens to magnify the consequences of unrest on the very fabric of

social order.

Meanwhile, Le Monde's dance with words unfolds differently. Its frequency cloud, donned with "riots", unveils a meticulous mediatization and media logic tango. "Nahel" isn't just a name here; it's a strategic element, shaping public perception and adding depth to the political critique at Le Monde's core. The term "riots" isn't just a headline choice; it's a deliberate plunge into comprehensive coverage of political events.

Todd Gitlin's theories((Sammel, 1983)) enter the stage, painting a canvas where media becomes both sculptor and megaphone. Le Figaro sculpts societal narratives by emphasizing social order, while Le Monde amplifies political voices through its critique. The newspapers aren't just narrators; they are architects, shaping reality through the lenses they choose.

However, the exploration doesn't end here. By introducing the sentiment analysis to the toolkit, the emotional nuances embedded in these titles are revealed. Both the newspapers skew towards the negative, creating a symphony that resonates with challenges, conflicts and critical perspectives. It's an emotional roller coaster, with occasional glimpses of neutrality and positivity.

In conclusion, it becomes evident that the exciting storylines and major themes in both newspapers' coverage transcend mere reporting. They become a tapestry woven with societal challenges, political critiques, and a touch of sensationalism. These headlines aren't just words on a page; they are the architects of reality, shaping understanding of the fiery protests and riots in France. The interplay between media and social movements, as theorized by Gitlin, comes alive in every headline, reminding us that news isn't just about what happened; it's about how it's told.

## 6 Action Unleashed:

*How were the violent actions of the police and the demonstrators depicted in the French newspaper Le Monde and Le Figaro? Were there any difference in the reportage caused by the newspaper leaning towards police side or demonstrators side?*

This analysis will decipher the intricate approaches employed by the newspapers to depict and potentially justify these varied forms of violence, focusing particularly on the portrayal of police violence and the representation of violence associated with the protesters. As for the previous section, to have a more in depth analysis, also respecting what mostly influence the audience,

the headlines will be utilized for the sample.

## 6.1 Analysis

The analysis unfolds in two distinct phases: initially presenting the frequency of coded words of interest, and subsequently delving deeper into the scrutinization of relevant titles through the use of a network diagram presenting connection between the violence's code words to comprehensively address the subquestion.

### Bar chart

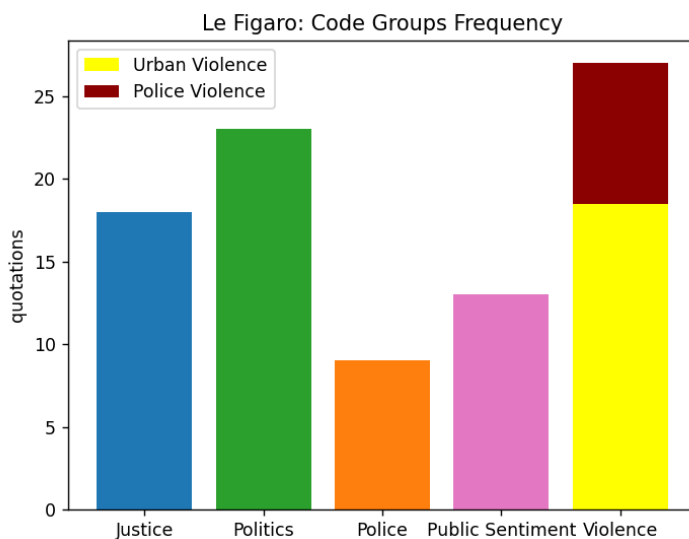


Figure 7: Le Figaro: bar chart

A careful examination of newspaper reporting on protesters' and police's violent acts yields insightful findings that are consistent with well-established media studies theoretical frameworks. Examining the language used in the stories with a specific focus on code words associated with violence, the results are in perfect agreement with ideas about the political economics of fear ((Ekström et al., 2022)) and the media's function as a propaganda weapon.

Le Figaro's extensive use of violence-related code words, totaling 27 instances [Figure 7], illuminates a deliberate focus on urban violence (19 occurrences) [Fig-

ure 7] and police violence (8 instances) [Figure 7]. This strategic emphasis aligns with the theoretical perspective of media as a propaganda tool, showcasing Le Figaro's intent to shape narratives and potentially influence public sentiment. This tactical language selection reflects the theories discussed in "Selling War" ((Run, 2014)) emphasizing the media's pivotal role in narrative construction during conflicts.

In "Selling War" ((Run, 2014)) , the theoretical framework underscores the historical and contemporary use of mass media as a propaganda tool during conflict. Le Figaro's deployment of violence-related code words manifests this concept, revealing the newspaper's strategic language choices to convey specific messages and influence public perceptions. The intentional focus on urban violence and police actions in Le Figaro's coverage aligns with the theory that media plays a crucial role in shaping narratives during conflicts.

The data supports the concept of the political economy of fear ((Ekström et al., 2022)) in Le Figaro's coverage, with a notable presence of violence-related code words (27 instances) [Figure 7]. The emphasis on urban violence (19 occurrences) [Figure 7] compared to police violence (8 instances) [Figure 7]aligns with the theoretical framework, highlighting the intentional use of fear to shape public opinion for political and economic gains. This deliberate framing, especially in emphasizing urban violence, suggests a strategic effort to heighten fear among the readership.

Notably, the emphasis on urban violence and police actions in Le Figaro's reporting also suggests a protective stance towards law enforcement, potentially framing them more favorably compared to the protesters. Strategically highlighting instances of urban violence shapes a narrative that emphasizes law enforcement challenges while downplaying protester grievances. Considering Le Figaro's historical alignment with right-wing and conservative political ideas, it is plausible to interpret the newspaper's emphasis on urban violence and the shielding of police actions as a reflection of its political orientation. Given its historical support for right-wing and center-right ideologies, the framing of narratives that potentially favor police could be influenced by Le Figaro's editorial stance.

In contrast,Le Monde's distinctive editorial approach, as evidenced by its lower frequency of violence-related code words (10 occurrences) [Figure 8], provides a nuanced perspective that aligns with established theories in media studies. The contrast with Le Figaro's coverage reveals a deliberate departure from sensationalization and dramatization. The lower emphasis on "urban violence" (7 instances) [Figure 8] and "police violence" (3 instances) [Figure 8] suggests an



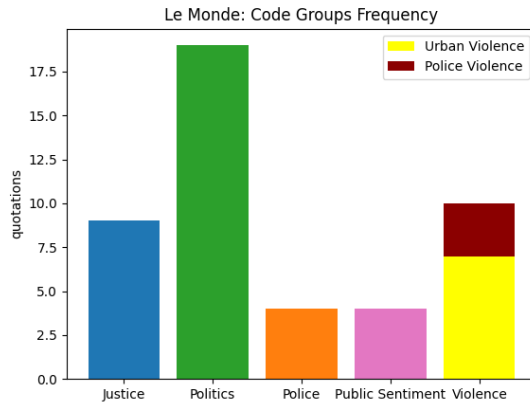


Figure 8: Le Monde: bar chart

intentional choice to present a more balanced narrative.

The comparatively lower occurrence of violence-related terms in Le Monde may indicate a conscious effort to avoid contributing to an inflated perception of violence in society, a phenomenon associated with sensational motives in media.

The nuanced representation, with equal attention given to "public sentiment" and "police actions" (both at 4 instances) [Figure 8], is indicative of an editorial stance that seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the events without favoring one perspective over another.

This balanced approach aligns with the theoretical framework on media's role as a sense-making tool during societal upheaval. Abandoning an exaggerated focus on specific aspects of the conflict, Le Monde contributes to a more objective portrayal of events. The deliberate choice to balance the representation of public sentiment and police actions enhances media literacy by offering a broader and more comprehensive perspective on the complexities of the conflict.

In the context of "The Political of Fear" ((Ekström et al., 2022)), Le Monde's editorial choices may be seen as a conscious effort to resist the temptation of fear-inducing narratives, thereby challenging the potential exploitation of violence for specific agendas. This approach positions Le Monde as a responsible media outlet that prioritizes providing the audience with a well-rounded understanding of the events, fostering critical thinking, and contributing to a more informed and discerning readership.

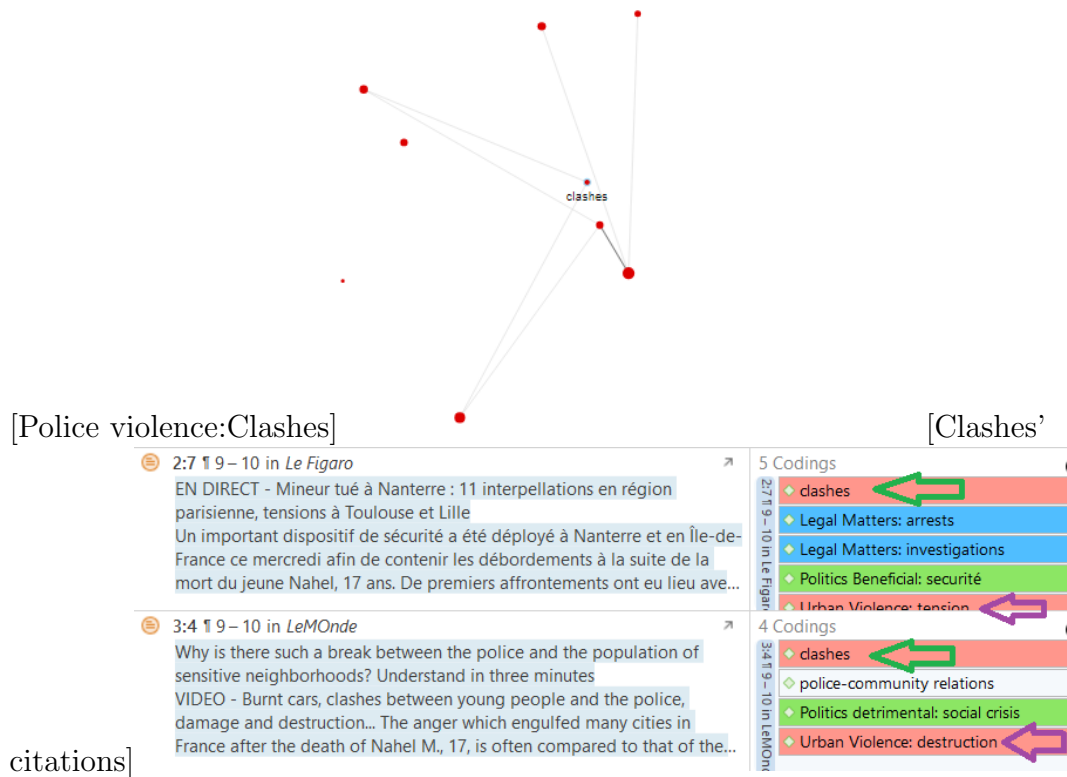


Figure 9: Network Diagram Police violence: Clashes

### Network Diagram

Figure 9, 10, 11 show the same network diagram sided by examples of coded words about violence and their presence in instances of the two newspaper of interest. In the example tables the green arrows highlight the police violence code words, while the purple arrows the urban violence. Figure 9 display the example of the coded word *clashes*, belonging to the group police violence; next to the network diagram a table shows that in both newspapers' instances there is also the presence of code words belonging to the group urban violence. This method of backing up a police violence's coded word with one from urban violence is a constant in both Le Figaro and Le Monde, as it is demonstrated by the example tables in Figure 9, 10, 11.

The consistent correlation between coded instances of police violence and urban

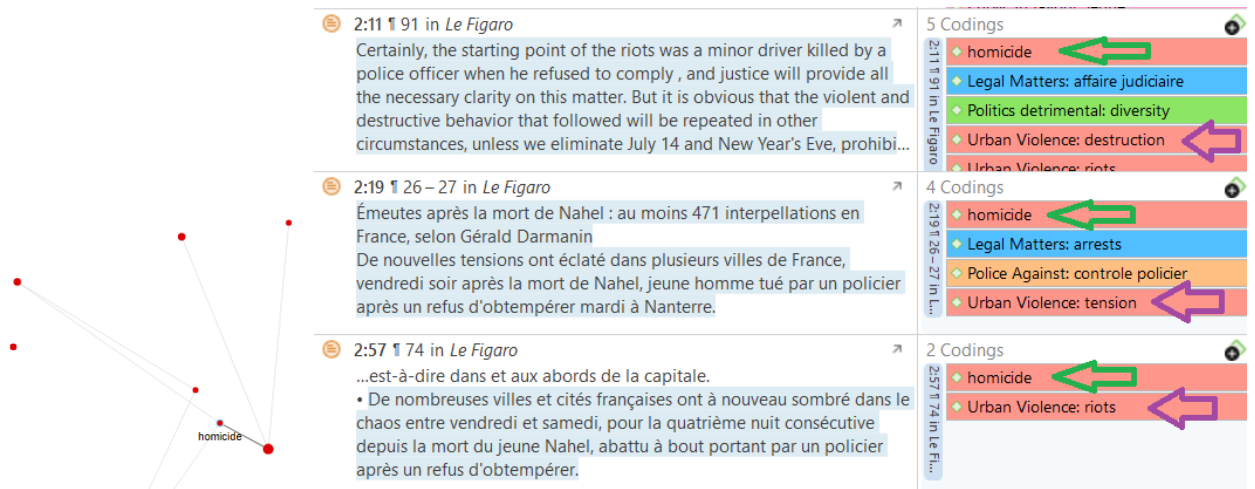


Figure 10: Network Diagram Police violence: Homicide

violence in the headlines of both newspapers, without the presence of police violence code for every urban violence code, suggests a deliberate editorial emphasis on associating law enforcement actions with urban unrest. This pattern could be indicative of a narrative strategy wherein the newspapers are choosing to depict instances of police violence within the context of broader societal challenges and disturbances. The absence of titles exclusively coding police violence without simultaneous coding of urban violence indicates a specific editorial decision to link law enforcement actions to the overarching theme of urban turmoil. This editorial choice might be driven by an inclination to portray police interventions as responses to larger societal issues. The intentional framing aligns with theories on media framing and agenda-setting, where newspapers play a pivotal role in shaping public perceptions by selectively emphasizing certain aspects of a story. In this case, the consistent pairing of police violence with urban unrest in the headlines may serve to underscore the newspapers' stance on the role of law enforcement in addressing societal challenges, potentially influenced by broader political or ideological considerations.

The concept of mediatization ((Esser and Stromback, 2016)), underscores the increasing influence of media channels on politics, providing a lens to analyze the framing choices made by news outlets. In Figures 9(b) and 10(b) examples from the articles shown the constant presence of urban violence, as to excuse police violence.

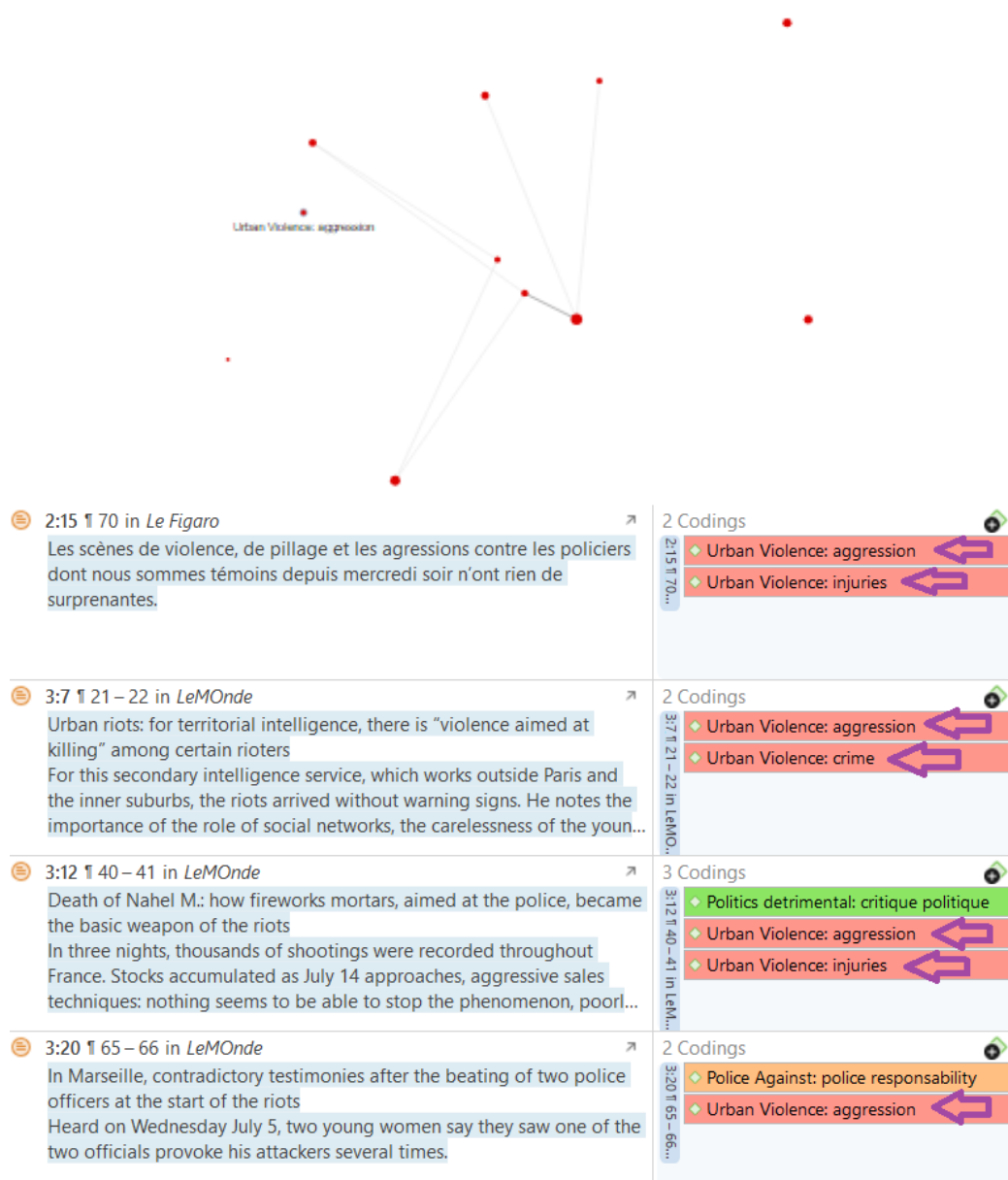


Figure 11: Network Diagram Urban violence: aggression

Moreover, Gitlin's ((Sammel, 1983)) exploration of the media's role in social movements highlights how media acts as both a megaphone and sculptor, amplifying certain voices while shaping perceptions. The deliberate association of police violence with urban unrest suggests a strategic choice to portray law enforcement activities within the broader context of societal challenges.

In essence, the observed pattern in coding reflects a strategic act of narrative construction influenced by mediatization, and routine practices in news production. The deliberate pairing of police violence with urban unrest suggests an intentional framing choice, resonating with theories on media's role in shaping public perception during conflicts and societal upheaval.

The full network graph can be seen on <http://127.0.0.1:59994/> and the code used to make it is on the appendix A.5.

## 6.2 Action Unleashed

The analysis of Le Monde and Le Figaro's depiction of violent actions by the police and demonstrators reveals distinctive editorial approaches that contribute to shaping public perceptions. The newspapers, while covering similar events, demonstrate some differences in their framing, potentially influenced by their editorial orientations.

Le Figaro, with its extensive use of violence-related code words, strategically emphasizes urban violence and police actions, aligning with the theoretical perspective of media as a propaganda tool. This deliberate framing, marked by a historical alignment with right-wing ideologies, suggests a protective stance towards law enforcement and a potential inclination to downplay protester grievances. The intentional focus on urban violence and police actions, especially in the context of right-wing political ideas, implies a narrative strategy that could resonate with a specific readership.

On the other hand, Le Monde adopts a distinctive editorial approach, presenting a more balanced narrative with lower emphasis on violence-related code words. This strategic framing may reflect an intentional choice to avoid dramatization. The newspaper's conscious effort to provide equal attention to "public sentiment" and "police" indicates a commitment to a comprehensive understanding without favoring one perspective over another. This approach aligns with theories on media's role as a sense-making tool during societal upheaval, contributing to a more objective portrayal of events and enhancing media literacy.

Furthermore the network diagrams reveal a consistent correlation between coded instances of police violence and urban violence in the headlines of both newspapers. This suggests a strategic narrative construction where law enforcement actions are portrayed within the broader context of societal challenges, potentially justifying or explaining these actions.

Le Figaro, historically aligned with right-wing ideologies, strategically places law enforcement within the narrative of societal challenges, excusing and defending police violence. The deliberate pairing of police violence with urban unrest in the headlines underscores a narrative strategy that positions law enforcement interventions as responses to more worrying issues.

Similarly, Le Monde, maintains a consistent correlation between police violence and urban violence. The absence of titles exclusively coding police violence without simultaneous coding of urban violence indicates an editorial decision to link law enforcement actions to the overarching theme of urban turmoil.

In essence, both Le Monde and Le Figaro, as revealed by the network diagrams, contribute to an environment where police violence is associated with broader societal challenges. This can be interpreted as a form of excusing or explaining law enforcement actions within the context of urban unrest, thereby shaping public perceptions on these events.

## 7 Politics at Play:

*To what extent the political profile of Le Figaro and Le Monde influenced the way the events were presented?*

The way politics and journalism interact within the complex media ecosystem shapes the stories that influence public opinion. This essay explores the worlds of two major French newspapers with the goal of determining how much their divergent political philosophies have shaped the way that events are reported. This investigation's primary focus is on the vital topic of how much Le Figaro and Le Monde's political identities have shaped the way they frame and portray the events they cover. By examining the political stances, editorial decisions, and historical backgrounds of these iconic figures in French journalism, the study seeks to understand the intricate relationship between politics, the media, and the creation of public narratives.

## 7.1 Analysis

The exploration of coded words related to politics in Le Figaro and Le Monde provides valuable insights into the distinct editorial orientations of these influential French newspapers. The frequency of coded words, specifically those classified as "political beneficial" and "political detrimental," serves as a linguistic lens through which we can understand each publication's stance on political discourse.

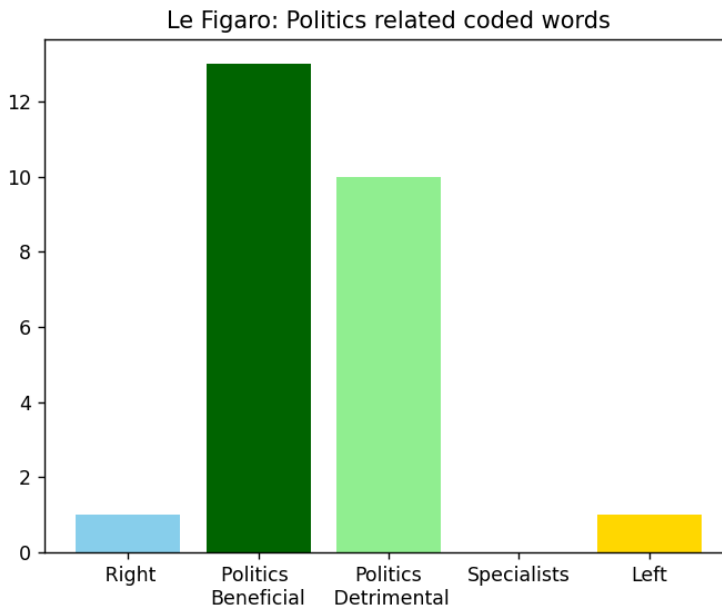


Figure 12: Le Figaro politics coded words

The examination of coded words related to politics within Le Figaro provides a nuanced understanding of the newspaper's editorial stance and its evolution over time. The substantial frequency of words categorized as "political beneficial" (13 occurrences)[Figure 12], surpassing the count of "political detrimental" terms (10 occurrences)[Figure 12], sheds light on Le Figaro's distinctive inclination toward emphasizing positive aspects of politics. This linguistic pattern suggests a discernible supportive stance on government and political entities. It is essential to follow the newspaper's historical development in order to understand this linguistic tendency. Le Figaro, which began in the 19th century as a strong advocate for monarchy, has successfully navigated through substantial changes in political perspective. This historical oscillation is reflected in the coded language, which began life as a caustic gossip sheet about the arts in 1826

and evolved into a crucial ally of the French monarchy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The coded language of this media outlet reflects the newspaper's resistance to republicanism and secularism during this time, demonstrating how closely linked it was to the political scene.

The nuanced shifts in Le Figaro's political alignment during the 20th century, particularly the transformation in the 1980s under the ownership of Serge Dassault, are echoed in the coded language. "Politically beneficial" terms are prevalent in the publication, which is indicative of its progressive rightward trend and more overt right-wing and neo-conservative ideology. As a result, the newspaper's association with conservative and right-wing political ideologies endured far into the twenty-first century. The coded language thus acts as a linguistic timeline, mirroring the adaptability of Le Figaro to shifting political landscapes while maintaining its core identity.

On the Table below examples of the titles coded with Politics Beneficial and Politics Detrimental are listed.



Le Figaro	
Politics Beneficial	Politics Detrimental
<p>"Mineur tué à Nanterre : comment la police tente d'éviter la contagion dans les cités Alors que le feu couve dans les quartiers après la mort de Nahel à Nanterre, l'exécutif appelle à l'apaisement et déploie 2000 hommes sur le terrain. Tout faire pour éviter le scénario tant redouté de l'embrassement dans les banlieues de France. "</p>	<p>Émeutes: à l'étranger, Emmanuel Macron est vu comme un président submergé De l'Italie aux États-Unis en passant par le Royaume-Uni, les violences dans l'Hexagone sont scrutées avec attention, parfois sévèrement à l'encontre du chef de l'État.</p>
<p>Ni la mobilisation annoncée de 40.000 policiers et gendarmes ni le déploiement des unités d'élite, pas plus que l'incarcération du brigadier qui a tué Nahel mardi à Nanterre, n'ont suffi à stopper le vent de colère qui traverse la France</p>	<p>Il y a eu beaucoup de Kevin et Mattéo : Gérald Darmanin refuse l'explication identitaire des émeutes urbaines</p>
<p>Gérald Darmanin announced the renewal of the law enforcement system on Sunday evening, with, for the third consecutive night, 45,000 police officers and gendarmes mobilized.</p>	<p>Mathieu Bock-Côté: Ce n'est pas une guerre civile À moins de réduire la nation française à une simple entité juridique, il faut convenir que la présente séquence met justement en scène des populations qui ne croient pas appartenir au même peuple.</p>

On the contrary, Le Monde, which has its roots in left-wing historical viewpoints, reveals a distinct dynamic when looking at politically coded phrases. The conspicuous prevalence of words categorized as "politics detrimental" (14 occurrences)[Figure 13], against a comparatively lower frequency in the "political

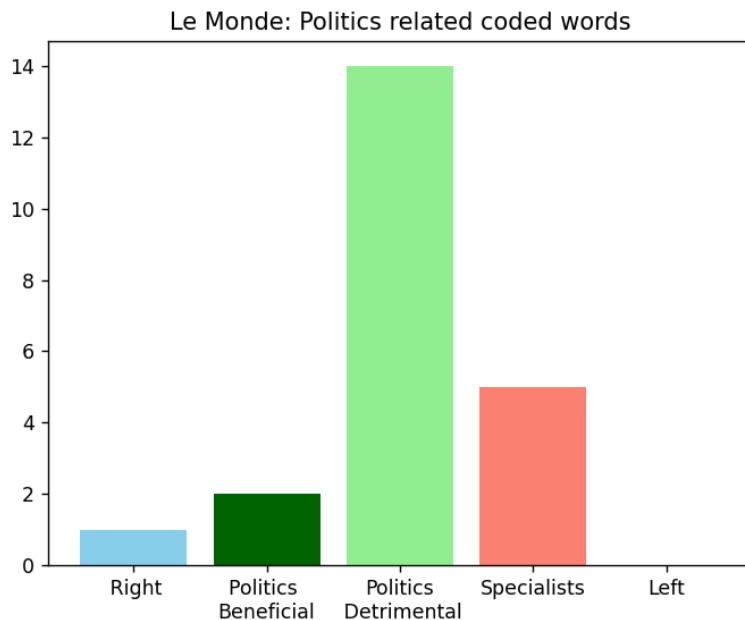


Figure 13: Le Monde politics coded words

beneficial” category (2 occurrences)[Figure 13], invites a closer scrutiny. This linguistic pattern prompts a critical exploration of Le Monde’s editorial choices and their resonance with its historical evolution.

The theoretical backdrop of Le Monde’s inception as the “unofficial voice” of post-war France and its subsequent critical position during the Indochina and Algerian wars establishes a foundational context for understanding these coded language patterns. Le Monde, originally conceived as a voice for the rebirth of the French elite under General de Gaulle, underwent a transformation into a critical institution, actively engaging in political discourse. The coded words, particularly the high frequency of “politics detrimental” terms, align with the historical context of its critical examination of political events, wars, and societal changes.

To comprehensively interpret the linguistic landscape, it is crucial to consider the impact of economic challenges and changes in ownership. The discreet entry of significant capital into Le Monde post-1968 marked a pivotal juncture. This influx of capital, coupled with subsequent changes in ownership dynamics, might contribute to the higher occurrence of “politics detrimental” terms. Economic influences could potentially shape editorial decisions, influencing the newspaper’s

portrayal of political developments.  
 On the Table "Le Monde" examples are illustrated.

Le Monde	
Politics Beneficial	Politics Detrimental
Urban riots: one year before the Olympic Games, organizers and authorities try to reassure	Urban riots: "We are facing a failure of urban policy" In the neighborhoods, "hate is a structural fact incorporated by all young people," explains sociologist Olivier Galland, a youth specialist, in an interview with "Le Monde". If the scenario of unrest is the same as in 2005, the role of social networks is new and the level of violence seems to have increased.
The courts have increased the number of immediate appearances, including during the weekend.	After the riots, suburban elected officials disillusioned by the lack of response from Macron: "The measures are never there"
	Riots: the government accused of "trying to gain time" on the responses to be provided While Elisabeth Borne was due to present measures for the neighborhoods on October 9, the Prime Minister finally postponed her announcements until "the end of October".

Another interesting fact is Le Monde's choice to regularly feature interviews with specialists[Figure 13], contrary to Le Figaro[Figure 12], which does not feature any. This choice of Le Monde aligns with established principles in journalistic literature that emphasize the importance of expertise and in-depth analysis

in news reporting. The inclusion of specialists in news coverage is seen as a means of enriching the quality of information provided to the audience, fostering a deeper understanding of complex issues. This approach is rooted in the journalistic philosophy that seeks to uphold accuracy, credibility, and thoroughness in reporting.

Interviews with specialists allow the newspaper to draw upon the expertise of professionals providing a well-rounded and authoritative perspective. An example is the title "*Emmanuel Blanchard, political scientist: 'France has a long history of racialization of police control'*". In an interview with *Le Monde*, the political scientist believes that colonial history must be taken into account in order to understand why the number of people killed by police officers is higher in France than in other European countries. ((Chemin, 2023)). This aligns with the broader journalistic commitment to informing the public and promoting a more informed citizenry.

Additionally, featuring specialists in interviews contributes to the newspaper's credibility and authority. It signals to readers that the information presented is well-researched and validated by individuals with a deep understanding of the subject matter. This aligns with the public service function of journalism, wherein newspapers are not merely conduits of information but also fulfill an educational role by offering expert insights to their audience.

In contrast, *Le Figaro*, in its coverage, takes a different path by not featuring interviews with specialists. Given *Le Figaro*'s historical alignment with conservative and right-wing ideologies, the newspaper's editorial strategy is inclined to prioritize viewpoints that resonate with these political perspectives. *Le Figaro* has consistently been associated with conservative views throughout its existence, which is frequently evident in the editorial decisions and information it publishes. The newspaper's dedication to these ideals shapes the way it approaches opinion pieces, narratives, and content curation in general. This alignment guides the editorial focus toward viewpoints that are consistent with conservative and right-wing political ideas, influencing the choice of news articles and how topics are framed. Essentially, the newspaper's political stance now defines its journalistic approach, influencing the stories and points of view it offers to its audience.

When diving into the exploration of the political game, another relevant tool that can come in hand is exploring the depiction of the financial fund associated with the tragic death of Nahel M, the titles coded with financial found are shown in Figure 14. in *Le Figaro* and *Le Monde* underscores the pronounced

- 2:34 1 79 – 80 in [Le Figaro](#)

Mort de Nahel : la cagnotte pour le policier, initiée par «l'extrême droite», ne «contribue pas à l'apaisement», dit Borne  
 Cette cagnotte en ligne, lancée par l'ancien partisan d'Éric Zemmour Jean Messiha, a dépassé les 1,2 million d'euros.

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- 2:39 1 99 in [Le Figaro](#)

La cagnotte controversée en faveur du policier auteur du tir contre Nahel a été clôturée mardi soir, après avoir récolté 1,6 million d'euros.  
 La famille de Nahel a porté plainte contre l'instigateur de la cagnotte, Jean Messiha, pour «escroquerie en bande organisée». Le polémiste, lui, va porter plainte pour «diffamation».

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- 3:9 1 27 – 28 in [Le Monde](#)

Riots: how the far right exploits the police officer's family support kit  
 Set up by Jean Messiha, figure of the "fachosphere", this prize pool exceeded 1 million euros. It is seen by some as a form of "revenge" in a victim competition between two irreconcilable "camps".

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- 3:16 1 53 – 54 in [Le Monde](#)

The family of Nahel M. files a complaint against Jean Messiha for having opened a kitty in favor of the police officer indicted  
 This figure of the "fachosphere" who is the subject of a complaint for "organized gang fraud", announced that he would close the prize pool in the evening.

Figure 14: Titles coded Financial Found

disparities in editorial perspectives between these two influential newspapers. *Le Figaro's* coverage centers on the controversy surrounding the fund initiated by Jean Messiha, characterizing it as "controversial" and shedding light on the legal actions taken against Messiha by Nahel's family. While reporting on the substantial amount collected, *Le Figaro* maintains a measured and neutral tone. In contrast, *Le Monde* adopts a markedly critical stance, weaving the fund into a broader narrative of far-right exploitation. The language employed in *Le Monde's* coverage suggests a competitive victim narrative, framing the fund as a tool for seeking revenge. Notably, the report emphasizes the legal actions taken against Messiha and the initiation of an investigation, contextualizing these events within the broader framework of fraudulent maneuvers and deception. These divergent portrayals not only highlight the varying interpretations of the same incident but also underscore how media outlets, grounded in distinct political orientations, shape narratives to align with their editorial perspectives. The nuanced differences in emphasis and language reveal the intricate interplay between media, ideology, and the framing of significant events within the public sphere.

## 7.2 Political Game Undressed

The influence of politics on the two newspapers can be attributed to several interconnected factors that shape the media landscape and guide editorial decisions.

*Le Figaro's* affiliation with right-wing and conservative views has always had a significant influence on its editorial position. Its strong support for monarchy, its

changes under Serge Dassault in the 1980s, and the deciphered linguistic analysis all point to a common ideology of right-wing and neo-conservative thought. This illustrates Le Figaro's continued association with conservatism.

Le Monde, on the other hand, has always been left-leaning due to its roots as the "unofficial voice" of post-war France and its critical stance throughout the conflicts in Algeria and Indochina. The significance of "politics detrimental" phrases is revealed by the study of coded language, which is consistent with the historical background of critical analysis of political events.

Ownership changes bring in fresh viewpoints and effects; in the case of Le Monde, this is especially evident after 1968. Subtle infusions of large wealth have the power to influence editorial choices and how political developments are portrayed. Both publications target certain readerships, and their political affinities represent the tastes and demands of their respective markets. Le Monde's history of left-wing stance draws a different readership than Le Figaro, which caters to conservative readers with an affinity with right-wing ideals.

The newspapers' adherence to journalistic values is seen in their decision to include or omit expert interviews. Le Monde's decision to include experts is consistent with their dedication to offering in-depth knowledge and analysis, which enhances their authority and credibility. Le Figaro, on the other hand, could give priority to opinions that align with its political stance, highlighting its dedication to conservative principles.

These disparities highlight the intricate interplay between media, ideology, and the framing of significant events, showcasing the nuanced ways in which political profiles influence journalistic narratives within the public sphere. Ultimately, this study contributes to a deeper understanding of the complex relationship between politics, media, and the creation of public narratives in the realm of French journalism.

## 8 The Psychological Effect:

*How does newspapers captivating coverage of violence have the power to mold the beliefs and perceptions of the readers?*

In the vast landscape of media influence, newspapers emerge as formidable architects, wielding the potent tools of language, imagery, and narrative construction to shape the very fabric of societal perspectives. Beyond being mere conveyors of information, newspapers are skilled storytellers, weaving

narratives that intricately entwine with the collective psyche of their readers. The ink that graces the pages is not a passive medium; it carries the weight of not merely to inform but to mold beliefs and opinions.

At the heart of this influential orchestration lies a strategic understanding of psychological mechanisms. Applying this to newspapers' coverage, we discern that readers, when exposed to specific narratives, embark on a collective journey, aligning themselves with a shared perspective and fostering mental cohesion. Le Bon's profound observation on the psychological transformation within crowds becomes particularly pertinent ((Bon, 2002)). Individuals, when part of a crowd, undergo a metamorphosis, shedding the cloak of individual rationality to don the mantle of a collective mindset. This transformation implies that thoughts, emotions, and behaviors are no longer solitary; they become threads woven into the tapestry of the collective consciousness ((Bon, 2002)).

Delving into the simplification of complex issues, newspapers, as influential sources, often distill intricate events into digestible narratives. While this simplification enhances accessibility, the risk lies in potential oversimplification, where nuances are lost, and the depth of complex issues is reduced. Readers, exposed to these simplified versions, may resonate more with the straightforward aspects, contributing to the formation of a shared understanding within society.

Looking into Freud's insights on group psychology ((Freud, 1922)), the concept of identification becomes crucial. Readers unconsciously identify with authoritative figures or leaders, this being impersonated by the newspapers per se. The consistent depiction of certain individuals or groups as influential actors induces a subtle yet potent process of identification among readers, significantly shaping their beliefs and perceptions.

Furthermore, Freud's concept of herd behavior clarifies how newspapers, as mass media, aid in the development of readers' collective emotional reaction ((Freud, 1922)). In addition to imparting knowledge, the compelling coverage of violence promotes a feeling of collective responses and viewpoints among community members. This group's emotional reaction, shaped by the media, can persuade people to adopt the views that are widely held and shown in newspapers, resulting in a shared emotional experience.

Expanding our exploration into Freud's broader group psychology notions ((Freud, 1922)), several concepts find resonance. Suggestibility, where individuals within a group find it easier to believe and accept certain ideas, plays a significant role in how newspapers shape collective beliefs about the nature and significance of violent events ((Freud, 1922)). The media, as powerful influencers, capitalize on this suggestibility to influence how readers interpret and internalize information. The concept of contagion, the spread of ideas, emotions, and attitudes across groups ((Freud, 1922)), is evident in the way newspapers disseminate information. The media's portrayal of violence can contribute to the contagious spread of emotions and attitudes, influencing how readers perceive and respond to such events. This emotional contagion, facilitated by newspapers, adds a social dimension to individual reactions, fostering a collective emotional experience within the community.

Shifting our perspective through the lens of Social Representation Theory (SRT) ((Wagner, 2020)) offers a profound understanding of how newspapers mold collective beliefs, particularly regarding violence. SRT state that social representations are symbolic forms arising through interpersonal and media communication, influencing individual thoughts and interactions with the local world ((Wagner, 2020)). Applying SRT to newspapers unveils them as architects of symbolic forms, with concepts like objectification elucidating the transformation of abstract notions, such as violence, into tangible entities. Anchoring, another key concept, explains how newspapers make these abstract ideas accessible, integrating them into everyday language and social relationships. Thus, SRT provides a lens to grasp the intricate interplay between newspapers and the collective construction of beliefs, emphasizing the role of media in shaping how individuals perceive and navigate the complexities of violent events ((Wagner, 2020)).

We can therefore say that, newspapers, as influential conduits of information, hold a profound responsibility in shaping societal beliefs. The editorial decisions, narrative constructions, and story placements within newspapers are not arbitrary; they are strategic interventions into the collective psyche. The dance between information and influence on those printed pages is subtle but potent. It is my firm belief that readers must approach the news with a critical eye, recognizing the nuanced interplay between information and influence that transpires within the folds of those seemingly innocuous



printed pages. The power to shape perceptions is a responsibility newspapers bear, and it is incumbent upon readers to navigate this intricate dance with discernment and awareness.

In this brief psychological detour a disconcerting truth unfolds: media, often cast as society's storytellers, reveals itself as a potent and somewhat ominous force, a dictator in the theater of our minds. Rather than serving as impartial conduits of information, newspapers emerge as wielders of influence, orchestrating a psychological symphony that shapes not just perceptions but molds beliefs. The research query, "How does newspapers' captivating coverage of violence have the power to mold the beliefs and perceptions of the readers?" propels us into an uncomfortable realm where media transcends its ostensible role, morphing into a narrative sculptor that, knowingly, plays with the psyche of its audience.

Are we, then, active thinkers engaging critically with information, or unwitting participants ensnared in a psychological drama meticulously crafted by media antiheroes? Freud's theories of identification unravel surreptitiously, revealing a landscape where we unconsciously align ourselves with the authoritative figures portrayed in media narratives. The emotional contagion, deftly orchestrated by compelling coverage of violence, echoes Gustave Le Bon's crowd psychology ((Bon, 2002)), painting a picture of individuals surrendering their autonomy to become threads woven into a collective narrative controlled by media puppeteers.

In this psychological theater, newspapers shed their neutral facade and metamorphose into architects of our collective consciousness. The authoritative nature of media lies in its ability to manipulate, influence, and, in essence, dictate the contours of our thoughts. The question, then, is whether we are active participants or unwitting subjects in this psychological drama scripted by the media antihero. The answer unfolds as we delve into the intricate dance between media dictators and the beliefs they sculpt within our minds, challenging us to question the narratives presented and reclaim our agency in the face of media's pervasive influence.

## 9 Conclusion

In the labyrinth of media influence, our world grapples with the profound power of storytelling, where narratives can shape perceptions, and blur the lines between reality and fiction. Within this intricate web, the portrayal of violence emerges as a consequential and fiercely debated dimension. In the heart of this discourse lies the project, "Unmasking Media Portrayal of Violence," which aims to expose the ways media use its influence, particularly in manipulating the narrative of actual events. Violence, as depicted by the media, infects the very fabric of societies, leaving lasting impressions that resonate beyond news cycles. Newspapers, being framing masters, hold the pen that can amplify or dilute the truth.

Embarking on a specific case study involving the French newspapers *Le Figaro* and *Le Monde*, the research peels back layers of storytelling surrounding the tragic killing of 17-year-old Nahel Marzouk. This incident, is a grim echo of historical patterns of police violence in France, an issue that have persisted since the 1961 Paris massacre. The timeline becomes a colorful mosaic illustrating the volatile interaction between law enforcement and disadvantaged populations in France, and the case study is a clear example of this.

As protests erupt and tensions rise, the media serves as both storyteller and translator, attempting to uncover deeply embedded societal conflict. The disparity in how *Le Figaro* and *Le Monde* portray the protests becomes a major point, revealing the complex dance of media and politics. The research question delves into the motivations and reasoning behind these variations, aiming to decode the fundamental variables that determine the narratives given by these major publications.

As the tale progresses, the paper explores the compelling plots and key themes that dominated the media's coverage of the violent riots. When words are carefully picked and incorporated into headlines, they have the capacity to significantly influence how people interpret what is happening. Subsequently, the study examines the way in which the two newspapers depict the violent acts of protestors and police. The study exposes unique editorial strategies that impact public opinion and highlights the power of newspapers to shape readers' interpretations of current events.

Recognizing the significant influence of politics on journalistic storytelling, the story rotates as it examines the newspapers political ties. The research

reveals the intricate connection between media, ideology, and the construction of public narratives. This study project is an appeal for critical media literacy and a request to carefully negotiate the intricacies of narrative. It challenges to analyze the stories being told, to understand the hidden meanings in the language, and to understand the complex interplay between the media, politics, and public opinion.

Undertaking the difficult exploration of the media landscape surrounding the tragic murder of seventeen-year-old Nahel Marzouk in France, the study reveals a complex interplay of factors that significantly contribute to Le Figaro and Le Monde's different representations of the protests and riots. The two newspapers make use of linguistic tactics, convenient editorial choices, and political thrusts when it comes to interpret reality.

In dissecting the exciting storylines and major themes dominating the coverage of the fiery protests, it becomes evident that Le Figaro and Le Monde employ distinct linguistic strategy that contribute to the divergence in their narratives. The symbolic power of Nahel's name emerges as a central theme, strategically wielded for sensationalism. Le Figaro, in its pivot towards social order, utilizes words like "violence" and "riots" to underscore the consequences of unrest on societal fabric. Meanwhile, Le Monde, with a meticulous mediatization and media logic tango, strategically uses the term "riots" as a lens for critical political coverage. The differences in linguistic choices, as evidenced by the frequency clouds and sentiment analysis, highlight that the newspapers aren't merely reporting events; they are actively shaping reality through the words they choose. The symbolism behind "Nahel" goes beyond being a mere identifier; it becomes a tool for framing the narrative, evoking emotions, and influencing public perception.

As uncovering the drama unfolds, the headlines cease to be mere print on paper; they metamorphose into architects of reality. Le Figaro and Le Monde transcend the boundaries of mere reporting. They become sculptors of perception, architects shaping the very contours of our shared reality. The ink-stained narratives penned by these journalistic maestros are not just an account of events; they are the blueprint of our collective consciousness. In drawing the curtain on this linguistic odyssey, we recognize that the drama lies not solely in the occurrence of events but, more significantly, in the nuanced brushstrokes of narration. It is a potent reminder of the profound

impact media wields, not confined to the precincts of a newsroom but extending far beyond.

The analysis of how newspapers cover instances of violence involving the police and demonstrators reveals intricate editorial strategies that shed light on the newspapers' contributions to shaping public perceptions. The subquestion, which investigates how these events are depicted and any potential biases towards the police or demonstrators, has been thoroughly explored, yielding nuanced results.

In the case of *Le Figaro*, a distinct propagandistic framing becomes evident. The extensive use of code words related to violence, particularly emphasizing urban violence and police actions, aligns with established theories on the political economics of fear and the media's role as a propaganda tool. This deliberate language choice suggests a strategic effort to mold narratives, potentially influencing public sentiment. Notably, this framing aligns with the newspaper's historical association with right-wing ideologies, implying a protective stance towards law enforcement and a potential downplaying of protester grievances.

On the contrary, *Le Monde* adopts a more balanced editorial approach. Marked by a lower frequency of violence-related code words, the newspaper consciously avoids sensationalism and dramatization, demonstrating a commitment to offering a comprehensive understanding without favoring one perspective over another. The consistent correlation between instances of police violence and urban violence in *Le Monde*'s reporting indicates a strategic narrative construction within the broader context of societal challenges, contributing to a more objective portrayal of events.

A commonality between both newspapers is the consistent correlation between coded instances of police violence and urban violence in their headlines. This pattern suggests a deliberate editorial choice to associate law enforcement actions with broader societal challenges, potentially justifying or explaining these actions. Such strategic narrative constructions align with theories on media framing and agenda-setting, underscoring the powerful role of newspapers in shaping public perceptions during conflicts and societal upheaval.

Crucially, these editorial choices in both newspapers foster an environment where police violence is linked to broader societal challenges, potentially influencing public perceptions. This dynamic emphasizes the significant impact of editorial choices on the portrayal of violent actions and underscores the

crucial role of media in shaping societal narratives. The findings contribute to the broader discourse on the media's influence on public understanding during times of societal upheaval, highlighting the importance of media literacy for a more informed citizenry.

The intricate tango between media and politics comes to the forefront as we explore the political affiliations of *Le Figaro* and *Le Monde*. Analyzing *Le Figaro*'s coded language revealed a nuanced editorial position, demonstrating how the journal might change with the political scene without losing its essence. Its language characteristics reflect its historical evolution from a scathing gossip sheet about the artists in 1826 to a vital ally of the French monarchy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The emergence of phrases that are "politically beneficial" is indicative of *Le Figaro*'s shift in political affiliation during the course of the 20th century. This is consistent with its growing rightward tendency as well as its more overt adoption of neo-conservative and right-wing ideologies. The lack of expert interviews is consistent with *Le Figaro*'s past support of conservative and right-wing ideology, demonstrating how the publication's political position shapes its journalistic style.

In contrast, *Le Monde*, rooted in left-wing historical viewpoints, showcases a distinct editorial dynamic. The considerable frequency of "politics detrimental" terms emphasizes the impact of political critique influences on editorial choices. The newspaper's decision to regularly feature interviews with specialists aligns with journalistic principles emphasizing expertise and in-depth analysis, contributing to its credibility and authority.

The stark differences in editorial stances are shown by the differences in coverage between *Le Figaro* and *Le Monde* of the financial fund associated with the untimely death of Nahel Merzouk. *Le Figaro* describes the fund as "controversial" but remaining calm and impartial, refusing to openly support any one side of the argument. *Le Monde*, on the other hand, takes a decidedly critical attitude, including the fund into a larger story about far-right manipulation.

In a world where democracy is hailed as the pinnacle of governance, a closer inspection reveals a different narrative—an intricate web of staged illusions, carefully spun by the media to serve the interests of those in power. The very essence of democracy seems to dissipate as the media transforms into

a propaganda machine, orchestrating a symphony of half information and selective truths.

Take, for instance, the reassuring headline proclaiming "French people's confidence in the police remains good." An apparently innocent headline, meticulously crafted to mold public opinion, urging citizens to embrace the protectors in blue uniform. But is this confidence genuine, or is it a well-scripted act to maintain the status quo? The media, allegedly the watchdog of democracy, often appears as a lapdog, faithfully echoing the sentiments of the powerful((Chomsky, 1989)).

Scrutinize the media landscape, and a disconcerting truth emerges: they are corporate entities, dependent on advertisers for survival. Critical journalism, education on sensitive matters, and citizen empowerment take a back seat to sensationalism and pandering to popular narratives. The public, in turn, becomes the commodity sold to the highest bidder((Chomsky, 1989)).

Journalism, thought to be the cornerstone of a robust democracy, struggles to fulfill its role as a check and balance instrument. The system thrives on complicity. Those in power and the media outlets reporting about them are in bed with each other, share a symbiotic relationship, blurring the lines between accountability and allegiance((Chomsky, 1989)).

What is it that is essential to us readers? The truth, or a version of it that we can believe. Media craft a common enemy, a bogeyman, to control public opinion and maintain a semblance of order. In this dance of manipulation, there are always two stories, but we are fed only one—the narrative that preserves the illusion, preventing us from tearing through the veil of Maya((Redazione, 2023)) that shrouds our reality.

Schopenhauer's Veil of Maya is the concept that our perception of reality is shrouded by an illusion((Redazione, 2023)), much like a veil obscuring the truth. In this media-driven landscape, the veil thickens as sensationalism, half-truths, and manufactured narratives weave a distorted tapestry of reality. The media becomes not just a puppet of power but an architect of the very illusion that perpetuates a false sense of democracy.

Ultimately, the media becomes a conduit for those in power to disseminate information strategically. We are told what they want us to hear, so we can fall in line.

## 9.1 Discussion

The exploration conducted through this research delves deep into the intricate interplay between media portrayal, political connections, and public perceptions, especially regarding how newspapers depict violence. The findings emphasize the importance of editorial decisions in shaping narratives, as well as the complexities inherent in media coverage of heated topics.

One potential avenue for further exploration is conducting interviews with editors, journalists, and other individuals involved in media creation. These interviews could provide valuable insights into the decision-making processes that underpin editorial choices, the motivations that drive media narratives, and the interactions between media entities and external influences. Engaging directly with key stakeholders within the media landscape could provide a richer understanding of the factors that shapes media representation and illuminate the complexities of journalistic practices.

Moreover, considering the political leanings and affiliations of newspaper owners may offer additional perspectives on media bias and agenda-setting. Investigating how ownership structures influence editorial content and dissemination of information could shed light on the underlying ideologies shaping media narratives. Examining the broader socio-political contexts within which media organizations operate would help contextualize findings and explore systemic factors influencing media representation.

In addition to interviews and ownership analysis, future research projects could benefit from adopting a comparative approach, such as examining media coverage across different socio-cultural contexts or investigating the evolution of media narratives over time. Researchers can identify patterns, trends, and underlying mechanisms that shape media depictions of violence by examining how they vary across different settings and historical periods.

Furthermore, integrating insights from interdisciplinary fields such as sociology, psychology, and communication studies, could enrich the understanding of the complex dynamics underlying media representation and audience reception. Researchers can use theoretical frameworks and methodological approaches from various disciplines to study media influence and societal perceptions in a more comprehensive way.

Ultimately, the advice to future researchers embarking on investigations into this topic is to adopt a multifaceted approach that combines qualitative and quantitative methods, engages with key stakeholders, considers socio-political contexts, and embraces interdisciplinary perspectives.

By embracing a comprehensive and distinguished approach to research, future students can contribute to a deeper understanding of the complexities of media representation and its implications for society.

## 9.2 Food for thought

In the intricate dance of media manipulation, a recent event serves as a stark testimony to how newspapers, even respectable ones, exert their influence to dilute the truth. Picture this: On February 25, 2024, Aaron Bushnell, a 25-year-old United States Air Force serviceman, took a stand as he set himself on fire outside the Israeli embassy in Washington, D.C. This extreme action which was live-streamed by Aaron himself for the world to witness, was a desperate plea against the oppression suffered by a people. Now, entering the big stage of media coverage, the headline following this chilling act reported by heavyweights like the New York Times is: "Man Sets Himself on Fire Outside Israeli Embassy in Washington, Police Say."((Kavi, 2024)).

Does this title, seemingly innocent in its brevity, really encapsulate the profound complexity of Aaron Bushnell's act and the deeply rooted motivations that fueled it? Or does it fall prey to the age-old trap of media sensationalism, offering a diluted version of reality? This is not just one man's proud protest; it is about the disturbing inconsistency between what happened and the way it was represented by the media giants, including CNN((Gannon et al., 2024)),BBC((Wendling, 2024)), The News week((Norton, 2024)), the Jerusalem post((Kraiem, 2024)).

The intentional omission of Bushnell's explicit protest against the oppression faced by Palestinians, along with the disregarded case of an intelligence officer brandishing a weapon at the boy's burning body, and the media's strategy of latching on to perceived mental distress of Aaron Bushnell, gives the narrative a disturbing distortion. What they are selling us is a crazy man, who acted in the way he did because of some mental issues, but this is not credible due to the fact that he was a top class Air Force soldier and



therefore has to undergo training in psychological resilience, and must be the most psychologically balanced to enter in the army. Furthermore, hiding from readers that those who are supposed to protect us are instead capable of pointing a gun at a burning body rather than a fire extinguisher leaves us speechless.

It is as if the media, entrusted with the solemn responsibility of providing impartial information, willingly chooses to serve a well-packaged story, sacrificing depth and nuance on the altar of political affiliations and financial gain. This isn't just another news story; it is a glaring example of the power dynamics at play in the media's selective representation of events.

The careful processing of headlines, fraught with negligence and distorted perspectives, highlights a disconcerting reality: the media's role as dealers of truth is compromised, trapped in a web of political alliances and financial interests. Aaron Bushnell's protest becomes emblematic of a larger narrative, in which the media, rather than being a staunch defender of the truth, emerges as an active participant in perpetuating twisted representations.

Very few journalistic coverages, including Al Jazeera ((Fernández, 2024)) have reported about the official holding a gun against a man on fire instead of immediately helping him. In the face of this blatant manipulation, the call to action is clear: readers must not be passive consumers but vigilant critics, who fight for the invincible desire of knowing the truth.

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# A Appendix

## A.1 Le Figaro Articles

-Mineur tué à Nanterre : des tensions avec les forces de l'ordre, sept interpellations . Un jeune de 17 ans a été tué au volant d'un véhicule après avoir refusé d'obtempérer lors d'un contrôle routier. D'importantes forces de l'ordre ont été déployées.

-La gauche réagit après la mort d'un mineur à Nanterre Contrôlé par deux policiers mardi matin, un automobiliste de 17 ans a été tué par l'un d'eux qui a utilisé son arme lorsque le jeune a redémarré sa voiture. La scène, filmée, tourne en boucle sur les réseaux sociaux.

-EN DIRECT - Mineur tué à Nanterre : 11 interpellations en région parisienne, tensions à Toulouse et Lille. Un important dispositif de sécurité a été déployé à Nanterre et en Île-de-France ce mercredi afin de contenir les débordements à la suite de la mort du jeune Nahel, 17 ans. De premiers affrontements ont eu lieu avec les forces de l'ordre à Toulouse et Lille.

-Mineur tué à Nanterre : comment la police tente d'éviter la contagion dans les cités Alors que le feu couve dans les quartiers après la mort de Nahel à Nanterre, l'exécutif appelle à l'apaisement et déploie 2000 hommes sur le terrain. Tout faire pour éviter le scénario tant redouté de l'embrasement dans les banlieues de France.

-Très professionnel, décorations, ancien militaire... Qui est le policier en garde à vue après la mort d'un mineur à Nanterre ? Engagé dans la police nationale depuis dix ans, ce trentenaire, père de famille, a reçu de nombreuses distinctions au cours de sa carrière.

-Mineur tué à Nanterre : C'était encore un enfant, s'exclame la mère de Nahel. Alors que la mort de Nahel, 17 ans, a soulevé les foules en banlieue parisienne, la mère de la victime a exprimé sa peine sur le compte Instagram de la militante Assa Traoré. Ils m'ont enlevé mon bébé,

-Émeutes après la mort de Nahel: devant leurs quartiers dévastés, les Français en colère. Pharmacies, mairies, bus, centres commerciaux... Face aux nom-

breuses destructions, le sentiment d'injustice domine. Les petits qui ont fait ça ne réfléchissent pas. Ils veulent juste profiter de l'occasion pour faire n'importe quoi. Ils s'en fichent de la mort de Nahel.

-Émeutes après la mort de Nahel : au moins 471 interpellations en France, selon Gérard Darmanin . De nouvelles tensions ont éclaté dans plusieurs villes de France, vendredi soir après la mort de Nahel, jeune homme tué par un policier après un refus d'obtempérer mardi à Nanterre.

-Les obsèques du jeune Nahel, tué mardi par un policier, prévues samedi Les obsèques de Nahel, dont la mort causée par le tir d'un policier mardi a suscité trois nuits d'émeutes dans de nombreuses villes de France, sont prévues samedi, a indiqué vendredi Patrick Jarry, le maire de Nanterre, dont le jeune homme était originaire.

-Mort de Nahel – Le temps de la violence doit cesser : les Bleus du foot appellent au calme. Les joueurs de l'équipe de France de football s'expriment d'une voix ce vendredi afin de demander l'arrêt des violences après la mort du jeune Nahel.

-Face à l'ultra violence, la police peine à encaisser le choc Le dernier bilan diffusé vendredi par le ministère de l'Intérieur fait déjà état de 515 blessés parmi les forces de l'ordre. En 2005, le total, après trois semaines d'affrontements, était de 224. Ni la mobilisation annoncée de 40.000 policiers et gendarmes ni le déploiement des unités d'élite, pas plus que l'incarcération du brigadier qui a tué Nahel mardi à Nanterre, n'ont suffi à stopper le vent de colère qui traverse la France.

-Marseille : les deux policiers hors service gravement blessés ont été battus par terre comme des chiens, déplore Darmanin Le premier a eu la mâchoire fracturée et le second a reçu plusieurs coups de couteau dans la nuit de jeudi, où des émeutes ont éclaté dans le centre-ville de la cité phocéenne. Depuis la mort de Nahel, l'adolescent de 17 ans tué par un policier à Nanterre, les violences se répandent dans plusieurs villes de France et explosent à la nuit tombée. La cité phocéenne n'est pas épargnée et dans ce contexte, deux officiers de la police judiciaire de Marseille ont été violemment agressés dans la nuit de jeudi en dehors de leur service, selon une information de La Provence , confirmée au Figaro.



-Mort de Nahel : au tribunal de Nanterre, des jeunes dans l'euphorie des émeutes auteurs de violences par pur opportunisme De jeunes émeutiers étaient jugés principalement pour rébellion, violences sur policiers et dégradations. La plupart n'avaient jamais eu affaire à la justice. À la barre, ils n'ont pas évoqué le sort de Nahel.

-Nanterre : après la mort de Nahel, la confiance des Français dans la police reste bonne La mort du jeune Nahel, tué par un tir de policier mardi 27 juin, n'a pas ébranlé la popularité de la police auprès des Français. Selon le dernier sondage Ifop réalisé pour Le Figaro, ils sont respectivement 43% et 14% à ressentir de la confiance ou de la sympathie envers les forces du maintien de l'ordre, soit un total de 57% d'avis positifs

-Violences urbaines : un homme tué par le tir d'un émeutier en Guyane L'individu, un particulier, a été tué dans la nuit de jeudi à vendredi par un tir dirigé contre les forces de l'ordre, mais qui aurait ricoché.

-Émeutes en France : violences, réunion de crise, soutien au maire de L'Haÿ-les-Roses... Revivez les dernières 24 heures.

- The 5th night of riots was once again the scene of much violence in France, leading to 719 arrests - compared to 1,311 the previous night. The 6th, from Sunday to Monday, was however calmer, with 78 arrests.

- The home of the mayor of L'Haÿ-les-Roses (Val-de-Marne) Vincent Jean-brun was targeted by a car ram during the night, while his wife and two children were there. She was injured in the escape. The elected official indicated that he "would not give up" and called for a "Republican surge" , on the TF1 news set.

- Gérald Darmanin announced the renewal of the law enforcement system on Sunday evening, with, for the third consecutive night, 45,000 police officers and gendarmes mobilized.

- Nahel's grandmother called for an end to the riots that have shaken France since the death of her grandson on Tuesday. " I want this to stop everywhere ," she asks.

- A "situation update" around the Head of State took place this evening at the Élysée Palace, in the presence of Prime Minister Élisabeth Borne, Minister of the Interior Gérald Darmanin and Minister of Justice Éric Dupond

-Moretti

-Mort de Nahel: prisés des jeunes émeutiers, les réseaux sociaux dans le viseur de l'exécutif. Chaque soir depuis le décès du jeune homme à Nanterre, les violences urbaines se produisant un peu partout en France sont relayées sur les différentes plateformes et tournent parfois à la concurrence entre bandes, cités ou villes.

-Émeutes après la mort de Nahel: Je veux que ça s'arrête, réclame la grand-mère du jeune homme. Elle a déploré que les émeutiers utilisent Nahel comme prétexte, après cinq nuits d'émeutes qui ont embrasé le pays

-Émeutes: à l'étranger, Emmanuel Macron est vu comme un président submergé. De l'Italie aux États-Unis en passant par le Royaume-Uni, les violences dans l'Hexagone sont scrutées avec attention, parfois sévèrement à l'encontre du chef de l'État. Les émeutes en France submergent Macron. C'est ainsi que le quotidien espagnol El País titrait sa chronique internationale de samedi, au cinquième jour d'émeutes qui secouent la France depuis la mort de Nahel.

-Mort de Nahel: Emmanuel Macron confronté à la dégradation de l'image de la France.

-Mathieu Bock-Côté: Ce n'est pas une guerre civile À moins de réduire la nation française à une simple entité juridique, il faut convenir que la présente séquence met justement en scène des populations qui ne croient pas appartenir au même peuple. Les scènes de violence, de pillage et les agressions contre les policiers dont nous sommes témoins depuis mercredi soir n'ont rien de surprenantes.

-Revivez les événements de la cinquième nuit d'émeutes en France après la mort de Nahel. Plusieurs incidents sont recensés cette nuit à travers la France, au cours d'une nouvelle nuit de violences après la mort de Nael. Dans le Val-de-Marne, le domicile du maire de L'Haÿ-les-Roses a été visé par une voiture bélier en feu.

- Dans le Val-de-Marne, le domicile du maire de L'Haÿ-les-Roses Vincent Jeanbrun a été visé par une voiture bélier en feu.
- Au cours de cette cinquième nuit après la mort de Nael, plusieurs incidents sont recensés à Paris, Marseille, Nice, et dans plusieurs autres villes

de France. À Paris, les tensions se concentrent sur les Champs-Élysées où plusieurs dizaines de jeunes hommes sont rassemblés. Près de 200 interpellations ont été effectuées en zone préfecture de police, c'est-à-dire dans et aux abords de la capitale.

- De nombreuses villes et cités françaises ont à nouveau sombré dans le chaos entre vendredi et samedi, pour la quatrième nuit consécutive depuis la mort du jeune Nahel, abattu à bout portant par un policier après un refus d'obtempérer.
- Évoquant des violences d'une intensité bien moindre que les précédentes, le ministre de l'Intérieur a actualisé son bilan et annoncé désormais que 1311 personnes ont été interpellées dans la nuit.
- Les obsèques de Nahel ont lieu cet après-midi à Nanterre.
- Le président de la République a annulé sa visite d'État de trois jours en Allemagne, qui devait commencer dimanche, en raison des événements en France.

-On se prépare à tout : à l'orée d'une cinquième nuit d'émeutes après la mort de Nahel, les policiers sur le qui-vive face aux armes. Après des attaques à coups de fusils en périphérie de Lyon et le pillage d'une armurerie à Marseille, les forces de l'ordre craignent que la violence des émeutiers ne soit encore plus intense cette nuit. Et que ces citoyens en viennent aux armes. Où trouvent-ils toutes ces armes?

-Mort de Nahel : la cagnotte pour le policier, initiée par l'extrême droite, ne contribue pas à l'apaisement, dit Borne. Cette cagnotte en ligne, lancée par l'ancien partisan d'Éric Zemmour Jean Messiha, a dépassé les 1,2 million d'euros.

-Emmanuel Macron prépare la réponse politique aux émeutes. Comme après les gilets jaunes et la crise sanitaire liée au Covid, le président de la République cherche à reprendre l'initiative.

- Émeutes après la mort de Nahel : Emmanuel Macron et Gérard Darmanin en visite surprise dans une caserne de police à Paris. Le ministre de l'Intérieur a reconduit le dispositif de 45.000 policiers et gendarmes mobilisés pour lundi soir avec le même message de fermeté et d'interpellations.

- La sixième nuit depuis la mort de Nahel a été plus calme. Les autorités dénombrent 157 interpellations en France - contre plus de 700 la veille - et

aucun incident majeur n'a été signalé.

- Les maires de France ont appelé population et élus à se rassembler ce lundi à midi devant toutes les mairies après la violente attaque contre le domicile du maire de L'Haÿ-les-Roses (Val-de-Marne).
- Emmanuel Macron a reçu ce lundi les présidents de l'Assemblée nationale Yaël Braun-Pivet et du Sénat Gérard Larcher.
- Le dispositif de 45.000 policiers et gendarmes a été reconduit pour lundi soir, a annoncé Gérard Darmanin.

-Maurice Berger: Comment réprimer enfin efficacement la violence des mineurs. The prevalence of young people among the rioters should alert us to the way in which minors are handled by the justice system, explains the child psychiatrist and specialist in violence among children. To prevent any repeat offenses, it is imperative to apply short prison sentences and make families responsible, he argues. Certainly, the starting point of the riots was a minor driver killed by a police officer when he refused to comply, and justice will provide all the necessary clarity on this matter. But it is obvious that the violent and destructive behavior that followed will be repeated in other circumstances, unless we eliminate July 14 and New Year's Eve, prohibit Algeria and Morocco from having teams of football who win or lose, etc.

-Il y a eu beaucoup de Kevin et Mattéo : Gérard Darmanin refuse l'explication identitaire des émeutes urbaines While the number of abuses has fallen significantly since the start of the week, the Minister of the Interior delivered an initial assessment of the crisis on Wednesday during a hearing in the Senate. It is time to take stock and look ahead. At the end of a week marked by an outbreak of violence in a string of neighborhoods, following the death of Nahel at the end of June, the Minister of the Interior came before the Senate this Wednesday to take stock of two major aspects. On the one hand, the conditions for maintaining order by peacekeepers several nights in a row. On the other, the legal consequences of these riots.

-Violences urbaines : 1,5 tonne de mortiers saisie depuis le 28 juin dans la région parisienne . Le ministre de l'Intérieur, Gérard Darmanin, a également annoncé l'interpellation de 11 personnes liées à ce trafic illicite.

- Dans la nuit de mardi à mercredi, la 8e depuis la mort de Nahel, 16 interpellations ont été menées dans l'Hexagone, dont 7 en région parisienne. Il y a eu 116 incendies sur la voie publique, 78 véhicules incendiés et 8 dégradations,

incendies ou tentatives d'incendie de bâtiment.

- Au total, 1243 personnes ont été déférées devant la justice depuis le 30 juin, dont 380 incarcérées pour des infractions de vols aggravés de commerce, dégradation et atteintes aux forces de l'ordre.
- La cagnotte controversée en faveur du policier auteur du tir contre Nahel a été clôturée mardi soir, après avoir récolté 1,6 million d'euros. La famille de Nahel a porté plainte contre l'instigateur de la cagnotte, Jean Messiha, pour escroquerie en bande organisée. Le polémiste, lui, va porter plainte pour diffamation.
- Une enquête a été ouverte après le décès d'un homme de 27 ans dans la nuit de samedi à dimanche, à Marseille, à la suite probable d'un choc violent au niveau du thorax causé par un projectile de type flash-ball, selon le parquet.
- Le projet de loi d'urgence pour accélérer la reconstruction des bâtiments détruits par les émeutes doit être présenté ce mercredi matin en Conseil des ministres. L'exécutif a également annoncé plusieurs aides pour les commerçants les plus touchés et les propriétaires de véhicules incendiés.

-Riots: Éric Dupond-Moretti gives a turn of the screw to juvenile criminal justice Removal, pre-trial detention, responsibility for those under 13... What awaits the young rioters. Since he now takes on the role of a fair but severe Minister of Justice, Éric Dupond-Moretti reacts, in a new circular to prosecutors exclusively reserved for minors, with a mantra: be firm, very firm. For a rare time, the Minister of Justice dares to recall certain provisions of the code of criminal justice for minors which have fallen into disuse, while 30% of the rioters arrested are under 18 years old. "Referral will be given priority to minors who are accused of offenses of personal injury (...)," demands the circular. It encourages, while awaiting guilty hearings, "requisitions for placement under judicial supervision" to "help avoid the repetition of the facts". On the menu, "contact bans", curfew obligations and "appearance bans". Prosecutors and children's judges, particularly in the Paris region, have naturally already sacrificed these provisions.

## A.2 Le Monde Articles

Looting, fires, attacks: the staggering toll of the days and nights of riots in France

Riots after the death of Nahel M.: the figures from the Minister of the Inte-

rior after a week of violence: 2,508 buildings damaged, 60% of those arrested “do not have a criminal record”

Riots after the death of Nahel M.: should we return to community policing? For sociologist Virginie Malochet, a specialist in police issues, there are “bridges to be built” so that police officers feel less threatened in their area of intervention and regain all their legitimacy.

Why is there such a break between the police and the population of sensitive neighborhoods? Understand in three minutes. VIDEO - Burnt cars, clashes between young people and the police, damage and destruction... The anger which engulfed many cities in France after the death of Nahel M., 17, is often compared to that of the urban riots of 2005 How can we explain that such events are happening again?

Emmanuel Blanchard, political scientist: “France has a long history of racialization of police control”. In an interview with Le Monde, the political scientist believes that colonial history must be taken into account in order to understand why the number of people killed by police officers is higher in France than in other European countries.

After the riots, the bill promises to be heavy for insurers, under pressure from the government. Insurers promise to be flexible on deadlines, but could strictly apply contracts in terms of deductibles and operating losses.

Urban riots: for territorial intelligence, there is “violence aimed at killing” among certain rioters. For this secondary intelligence service, which works outside Paris and the inner suburbs, the riots arrived without warning signs. He notes the importance of the role of social networks, the carelessness of the youngest and the dissemination of violence.

Urban riots: one year before the Olympic Games, organizers and authorities try to reassure. After the fire which slightly damaged the Aubervilliers swimming pool construction site (Seine-Saint-Denis), the protection measures for the Olympic structures were reinforced.

Riots: how the far right exploits the police officer’s family support kit set up by Jean Messiha, figure of the “fachosphere”, this prize pool exceeded 1 mil-

lion euros. It is seen by some as a form of “revenge” in a victim competition between two irreconcilable “camps”.

M.: Why do you use the term “riots” and not revolts or another word of the same political register? This is an important question because words determine part of collective perception. It is also a debate where very relevant contrary opinions can be formulated. For my part, I accept the term urban riots to the extent that we are witnessing eruptions of violence targeting private cars (residents of the same neighborhoods), schools, media libraries, police stations, businesses, town halls, without a meaning being able to be given to these different acts. Why attack a school? Why burn the supermarket, etc.? The riot can contain a political dimension, that’s obvious. But the term revolt would seem to mean that everything that is happening is politics, and that is clearly not the case.

Riots after the death of Nahel M.: “On this subject, as on many others, violence is almost exclusively a male story”. According to a report from the Ministry of the Interior, 157 people were arrested during the night from Sunday to Monday. Our journalist Luc Bronner has been covering the riots on the ground since last week. He answered your questions in a chat.

Death of Nahel M.: how fireworks mortars, aimed at the police, became the basic weapon of the riots. In three nights, thousands of shootings were recorded throughout France. Stocks accumulated as July 14 approaches, aggressive sales techniques: nothing seems to be able to stop the phenomenon, poorly controlled by the authorities.

Urban riots: in Mont-Saint-Martin, a young man in a coma and questions about the intervention of the RAID. Friday June 30, Aimène Bahouh, according to his relatives, was hit in the head by a “bean bag”, an ammunition fired by the police, in this town of Meurthe-et-Moselle. An investigation is underway.

Urban riots: the imperative of calm. If it is necessary to question the roots of the violence experienced by France after the death of young Nahel M., the seriousness of the situation imposes on everyone the duty to call for calm. And this first of all in the interest of the inhabitants of neighborhoods known to

be difficult, with whom we must show solidarity.

Urban riots: “We are facing a failure of urban policy”. In the neighborhoods, “hate is a structural fact incorporated by all young people,” explains sociologist Olivier Galland, a youth specialist, in an interview with “Le Monde”. If the scenario of unrest is the same as in 2005, the role of social networks is new and the level of violence seems to have increased.

The family of Nahel M. files a complaint against Jean Messiha for having opened a kitty in favor of the police officer indicted. This figure of the “facho-sphere” who is the subject of a complaint for “organized gang fraud”, announced that he would close the prize pool in the evening.

Faced with the riots, justice had to adapt urgently to respond to the influx of cases to be processed. According to the chancellery, there have already been 380 incarcerations following the clashes of recent days. The courts have increased the number of immediate appearances, including during the weekend.

Death of Nahel M.: on Telegram, the business of rioting. On this popular messaging service, several widely followed channels broadcast a continuous flow of images showing urban violence. While some claim to play the role of relaying information, for others it is above all a commercial opportunity.

Death of Nahel M.: the first findings of the investigation. In a document that “Le Monde” consulted, the Versailles public prosecutor’s office summarizes the progress of the ongoing investigation into the shooting of the police officer responsible for the death of the 17-year-old young man in Nanterre. The continued pre-trial detention of this brigadier was requested.

In Marseille, contradictory testimonies after the beating of two police officers at the start of the riots. Heard on Wednesday July 5, two young women say they saw one of the two officials provoke his attackers several times.

Urban riots: journalists face the difficulty of working in working-class neighborhoods. Christophe Deloire, secretary general of Reporters Without Borders, is concerned to see violence against journalists becoming “less and less unprecedented”, evoking the precedents during the “yellow vest” demonstrations in 2019 or those against the health pass in 2021.



Urban riots: the right ventures into identity territory, at the risk of drifting. After an escalation of security positions, elected officials from the Les Républicains party made the link between immigration and the violence committed following the death of Nahel M.. The leader of the senators, Bruno Retailleau, notably mentioned a “ regression towards ethnic origins.

Urban riots: Elisabeth Borne accuses LFI of not being “in the republican field”. While the Prime Minister denounced the refusal of La France insoumise to cooperate in the commitment of political parties to ease tensions, the Mélenchonists condemned comments aimed at creating a “diversion”.

In the town of Nahel M., residents have often been hostile to journalists, especially young people. Those who agree to discuss their distrust, and their feeling of being stigmatized by the media.

Riots: more than 1,000 people were convicted and 600 people incarcerated, according to Eric Dupond-Moretti. To date, 1,278 judgments of people arrested on the sidelines of the riots following the death of young Nahel M. have been pronounced, leading to 95% convictions, detailed the Minister of Justice on Wednesday. He also said convictions of parents of rioters will take place “on a case-by-case basis.”

“What happens to a country where the death of a teenager awakens despicable impulses to rejoice? . The death of Nahel M. was followed by deplorable political postures, regrets the former Minister of Justice. In a column in “Le Monde”, she judges that it is as absurd to proclaim that we love the police as to hate them, as certain elected officials have done.

Death of Nahel M.: opening of an investigation into a fund to support the police officer who killed the teenager. This investigation was opened following a complaint filed by the family of Nahel M., who accuses its creator, Jean Messiha, of “fraudulent maneuvers” and “lies” aimed at “deceiving” donors.

“The feeling of being perceived negatively and of often finding oneself in danger creates a distance between the police and society”. The incivility suffered by the police causes psychological damage and emotional exhaustion which encourage excesses and compromise the link with the population, note,

in an article in “Le Monde”, three researchers in management sciences.

After the riots, suburban elected officials disillusioned by the lack of response from Macron: “The measures are never there”. The interministerial committee of cities of October 9 was canceled and the National Refoundation Council, Thursday, October 5, did not result in any announcement from the government. The missed appointment too many in the eyes of those involved in the field.

Riots: the government accused of “trying to gain time” on the responses to be provided. While Elisabeth Borne was due to present measures for the neighborhoods on October 9, the Prime Minister finally postponed her announcements until “the end of October”.

From the March against Racism of 1983 to the riots of 2023: “Even when explosions of anger are repeated, they do not find a political translation”

### A.3 Bar Graphs code

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

fig, ax = plt.subplots()

codeGR = [ 'Justice ', 'Politics ', 'Police ', 'Public Sentiment ',
 'Violence ' ]
counts = [9, 19, 4, 4, 10]
# Add new lists for the subcategories of "Violence"
counts_violence_urban = [7]
counts_violence_police = [3]
bar_colors = [ 'tab:blue ', 'tab:green ', 'tab:orange ', 'tab:pink ',
 'tab:red ' ]

# Bar chart with divided bars
index = range(len(codeGR))

# Divided bars
```

```

bar1 = ax.bar(index, counts, color=bar_colors)
bar2 = ax.bar(index[-1], counts_violence_urban,
label='Urban Violence', color='yellow')
bar3 = ax.bar(index[-1], counts_violence_police,
label='Police Violence', color='darkred',
bottom=counts_violence_urban)

ax.set_ylabel('quotations')
ax.set_title('Le Monde: Code Groups Frequency')
ax.set_xticks(index)
ax.set_xticklabels(codeGR)
ax.legend()

plt.show()

```

## A.4 Sentiment Analysis Code

```

import nltk
from nltk.sentiment.vader import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
import pandas as pd

# Download the VADER lexicon for sentiment analysis
nltk.download('vader_lexicon')

def analyze_sentiment(text):
    scores = sid.polarity_scores(text)
    return get_sentiment_category(scores)

def get_sentiment_category(scores):
    if scores['compound'] >= 0.05:
        return 'Positive'
    elif scores['compound'] <= -0.05:
        return 'Negative'
    else:
        return 'Neutral'

# Create a SentimentIntensityAnalyzer object

```

```

sid = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()

# Read text data from CSV file into a DataFrame
csv_file_path = r'C:\Users\tatae\PycharmProjects\Grafici
\Le monde articles.csv'
df = pd.read_csv(csv_file_path)

# Apply sentiment analysis to each row in the DataFrame
df['Sentiment'] = df['review'].apply(analyze_sentiment)

#df['sentiment']= df['Predicted_Sentiment'].copy()
print(df)

print(df['Sentiment'].value_counts())

```

## A.5 Network Diagram Code

```

import plotly.graph_objects as go
import networkx as nx

# Define the connections
connections = [('a', 'b'), ('a', 'g'), ('a', 'i'), ('a', 'd'),
              ('b', 'h'), ('b', 'f'),
              ('f', 'g'), ('f', 'd'),
              ('e', 'g'), ('e', 'i'),
              ('g', 'h'), ('g', 'c')]

# Define additional nodes without connections
additional_nodes = ['j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o']

# Create a graph object and add connections
G = nx.Graph()
G.add_edges_from(connections)

# Add additional nodes without connections
G.add_nodes_from(additional_nodes)

```

```

# Generate node positions using spring_layout
pos = nx.spring_layout(G)

# Specify node sizes
node_sizes = {'a': 27, 'b': 25, 'c': 23, 'd': 25,
              'e': 23, 'f': 25, 'g': 33, 'h': 32, 'i': 27,
              'j': 17, 'k': 17, 'l': 17, 'm': 17, 'n': 17, 'o':17}

# Create edge traces
edge_x = []
edge_y = []
for edge in G.edges():
    x0, y0 = pos[edge[0]]
    x1, y1 = pos[edge[1]]
    edge_x += [x0, x1, None]
    edge_y += [y0, y1, None]

edge_trace = go.Scatter(
    x=edge_x, y=edge_y,
    line=dict(width=0.5, color='white'), # Adjust edge color
    hoverinfo='none',
    mode='lines')

# Create node traces
node_x = []
node_y = []
node_text = []
node_colors = []

for node in G.nodes():
    x, y = pos[node]
    node_x.append(x)
    node_y.append(y)
    node_colors.append('yellow' if node in ['b', 'g', 'i',
    'd', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o'] else 'darkorange')

# Display information when hovering over nodes
if node in ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l']

```

```

label = ''
if node == 'a':
    label = 'homicide'
elif node == 'b':
    label = 'tensions'
elif node == 'c':
    label = 'death'
elif node == 'd':
    label = 'destruction'
elif node == 'e':
    label = 'police fire'
elif node == 'f':
    label = 'clashes'
elif node == 'g':
    label = 'urban violence'
elif node == 'h':
    label = 'police violence'
elif node == 'i':
    label = 'riots'
elif node == 'j':
    label = 'aggression'
elif node == 'k':
    label = 'crime'
elif node == 'l':
    label = 'incivility'
elif node == 'm':
    label = 'injuries'
elif node == 'n':
    label = 'killing'
elif node == 'o':
    label = 'rebellion'
node_text.append(f'Node {node}<br>{label}')
else:
    node_text.append('')

```

```

node_trace = go.Scatter(
    x=node_x, y=node_y,
    mode='markers',

```

```

        hoverinfo='text',
        text=node_text,
        marker=dict(
            showscale=True,
            colorscale='YlGnBu',
            reversescale=True,
            colorbar=dict(
                thickness=15,
                title='Node Connections',
                xanchor='left',
                titleside='right'
            ),
            size=[node_sizes[node] for node in G.nodes()],
            color=node_colors,
            line_width=2)
    )

# Create Network Graph
fig = go.Figure(data=[edge_trace, node_trace],
                layout=go.Layout(
                    title='<br>Connection showing
the presence of Violence by
Police and Urban Violence',
                    titlefont_size=16,
                    showlegend=False,
                    hovermode='closest',
                    margin=dict(b=20, l=5, r=5, t=40),
                    annotations=[dict(
                        text="Python code:
<a href='https://plotly.com/
ipython-notebooks/network-graphs/'>
                        "https://plotly.com/ipython-notebooks
                        /network-graphs/</a>",
                        showarrow=False,
                        xref="paper", yref="paper",
                        x=0.005, y=-0.002)],
                    xaxis=dict(showgrid=False, zeroline=False,
                                showticklabels=False),

```

```
        yaxis=dict(showgrid=False, zeroline=False,
                    showticklabels=False),
        paper_bgcolor='black', # Set background color
        plot_bgcolor='black' # Set plot area color
    )
fig.show()
```