What did The British press say about the Algerian war of independence? A Critical Discourse analysis of the Times newspapers' reporting of events

تغطية الصحافة البريطانية لثورة التحرير: توظيف التحليل النقدي للخطاب من أجل تحليل المقالات و التقارير الإخبارية

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Abstract

ملخص

This paper used CDA and postcolonial theory to analyse the Algerian war of independence news reports published in Times newspaper. Norman Fairclough's Three-dimensional model with Van Dijk's socio-cognitive approach were chosen to examine the ways the revolution events, were described discursively in Times reporting, so this study questions the role of discourse in maintaining and reproducing the inequality of power relationships between FLN and France . The results confirms the hypothesis.

Keywords : British Press, the Times newspaper, Algerian war of independence, critical discourse analysis (CDA), Tropes 8.4.
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اعتمدت الورقة (نموذج "نورمان فيركلاف ومقاربة " فان ديك") و النظرية ما بعد الكولونيالية لتحليل التقارير الإخبارية الواردة في التايمز . تبحث الدراسة عن دور الخطاب في الحفاظ علاقات القوة وإعادة إنتاجها بين الجزائر قيد التأسيس وبين فرنسا كقوة استعمارية. وجاءت النتائج لتؤكد ذلك.
الكلمات المفتاحية: الصحافة البريطانية، صحيفة التايمز، حرب الاستقلال الجزائرية، تحليل الخطاب النقدي، *Tropes 8.4* .

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1. INTRODUCTION

This study carried out a critical discourse analysis of the British news discourse, which means the British press's reporting of events about Algeria's independence war, lasted from November 1, 1954 to 5 July 1962. in one of Britain's oldest and most influential newspapers which is '' the Times''.

The first subtitle opens with an introduction that presents the specific problem under study and describes the research strategy. The first subtitle opens with an introduction that presents the specific problem under study and describes the research strategy. The first subtitle opens with an introduction that presents the specific problem under study and describes the research strategy.

The Algerian war of independence, also known as the Algerian Revolution was a turbulent and enigmatic period in contemporary French history (Atkins, 2002, p. 01). And certainly in the contemporary history of Algerian people. It is widely accepted that the war began on November 1, 1954, on what was known as Toussaint Rouge (Bloody All Saints,) (Calçada, 2012, p. 52) . in the ''Aures'' mountains east of Algeria. It started with a careful and well-planned series of attacks on very determined targets which astonished many observers and commentators of the Algerian scene at the time (Barei, 2002, p. 44).

The newly formed National Liberation Front (FLN) declared war to achieve "national independence," defined as "the restoration of the sovereign, democratic, and social Algerian state within the framework of Islamic Principles," while also ensuring "the respect of all fundamental liberties without distinction of race or religion" (Vince, 2020, p. 65).

On the given day , The Algerian National Liberation Front (Front de libération nationale, jabhat al-tahrr al-watani, FLN) launched rural and urban guerilla warfare in both Algeria and mainland France, as well as vigorous lobbying to convince the world community that French rule in Algeria was unconstitutional (Vince, 2020, p. 227).

The Algerian war soon occupied a unique role in the history of decolonisation since its inception as it mentioned in 1954. and it would serve later as an inspiration to the rest of Africa still under colonial (Barei, 2002, p. 44). then it would become known as "the Mecca of

revolutionaries".

Throughout the wartime, the Algerian war of independence endured numerous barriers and challenges. The western media bias has been discussed extensively. Newspapers in Europe and North America had picketed France's side and endorsed the French official stance against the Algerians in their fight of independence led by the FLN, particularly at the beginning of the war, when it was thought that the French army was unbeatable and incidences were less violent. For instance, The New York Times used to support the official French position during the first years of war; however, as the impending independence of Algeria became clear, it began to take a more detached tone toward the Algerian-French conflict (Miloud Barkaoui, 2002).

The Algerian revolution in the British press is the central theme of this research paper. The main purpose of this paper is to examine the times' coverage of the Algerian war of independence. To uncover and disclose what was hidden in news discourse about the war. To check out the ways the Algerian war of independence events, were described discursively in Times newspaper reportings to question the role of discourse in maintaining and reproducing the inequality of power relationships.

The Times is a daily newspaper was Established in 1785. It is one of the most widely circulated daily newspapers in the United Kingdom. It takes a conservative and Eurosceptic stance in general, but has shifted political allegiances several times (The Times).

How left or right-wing are Britain's newspapers? is the title of an article. It was written by "Matthew Smith" and appeared in the Times itself on Monday, March 06, 2017. The journalist listed the British journals and their left-right political leanings. The Times newspaper is viewed as slightly right of center or fairly right-wing by the majority of people (28 percent in each case), while being the least right-wing of the right-wing papers, according to the article (Smith). Geoffrey Barei referred in his thesis of Ph.D. in History that Right-wing newspaper usually supported France because she was defending NATO and Western interests in Algeria (Barei, 2002, p. 48). As a result, the Times conceptually and to some extent adopts the viewpoint of France supporters in waiting for the findings of the study's analytical section.

This research paper aims to provide readers and, all those who has an

interest, with a perspective by combining cognitive theory, postcolonial, CDA and content analysis tools to find underlying ideology in one of the popular British newspapers. thus the following is the main problem: <u>**In reporting the Algerian war of independence, how did the Times newspaper describe the events discursively?**</u>

Research Questions : In order to answer this broad issue, the study seeks to provide answers to the following secondary questions:

1) What features of language did the Times utilize to describe Algeria's war of independence?
2) What discourse aspects did the Times newspaper use in their coverage of Algeria's independence war?
3) What discourses did Times newspaper engage with – or avoid – in their coverage of the Algerian war of independence?
4) What are the social, political, and cultural contexts that underpin the language characteristics utilized to describe the Algerian war of independence in Times newspaper reporting?
5) What is the relationship between the Times newspaper's ideology and features of language that result in the representation of the Algerian war of independence in Times newspaper reportings and articles?

2. <u>THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: CDA and, POSTCOLONIAL THEORY</u>

The analysis of news discourse in this paper takes a qualitative approach. As a method for analysing, questioning, and criticizing how power is expressed through textual language, I've chosen Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and a postcolonial theory as theoretical framework.

The following are Fairclough and Wodak's major tenets of critical discourse analysis: 1) CDA interests and addresses social problems, 2) Power relations are discursive, 3) Discourse constitutes society and culture, 4) Discourse does ideological work, 5) Discourse is historical, 6) The link between text and society is mediated, 7) Discourse analysis is interpretative and explanatory, 8) Discourse is a form of social action (Elsharkawy, 2017). Contemporary power dynamics between colonisers and colonized

persons are critiqued in postcolonial theory (Dominic A. Alaazi, 2020) .We used post-colonial theory to analyze the discursive depictions of Algerian revolutionaries as British colonial discourse and as unlawful, outlaw, and weakest side of the war, and they were unequal to the French army as a process of producing and reproducing persisting social inequalities.

Following a brief symposium in Amsterdam in January 1991, the CDA emerged as a network of scholars in the early 1990s. ''Teun van Dijk'', ''Norman Fairclough'', ''Gunther Kress'', ''Theo van Leeuwen'', and ''Ruth Wodak'' spent two days together, thanks to the University of Amsterdam's assistance, and had the amazing opportunity to discuss Discourse Analysis ideas and methodologies (Ruth Wodak).

Since the inception of critical discourse analysis in the United Kingdom and subsequent spread throughout Europe, the use of CDA to analyse media language has become frequently encountered in the English-speaking world, and much research examining news discourses or media discourses in general using corpus-based CDA has been well documented in the English-speaking world (Kim, 2014, p. 03).

It is very important and critical to emphasize that critical discourse analysis has never been and will never be a single or distinct theory. Neither is there a single research methodology that is exclusive to CDA. Contrary to popular belief, CDA studies are diverse, originating from a variety of theoretical perspectives and focusing on a variety of data and approaches (Kim, 2014, p. 03). in other words it is a type of discourse analysis that is a large and complicated interdisciplinary area with various theories, approaches, and research concerns (Amer, 2017, p. 02). It is a critical studies approach that refers to a theory and method of analysing how individuals and institutions utilize language (JE, 2007, p. 01).

The both Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Critical Linguistics (CL) were concepts that were frequently used interchangeably. but, the word CDA is appearing lately to have gained favour and is now being used to refer to the theory once known as CL (Ruth Wodak). Some academics now favour the title Critical Discourse Studies (CDS) (Ruth Wodak). Critical Discourse Analysis is an attempt to process (decompose) a text (social reality) of a dominating person or group that tends to certain goals and achieves the intended goal (Mayasari, 2013, p. 217).

In general, CDA is concerned with analysing how social and political

disparities   manifest in and are perpetuated through discourse   (Wooffitt, 2005, p. 137). It is impossible to pick and write news without an understanding of the conception of the target or intended audience (JE, 2007, p. 01).

Any critique of critical discourse analysis should clearly state the research or researcher it is referring to. As a result, we propose utilizing the concept of a "school" or "program" for CDA, which many researchers find beneficial and to which they can relate (Ruth Wodak). One key concept is that language use is an agentive process. When writing a text, the writer takes choices that reflect their ideological viewpoint or the perspective they want the reader to co-construct (Munro, 2018).

''Ruth Wodak'' emphasizes the significance of considering the larger context of conversation. which has four levels: immediate use of language or text; the link between utterances, texts, discourses, and genres; the extra-linguistic sociological and institutional environment of discourse; and the socio-political and historical settings. Her research aims to understand how power and dominance operate in discourse across these four contextual levels (Wooffitt, 2005, p. 138).

''Van Dijk'', one of critical discourse analysis school icons, contends that we must understand the role of social cognition and representations – ways of thinking about the world that develop through social actions – in order to comprehend how larger disparities inform specific discursive or interpretative acts (Wooffitt, 2005, p. 138). ''Norman Fairclough'', another CDA icon, argued that the purpose of CDA is to understand how inequalities and conflicts arising from the capitalist mode of production manifest in discourse (Wooffitt, 2005, p. 138). It is worth stating that this mixt framework is the adopted viewpoint to this research paper.

3. METHODS

This paper mainly focuses on understanding how language is used to produce, sustain, and operationalize power, social inequities, and dominant ideologies. To match the aims cited above, Norman ''Fairclough's Critical Discourse'' and ''Van Dijk social-cognitive approach'' present good tools for CDA or CDS to be taken place as an analytical approach.

This study conducted a qualitative analysis of the language approaches utilized in reporting about the Algeria war. Qualitative analyses

can investigate the intricate structures and methods of news reporting, as well as their relationships to the social context (Shane M. Graber, 2019, p. 06).

To achieve This study's goals we used the critical discourse analysis. We used CDA to examine British newspaper's discourse in the coverage of the Algerian war of independence. The purpose of using critical discourse analysis in this research is to throw light on overarching power and ideological themes that arise in media discourse. So this study seeks to demonstrate factors influencing the reporting of the Algerian War of Independence.

As an important field of critical discourse analysis, the news discourse has garnered increasing attention. Because English mass media is gradually permeating all sectors of the worldwide community, English news discourse influences public opinion around the world on a daily basis (Xie, 2018, p. 401). Newspaper data are a common and important source for discourse analysis, particularly the corpus linguistics approach used here, because journalists create their own discourses or change existing ones within newspapers (Julie Steinkopf Rice, 2013, p. 216).

like this paper has mentioned before, critical discourse analysis employs a variety of approaches and methods, depending on the study objectives and theoretical views (Mullet, 2018). Collocates of a word provide insights into the word's meaning. The assumption is that meanings do not reside in words themselves but rather in how words relate to other words, so the discourse analysis in this study was carried out utilizing Fairclough's three-dimensional approach, which explored the three interrelated domains of text, discourse practice, and social practice (Fairclough, 2010).

The research paper has decided to investigate the Times newspaper. it was chosen because of its massive circulation in the UK and its international popularity. its daily circulation of in 2011 was 449,809 copies, according to the Audit Bureau of Circulations (UK) (Amer, 2017, p. 04). it is a daily national British newspaper, it is one of Britain's oldest and most influential newspapers according to the Encyclopaedia of Britannica. it has been for a long time an important part of the political structure of Great Britain. Its news, editorials, and articles reflect general international British politics (The Times).

Purposive sampling was used to target specific articles and news pieces on the Algerian War of Independence that appeared in the printed version of the Times daily between November 1, 1954, and July 5, 1962 . This was during the same period of the war (wartime). I collected the relevant materials from the "Times archive," the official website which requires a subscription to access the needed items for this study.

In order to create a systematic sample of Times newspaper coverage, this study searched for the news discourse presented in news contents and reports about 'Algerian War of Independence,' in its wide scope, either in the headline or tagged as most relevant. that meant many related words were concerned such as revolution and conflict and so on. The materials being examined are editorials, news stories, opinion articles, or news analyses about the wide scope of Algeria's independence war.

Our sample provided a corpus of 1163 articles. Each story in the sample was saved and then converted to text files (.txt) before being uploaded to tropes Tools version 8.4 for analysis. This software is often used in corpus linguistics analysis for text analysis and semantic classification.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Sample characteristics

The Times corpus had 1163 articles, which were distributed among the following years as shown in the table below:

Table 1. TABLE 1. Distribution of articles' number by year

year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
No. of articles	26	41	145	139	119	122	181	221	169

Source: Tariq SAIDI, 2022

According to the table above, the Times' newspaper initially avoided reporting the Algerian war of independence (first two years 1954-1955). After that, the Times' news gradually began to focus on the events of the war, reaching its maximum levels during the last three years.

Questions about Text and Context in Times' corpus :

To answer the first four research questions, we prefer to look at Times corpus through Fairclough's lenses and According to Fairclough's critical discourse analysis Model, we have shown and discussed the results through three levels based on the model's dimensions of analysis:

The first dimension is Description, which deals with the linguistic qualities of the text. The text analysis is known as Fairclough's micro-framework of critical discourse analysis. The language system is addressed through the text analysis dimension (phonology, morphology, syntax...). The relationship between the discursive process of creation and interpretation is then handled in the second dimension, and the text is addressed in interpretation. The final dimension is the explanation, which refers to the relationship between processes (production and interpretation) and social conditioning this last dimension is known as the macro-framework of critical discourse analysis.

We start with showing the linguistic features of the text. lexical choice is important in news discourse analysis. by employing lexical choice, the reporter sets the social relationships between people in news speech (Xie, 2018).

The first notes that have been noticed about Times discourse concerning the first days of Algeria's war of independence are focused on French reactions rather than Algerian acts; the text tended to minimize the outcomes of attacks, and it frequently centred on French reinforcements and assurances that the Algerian population was calm. The general idea from this coverage is that these incidences are just unexpected and exceptional and everything will reset and the safety will be back to have prevailed.

The notion of French colonization of Algeria was avoided completely in Times coverage, "colonization" was mentioned only one time in all the Times corpus until the end of the war in 1962. Instead of "colonization", Settlement was preferred in referring to the soft type of occupation, to refer to rightful civil people living in Algeria who were under threat at any time because of Algerian revolutionists. For example:

*''What would be the future of **European settlements** cut off from their hinterland, having at their backs the fierce pressure of eight million Muslim"*

"decolonization" is utilized Interestingly quite a few times and, just during the two last years of the war, it had been used for the first time on 15

September 1959. As the following example

''first that the Algerian problem is unique in not being simply the classic problem of __decolonization''__ while referring to "decolonization" as a unique situation.

Furthermore, it refocused on defining the assaults as terrorism and reaffirming Algeria as part of metropolitan France. This proved to be an excellent rhetorical tactic, allowing journalists to entirely disregard the topics of fighting against dominance, fighting for freedom, and Algerians' right to liberty. So, rather than addressing the true issue of French colonialism for more than a century, media concentrated almost entirely on the French ability to maintain the status quo, downplaying the significance of what happened by labeling the incidents as terrorist activities that caused a little damage.

The Algerians who were fighting against the French troops who had colonialized Algeria were described in the newspaper as ''gangs'', (which is a bunch of outlaws), ''insurgents'', ''terrorists'', ''rebels'', ''fellagha''. - fellagha is derived from an Arabic word that literally means "bandit," but it also comes from the words "fellah," which means "farmer," and "fallaq," which means "to blow up."- the word of ''fellagha'' had been used especially during the first two years of war from 1954 until 1956. the word "rebels" had been used intensively during the period of war, in fact, it was the most common word that the Times used to utilize when reporting news stories about military acts and battles. "insurgent" had been introduced in 1960 which was just two years before the end of the war.

When it comes to the Algerian side, the war of independence was labeled as "rebellion", or "terrorism" "insurrection," as well as a "mutiny," "rising," "uprising," "sabotage" and "revolt. " During the first five years of the war, the nouns "rebellion" and "terrorism" were widely and regularly used to characterize war incidents, whereas "insurrection" was used during the last five years. "revolt" was used increasingly from 1959 to the end of the war. What was notable in the Times coverage is labeling the war as a "conflict" when news stories took the French viewpoint. Another key word in the analysis is "defence", it was associated with French for example:

''local Defence groups To reduce the rebel elements''...

''it is also possible to notice the usage of passive rather than active speech''.

the Times describe Algerian revolutionists and the front of liberation National as an outlaw, they fight against (the military forces or military officers and soldiers) the legal side who controls and governs this French north African country it's like the evil fights against the goodwill.

One of the most common verbs used in reporting the war was ''to kill'', and everyone can identify that the agent of this verb usually refer to Muslims or insurgents, against Europeans or civilians, or those rebels getting killed by police or military, in both tenses (active and passive). for instance:

*"German were **killed** in an ambush yesterday by Algerian insurgents near Tlemcen"..."One Algerian auxiliary soldier and three civilians **were killed** by rebels"... "Seven persons were **killed**, and more than 40 injured, mostly civilians and many of them Europeans".*

*''Algerian rebel **was killed** by auxiliary police". "Twenty-five rebels **were killed** by French security forces in Algeria yesterday".*

It is clear from Times coverage of the war used language to convey the considerable impact on the views and ideologies of the readers who have been subjected to it. the newspaper used a word full of ideology such "muslim" while talking about native Algerian people against Europeans of Algeria while talking about who was known as colons, and later as ''pieds-noirs''.

Critical linguists believed that surface linguistic form and underlying ideological content were inextricably linked. thus Nominalization, and passivization are both seen to be necessary expressions of reader obfuscation (Nordquist). they serve crucial ideological functions such as removing agency and reifying processes (Billig, 2008).

Nominalization is the process through which the addresser expresses his or her message by using a noun or noun phrase rather than a verb structure or sentences. It can produce an impersonal impact by removing the modal element, distorting the idea of time, and dissimulating the process or causality actors (Xie, 2018).

Passivization is utilized to identify the producer's intentions, not just for artistic reasons. In reporting occurrences, it was utilized to highlight or remove specific agents (Sayyah Al-Ahmad, 2020). .Passivization has two purposes: it covers the cause-effect relationship and it makes the actor's life easier (Xie, 2018).

We can identify a lot of examples of using nominalization and passivization in this news discourse of Times newspaper .

''was believed to be in the hands of the terrorists, and much of the surrounding region is threatened by them. It will apparently require a major military operation to disengage Foum Toub"

The passive voice structure -" was believed"- conveys qualities, implying that the majority of individuals share the same viewpoint of believing. He subtly instruct the audience to assume that the situation is in the hands of terrorists, and that those individuals must be considered terrorists.

And:

'' They are believed to be having difficulties in recruiting and provisioning, for many of the terrorized villages have been bled dry of funds and food"

The same idea of insinuating things and instructing the audience to adopt the Times' editors' viewpoints. "Was believed" was also used in this example to inform the reader that the national liberation army was struggling and suffering; no recruitment and no provisions to keep fighting would lead the audience to believe that the war would be over soon, and the France army would reclaim the territories; the powerful part of the army would remain France (the second colonial power after united Kingdom).

Question about presupposition and ideology in Times' corpus

The importance of language in showing the writers' thoughts and views is vitally important. The function of different linguistic approaches in comprehending news stories was explored, as well as how these tools were employed to generate specific ideologies through the reporters' materials (Sayyah Al-Ahmad, 2020). Ideologies, according to van dijk, are a set of beliefs that define a group's social identity while also directing and structuring its activities, goals, standards, and values (Lombardi, 2020).

To answer the last research question, about the relationship between the Times newspaper's ideology and features of language that result in the representation of the Algerian war of independence in Times newspaper reportings and articles, we prefer to look at Times corpus through Van Dijk's lenses (Van Dijk's Socio-Cognitive Model), so we have shown and discussed the results through many levels based on dijk's principles of analysis:

''Van Dijk'' believes that ''the important element is what is not said in news texts, rather than what is said, and the hidden ideological structures in news texts must be uncovered'' (Burak, 2022). And he proposed under his approach four principles that allow for the expression of ideological viewpoints through subtle ideological analysis. The following are the four principles: 1) Emphasizing positive aspects of ourselves. 2) Emphasizing negative aspects of others 3) De-emphasizing negative aspects of ourselves 4) De-emphasizing positive aspects of others (Burak, 2022).

The analysis in this study was based as it is mentioned above on the Critical Discourse Analysis theory. This section studied the presupposition offered by the "van Dijk" approach at the microstructure level in order to identify the ideology of the Times newspaper in the whole of its corpus about the Algerian war of independence during wartime. ideologies According to ''Van Dijk'', are a set of people's ideas and beliefs that are characterized in trans-disciplinary ways that include social, cognitive, and discursive components (Gyawali, 2020).

When you make an utterance, you're also making an assumption. noted that presenters presume their audience already know some things. When a speaker says anything, it's usually accompanied by information that's meant to be a proposition that the speaker wants the listener to grasp (Renaldo, 2021).

According to Van dijk there are the macro and micro-structures as two different structures in critical discourse analysis, the choice of words is one of the micro-structure elements. based on van Dijk's proposed ideological analysis categories, which lead to the representation of Us vs. Them In this discourse, we distinguish some of them as follows: authority, Categorization, Polarization and using vague expressions.

In terms of authority, it was clear as it was mentioned above in the first section that the Times was mentioning all across its corpus the authority in a direct manner or indirect ones in order to support the French position. Particularly in the articles published during the two first years of the war 1954 to September 1956.

In terms of Categorization and Polarization, The first concept means categorizing people appeared in Times's corpus into different groups and assigning positive or negative traits to them. Whereas the second concept divides people into in-groups and out-groups, assigning positive traits to the

in-group and negative traits to the out-group. The results clearly show that the term "Algeria" was associated with insurgents, whereas the term "France" was associated with the regular army institution, and this may also be interpreted as the Times represented France in its corpus as a country of institutions used to resist rebellion with its instituted army, whereas Algeria was fighting with rebels, France was the law, while Algeria was the outlaw part.

General De Gaulle was the most frequent political personality in all the Times' corpus during wartime, De Gaulle was mentioned 1335 times. The first time was on 18/06/1957 discussing the Federation plan. as follow;

''General De Gaulle is believed also to be in favour of granting internal autonomy to Algeria''.

De Gaulle first agreed with the "Algérie française" viewpoint, but later leaned toward a compromise that would allow an autonomous Algeria to stay loosely linked to France. With the foundation of the fifth French republic on October 4, 1958, by Charles de Gaulle himself, De Gaulle would soon prevail in coverage of the Algerian war.

De Gaulle was described as a military officer or general in general. His name was usually preceded by a military word rather than a political one; for example, leader or president De Gaulle was stated 122 times as a political description of De Gaulle, but officer or general De Gaulle was used 315 times.

Algerian war social actors, on the other hand, were mostly neglected; ''Ferhat'' Or ''Farhat Abbas'' the first President of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, for example, was mentioned 153 times in 83 news pieces. He was also only referred to as a leader three times.

The first independent Algerian president, ''Krim'' or ''Kerim Belkacem'' -one of the historic leaders of the National Liberation Front during the Algerian War and vice-president of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic- was mentioned just 61 times. Ben Bella, was only mentioned 91 times, while Mustapha ben Boulaid, the great fighter and one of the "nine historic leaders" of Algeria's war for independence, was only mentioned in two articles; one on 12 November 1955 to refer to ben Boulaid as a terrorist ''as one of the principal instigators of the Aures rebellion'' when he escaped from prison, and the last time on 30 august 1956 to confirm his death.

Frantz Fanon is known for his important critical theory and postcolonial studies and research. He was interested in colonial psychopathology as well as the psychological, social, and cultural effects of decolonization. Fanon was a member of the Algerian National Liberation Front and was well known for his support for Algeria's war of independence from France (MACEY, 2012). All of this was not enough for the editors of the New York Times to include him and highlight his ideas, opinions, and why he backed Algerian independence and joined the FLN. His name was nowhere to be found in the Times' archive; he had been completely overlooked. There are no indexes to this famous thinker in the 1163 articles treated by tropes software. It was clear that the Times avoided mentioning his name in order to suggest that such hazardous ideas should be eliminated.

Because the United Kingdom and France were large colonial powers in the globe and Africa in the twentieth century, British policymakers would not allow Fanon's views on decolonization to be promoted because they would jeopardize the colonial interests of both the United Kingdom and France.

Aside from Frantz Fanon, the Times omitted numerous other historical figures from Algeria's independence revolution, including "Larbi Ben M'hidi," a famous warrior and important revolutionary leader, "Benyoucef Benkhedda," president of the National Liberation Front's third GPRA, "Mohamed Khider," one of the FLN's original leaders, and others. To say the least, this was a type of indirect censorship of Algerian war content. According to critical discourse analysis, this was an attempt to preserve the status quo and unequal power balance between the French army and Algerian revolutionaries.

We have noticed that the treatment of Times was changing bit by bit from the beginning of the war until the last day, November 1954 to September 1956. end of 1956 to May 1958. May 1958 to January 1960. January 1960 to Evian 1962.

This experimental section can be divided into subsections, the contents of which vary according to the subject matter of the article. It must contain all the information about the experimental procedure and materials used to carry out experiments.

4. CONCLUSION

The Times newspaper devoted at least 1163 items to covering and reporting events and incidents of Algeria's war of independence, which lasted from 1954 to 1962. This intensive interest underlined the fact that the French-Algerian conflict was vital and meaningful to the British audience.

The high level of interest in the Algerian-French conflict (the Algerian war of independence) in Time newspaper was attributable to the political, cultural, and ideological "proximity" of the British and French readers. both countries were belonging to colonial powers that colonized ruled (and they were still doing that at that time) more than half of the known world.

According to critical discourse analysis, the Times' reports portrayed Algeria as an intrinsic part of metropolitan France, and what was happening there as a "rebellion" was a clear, according to ''wodak'' and ''meyer'', attempt to maintain the existed unequal power relations between France and Algeria and reproduce it.

Times applied what is known as paired complementary strategies, in other words, it represented France positively, and "FLN" and their supporters negatively. persuasive structures strategy was easy to determine. through the choice of words that implied negative or positive evaluation in headlines or news bodies, it was effortless to perceive hyperbolic enhancement of Algerian revolutionist negative actions and France's positive actions .

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