

*Violence against Male in Abu Ghraib in The New Yorker's political Reports: A Critical Study*

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**ABSTRACT:**

The present study under the title " Violence against Male in Abu Ghraib in The New Yorker's political Reports' " is interested in revealing issues of power, dominance and ideologies in the political reports which talk about violence against men in Abu Ghraib. Revealing these issues in the report will be according to the use of CDA approach depending on the two scholars who are interested in this approach, Teun Van Dijk, Norman Fairclough. In this study, there is a use of language as a tool to express dominance, power and ideology. With these linguistic elements, the previous issues are exploited indirectly by the American forces.

We aim in this study to identify all the linguistic elements which symbolize violence in the selected report. Then, we will explain its function in this report which is used pragmatically. After that, we explain the issues of power, dominance and ideologies and check whether they are used in these reports implicitly or explicitly.

We selected one report to be analyzed in this paper. This report was taken from the American weekly magazine "The New Yorker". Selecting these Extracts was based on the using of many linguistic elements which refer to violence in Abu Ghraib.

We used the qualitative approach in analyzing the data, because we deal with behavioral study, and it is the preferable approach in analyzing studies like these. In this method, we depend on the narrative way in the analysis rather than using numbers or statistics. The model adopted in this study will be an eclectic one depending on Fairclough's three-dimensional approach and Van Dijk's socio-cognitive approach. These models are interested in the texts with their social and cultural function.

The findings have included the use of linguistic elements of violence in these reports in many lines. The function of these linguistic elements was used indirectly in a hidden way. The study

also revealed that issues of power, dominance and ideologies were exploited pragmatically in the American speeches. Our aims and hypotheses have been achieved in the findings and conclusions. In the last lines of chapter five, we gave some recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

**Keywords:** violence, men, Abu Ghraib, Ton Van Dyck, Norman Fairclough.

### **1. Introduction to Discourse Analysis**

The term discourse analysis was introduced in 1952 by the linguist Zellig Harris as an approach of analyzing how the sentences are combined with each other, whether it is spoken or written. Harris differentiates between the linguistic and non-linguistic practices. He studies the meaning which is beyond the level of sentence. Harris studied the way in which the language features are combined and occur in particular situation and style of texts. So, discourse has linguistic features associated with particular meanings (paltridge 2012, P. 2 ).

Discourse is the study of language. It investigates the relationship between the language and the context in which it is used. Before Harris's discourse analysis, the linguists were interested in the analysis of single sentence. Besides Harris's publishing his paper in 1952, the emergence of semiotic and the structuralist approach in France played important role in the narrative study. With the emergence of pragmatic which means study the meaning in context ,the speech act theory and the conversational maxims were also interested in the study of discourse in its social practices , presented by its linguists Austin(1962), Searle(1969) and Grice (1975) (McCarthy 1991: 5-6).

According to (Levinson,1983) The word "pragmatics" is often used to refer to the study of using language. Whereas "discourse analysis" refers to the study how written and spoken languages come with each other to generate coherence and meaning . In the earlier studies , the phrase "discourse analysis" is used to refer to the contextual meaning which refers to a specific meaning ,and the textual meaning of how the linguistic elements are connected to each other in creating the meaning (Gee & Handford 2012: P 1).

### **2. CDA Approach**

Critical discourse analysis (hence for CDA) is an approach to discourse analysis created by a group of scholars to denote the theory which is identified as Critical Linguistics (hence for CL). CDA approach to discourse sees and treats with language as a social practice and studies language and the context in which it is used. This approach provides large investigations in the relation between language and power (Wodak & Meyer 2001 : P 1,2 ).

Critical Discourse Analysis' development must be viewed in the context of these expanding trends toward academic marketization. In some ways, Critical Discourse Analysis was a reaction to such changes, as Norman Fairclough and others focused their critical attention on academic language. In a literal sense, however, the rise of 'CDA' is a result of the growth of marketing rhetoric into academic institutions. To be true, radicals have already attempted to dissect the linguistic intricacies of dominant and dominating languages. However, these concepts are now being presented as forming a separate effort known as 'Critical Discourse Analysis' (Weiss and Wodak 2003: p 42).

In the early of 1990s, CDA approach appeared as a group of academic , as a result of short symposium in Amsterdam. Supported by the university of Amsterdam, two days of meeting held by the pioneers Tuen van Dijk, Norman Fairclough, Gunther Kress, Theo van Leeuwen and Ruth Wodak got amazing opportunity to discuss CDA approach and other discourse analysis theories and approaches. The gathering allowed participants to confront one other's extremely different and distinct views , which, while they have altered greatly since 1991, remain relevant in many respects (Wodak & Meyer 2009: P. 3 ).

In the 1970s , CDA approach, which is considered one of the most important and influential approach to discourse, became a method of investigation and became a field of study in discourse analysis (Yaghoobi 2009).

CDA is considered new approach added to the investigations of the variety of the analysis of texts. It is better to consider it as an approach or attitude used in the analyzing of the text , not method used in the analyzing texts step-by-step. CDA approach seeks to consider the most important textual and environmental aspects ,including historical ones, that influence the creation and understanding of a given text. It makes an attempt to realize that actual texts need some reality from the real-world , depending on the environments in which it happens in (Miller 1997: P 78).

### **3. Approaches of Critical Discourse Analysis**

The goal of this title is to provide extensive descriptions of key techniques to Critical Discourse Analysis. It focuses on Fairclough's critical method, Wodak's discourse-historical approach, and Van Dijk's socio-cognitive approach, as well as the work of three famous researchers. The conclusion of this study is that a mix of these three methodologies can be effective in critical text analysis.

### **3.1 A Three-Dimensional approach (Norman Fairclough)**

According to Richardson (2007: P 37), Fairclough's method in analyzing CDA approach is the most successful approach. According to this method, CDA is considered as the study of the connection between the actual language usage and larger cultural and social frameworks. Fairclough's model views discourse as a cyclical process by considering the social activities shape the environment and situation in which texts are generated, and texts help shape society by influencing the attitudes of people in society.

### **3.2 Discourse- Historical Approach (Ruth Wodak)**

Discourse-Historical Approach (hence for DHA) looks into historical, social, and political subjects in order to acquire enough knowledge on the discursive actions that these topics represent. This necessitates a close examination of discursive behaviors that result in diachronic changes in discourse genre (Wodak & Meyer 2001: P 65).

Wodak names her method "discourse sociolinguistics" since it incorporates both a discourse historical and a socio-cognitive approach (Wodak 1996: P 3).

According to Blommaert (2005: P 28), Wodak with her colleagues devised a historical approach in discourse that investigates the history of phrases and sentences. DHA approach begins with original documents that are supplemented with ethnographic researches about the past, and then the processes of collecting and analyzing data of current news reporting, political issues, lay beliefs, and discourses are carried out.

### **3.3 Socio-Cognitive approach (Teun Van Dijk)**

Van Dijk's socio-cognitive method is only one example of a paradigm that connects textual, cognitive, and social systems. Social cognition mediates the relationship between textual and social structure. This mediation is defined as "The system of mental representations and processes of group members". According to Van Dijk (1993b: 280), social cognition is theoretically required for the mediation of microlevel concepts such as text and macrolevel concepts such as social interactions. Indeed, a theory that links textual structures to social cognition and social cognition to social structures is required to explain how texts might be socially productive (Hart 2010: 15).

## **4. Methodology**

The collected data are analysed qualitatively using the qualitative approach. Using this approach means that analyzing of the data is interpretative, depending on the past experiences of the participants. Qualitative approach requires identifying the history, gender and the personal background in the interpretation of the data (Creswell 2014: 237).

One of the important features in the qualitative approach is the variety of using ways in collecting data. These ways include, documents, researcher diaries, observations, making interviews and video and audio recordings (Saunders, et al 2019 :638).

The materials are collected from the political report which is related to violence in Abu Ghraib prison. It is chosen from the official website of "The New Yorker", the American magazine. These data are available as written documents on the official website of this institution. The analysis is based on the eclectic model depending on the two scholars, Norman Fairclough and Teun Van Dijk. Fairclough's approach depends on three dimensional approach in which it brings textual, discursive and socio-cultural practices together. Van Dijk's approach focuses on text, social cognition and society.

## 5. Data Analysis

### 5.1 Torture at Abu Ghraib: The New Yorker

**Extract 1:** *“A fifty-three-page report, obtained by The New Yorker, written by Major General Antonio M. Taguba and not meant for public release, was completed in late February. Its conclusions about the institutional failures of the Army prison system were devastating. Specifically, Taguba found that between October and December of 2003 there were numerous instances of “sadistic, blatant, and wanton criminal abuses” at Abu Ghraib. This systematic and illegal abuse of detainees, Taguba reported, was perpetrated by soldiers of the 372nd Military Police Company, and also by members of the American intelligence community. (The 372nd was attached to the 320th M.P. Battalion, which reported to Karpinski’s brigade headquarters.) ”*

These lines start with investigations written by American army called Taguba. In the first four lines , there are many linguistic devices like "failure", "devastating" as a reference that the prison's systems of the American army were based on violence. This result approves many doubts of the American policy toward Iraqi prisoners. The word "devastating" symbolizes the extreme violence in Abu Ghraib. The word "sadistic" reveals that the American army were enjoying in torturing the prisoners. The other linguistic elements like "blatant" and "wanton criminal abuses" reveal implicitly that these policy were committed intentionally and in front of the army's leaders. The frequent use of adjectives of violence and brutality like "sadistic", "blatant", and "wanton criminal abuses" presents indirectly a simple evidence of the brutal methods that prisoners are exposed to.

At the beginning of 8 line, the use of these linguistic devices show that violence against men in the prison is not a personal act but an institutional approach followed by the American army especially by the 372<sup>nd</sup> military police which were known with its brutality policy against Iraqi prisoners. In the last lines, there is a reference to

the American intelligence community as a part of violence which was committed against Iraqi prisoners. Using violence by American intelligence community against innocent prisoners (called criminals) and presents direct evidence that American forces ,with its different types and names ,involved in violence against innocent.

Using these linguistic elements of violence and the overuse of adjectives of violence , shows that there is excessive use of power by the American forces to show their dominance over Iraqi people. The excessive use of power against human may cause social problems and may affects people's mind and the way they think and the way they behave with other people even after many years.

From the textual interpretive above , there is excessive use of terms of violence in American's policy in Abu Ghraib. This use of violence approved by the investigations of this extract relying on Taguba's information in his report. This excessive use of violence by American forces to show that they have the power and control . It also has negative aspects on prisoner's culture ,society and the cognition and the way the prisoners think.

**Extract 2:** *“Breaking chemical lights and poring the phosphoric liquid on detainees, poring cold water on naked detainees ,beating detainees with a broom handle and a chair, threatening male detainees with rape, allowing a military police guard to stitch the wound of a detainee who was injured after being slammed against the wall in his cell, sodomizing a detainee with a chemical light and perhaps a broom stick, and using military working dogs to frighten and intimidate detainees with threats of attack, and in one instance actually biting a detainee. ”*

In the first line, we notice the use of linguistic elements like "chemical" and "phosphoric" as instruments used by American forces and considered as evidence of using dangerous techniques against innocent people. Using these forms of violence may causes physical and social effects and might have effect on prisoner's culture and his belief. The ideology behind these linguistic elements is showing the American dominance over Iraqi people. In the second line, the words "cold water" and "naked detainees" are linguistic elements symbolize violence against men and that the American forces do whatever they want. Being naked in front of other people is itself considered as violence. Being naked means you will suffer psychologically , socially and culturally even after you will be free.

This means that there is implicit aims for the American forces behind using these ways of torture. The implicit aims are presented by the desire of the American forces to have the power and to show that they are the dominance force. The linguistic element "cold water" is a form of violence because it affects the prisoner's health. In other lines,

we notice the use of elements like " a broom handle" and " a chair" . the use of these things mean that there is a use of sharp tools in dealing with the prisoners by the American forces and it is considered as a kind of physical violence. Using these tools may causes permanent impairments which are reflected negatively on the prisoner's behaviour and causes social problems and the way he thinks.

In the 3 & 4 lines, there is a reference to violence against male by threatening them with rape. Rape is considered as sexual violence and the American forces try to make the prisoners afraid of it to stay what the American forces want. These practices show how the USA forces want to be the dominant force and to control the Iraqi people psychologically and socially. In the 4 & 5 lines , there is a use of the linguistic elements " a military police guard " which present the agent of the action , who is enjoying in stitching the detainee's hurt without any healthcare. Other linguistic elements " who was injured after being slammed against the wall in his cell" show that the military police guard hit the prisoner's head with the wall and caused bleeding. Stitching the hurt carelessly by a military police guard shows that there is no any kind consideration to the prisoner's feeling and this may causes complications in the wound. This is considered a kind of violence which was committed against prisoners wounded in prison.

In lines 6 & 7, there is another use of tools like "a broom stick" which is used as an instrument to show the American's use of violence toward Iraqi people. There is also use of the phrase "military working dogs" , these dogs are used for military working but there is misuse of these dogs by the American forces and they use it in committing violence against innocent people and they use it in threatening prisoners to force them to speak. In other case, there is a direct use of dogs in biting the detainee ,not only threatening them, and this is considered physical violence which causes damage in body and might causes death.

**Extract 3:** “ *The photographs—several of which were broadcast on CBS’s “60 Minutes 2” last week—show leering G.I.s taunting naked Iraqi prisoners who are forced to assume humiliating poses. Six suspects—Staff Sergeant Ivan L. Frederick II, known as Chip, who was the senior enlisted man; Specialist Charles A. Graner; Sergeant Javal Davis; Specialist Megan Ambuhl; Specialist Sabrina Harman; and Private Jeremy Sivits—are now facing prosecution in Iraq, on charges that include conspiracy, dereliction of duty, cruelty toward prisoners, maltreatment, assault, and indecent acts. A seventh suspect, Private Lynndie England, was reassigned to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, after becoming pregnant.* ”

In the first lines, there is a reference to the photographs and the evidences which confirm committing crimes against Iraqi prisoners. These evidences were shown on the American program "60 Minutes 2" on CBS. This support the claim that there is a violence and there is excessive use of power used by American forces toward innocent people. The second line , shows that American army taunts of naked prisoners . As we said earlier, being naked is itself a violence and causes social and psychological effect.

The implicit meaning behind these practices is to show the American dominance over Iraqi people. They want to damage the Iraqi's culture and fight them socially and psychologically. Committing these practices against innocent people are not just a violence, but crimes against humanity.

In the 4<sup>th</sup> ,5<sup>th</sup> ,6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> lines , there is a reference to seven American suspects , they are accused, according to witnesses, in committing violence against prisoners. The suspects are Staff Sergeant Ivan L. Frederick II, Specialist Charles A. Graner, Sergeant Javal Davis, Specialist Megan Ambuhl, Specialist Sabrina Harman, and Private Jeremy Sivits. According to the American reports, the suspects were tried at that time in Iraq.

In lines 8, 9 and 10, there is a use of the terms which show the charges they were tried on. These charges are "conspiracy", "dereliction of duty", "cruelty toward prisoners", "maltreatment", "assault", "indecent acts". All these linguistic elements are considered different forms of violence and those responsible must be held accountable.

Committing these forms of violence show that there is much use of different practices toward Iraqi prisoners and these practices cause physical damage and cause social problems. These practices are also used by the American forces to show that they have the power, and they are able to do whatever they want, and Iraqi prisoners present the weak side on the ground. Being under someone's control means you will be influenced psychologically, socially and culturally. In the 10<sup>th</sup> line, the seventh suspect "Private Lynndie England", is the last suspect who is accused in committing violence against prisoners.

From the textual interpretive above ,we notice that the American forces use different forms of violence and different practices. Using these practices is forbidden because of its real danger on the victims. As we said earlier, there is ideological meaning behind these practices. These practices psychologically are considered as a form of power and dominance and it shows that the American forces want ideologically to impose themselves over Iraqi prisoner and make them feel weak. They want to say to Iraqi prisoners that "we have the



power and we are the dominant force on the ground and you have to be obedient to us".

**Extract 4:** *“The photographs tell it all. In one, Private England, a cigarette dangling from her mouth, is giving a jaunty thumbs-up sign and pointing at the genitals of a young Iraqi, who is naked except for a sandbag over his head, as he masturbates. Three other hooded and naked Iraqi prisoners are shown, hands reflexively crossed over their genitals. A fifth prisoner has his hands at his sides. In another, England stands arm in arm with Specialist Graner; both are grinning and giving the thumbs-up behind a cluster of perhaps seven naked Iraqis, knees bent, piled clumsily on top of each other in a pyramid. ”*

There are many photographs which affirm the violence against prisoners. These photographs are evidences in committing violence and tell us the truth. In the first photograph, the American soldier "Private England" with cigarette in her mouth, as a reference that she has the power in treating the prisoners. She gives "a jaunty thumbs-up" sign. Giving this sign means that everything is good and they are the dominant power and they have the ability to do whatever they want. This soldier uses her hand to refer to the naked prison and shows us that this prison under their mercy. American forces use this type of violence to make the prisoners feel embarrassed or feel that they are weak. After that, we notice the linguistic element "sandbag" which was used by the American forces to cover prisoner's head to show him the darkness. This situation causes psychological, social and cultural effects on the prisoner's personality, and the American use these practices to damage Iraqi's society and to impose their dominance over them.

In other picture, there are three naked prisoners with covered head and their hand on their genitals reflexively. This is considered sexual violence and photographs like this affirm committing this form of violence by American forces. All these practices against naked prisoners are against humanity and violation of the Iraqi's rights to live peacefully. Treating with naked prisoners in this brutality is direct evidence against American forces in their committing violation in the prison against innocent Iraqis. With the three naked prisoners, there is another one his hands at his sides and he is naked.

In the last photograph, the linguistic elements "England" and "specialist Garner" are the perpetrators of violation against prisoners. England and specialist Garner were smiling and behind them seven naked prisoners were piled together in a pyramid. In front of those seven naked prisoners, England and specialist Garner are giving thumbs-up sign with smile. Giving this sign with smile by the soldiers and behind them naked prisoners give us reference that American soldiers were taunting in torturing prisoners. They put naked prisoners

together in a pile and knees bent and they are taunting of them. These practices are violence against innocent people and those who are responsible must be tried.

From the textual interpretation above, we notice much use of word "naked". It is considered violence because of its effects on the victims. Being naked has psychological and social effects which could damage victim's personality. The American soldiers use these forbidden practices to express their power and to make huge effects on society. There is much use of sexual linguistic terms which means that there is sexual violence committed by the soldiers. This means that American soldiers do crimes and violation out of law and against humanity. All these practices are unacceptable in the world and especially in the Arab world. The Arab world follow the Islamic law and these sexual practices are against the Islamic law. The American soldiers must respect Islamic law in the Arab world.

With all these forbidden practices, we notice that perpetrators were smiling and with many photographs, they were giving thumbs-up sign, as a reference that they do this easily without being punished. This reveals the ideology and the institutional system of maltreatment with Iraqi prisoners, and this maltreatment is not doing by individual, but refers to instructions given by the leaders to their soldiers to impose their power and to force the prisoners to say things they did not do. Treating people in this way means that the perpetrators feel inferior and need to show their power over innocent prisoners.

**Extract 5:** *“Two Iraqi faces that do appear in the photographs are those of dead men. There is the battered face of prisoner No. 153399, and the bloodied body of another prisoner, wrapped in cellophane and packed in ice. There is a photograph of an empty room, splattered with blood.”*

Other photographs tell us another truth. Two dead prisoners appeared in the photographs. This means that they suffered a lot before dying. This leads us to investigate that there is excessive use of power against prisoners and means that there are practices have effects on prisoner's body and cause death. Even after death, they may have been tortured and this against humanity and against Islamic law. In all the world, dead persons must be treated respectfully and must be buried.

In the Arab world, most of people follow the Islamic instructions and they consider mutilation of corpses is forbidden. Other linguistic elements "battered face" refer to the form of violence committed by the American forces. The phrase "Prisoner No. 153399" refers to the identification of the prisoner who has been tortured. Hitting on face is one of the most dangerous practices because of its

effect on prisoner's body and face and may cause permanent impairments and death.

The linguistic elements "bloodied body" refers to another prisoner who has been tortured. This prisoner was covered with cellophane and according to this , he is dead. Treating corpses in this way is a violence and against the humanity. The phrase "packed in ice" refers to Iraqi prisoner was put in the ice. This prisoner may be dead and they use ice to keep the corpse in front of other prisoners as deterrent to make them scared in their behaviour with the American forces.

In the last line, there is a photograph of empty room , this empty room is splattered with blood. The linguistic element "splattered with blood" refers to the misuse of power and dominance against innocent prisoners and this room was used by the American forces to torture the prisoners and even kill them cruelly. Using private room to torture Iraqi prisoner means that there is institutional acceptance of using violence against the prisoners.

From these textual interpretations, there are much use of bloody ways committed by the American forces in their treating with the prisoners. using these ways is to show to the other prisoners what will happen to them. The implicit meaning behind using these practices by the American forces is to be obeyed by the prisoners and to show to the others that the American forces have the power and dominance over Iraqi people.

## **6. Conclusions**

The current study revealed many conclusions based on the research questions and the aims of the study:

1-In the style of these reports, there is much use of passive forms. Using passive forms reveals the existence of victims. Those victims were tortured without being able to take their rights or stop these practices which were committed against them. It refers that there are powerless victims were tortured by dominant forces. It also means that the subject is hidden. There are many attempts to neglect the committers and those who were involved in torturing prisoners.

There is also use of many brutal adjectives to describe the coercive methods which were committed. These adjectives are used to describe the positions the detainees forced to do. The adjectives also were used in the reports to describe the effects of the violence.

We notice in these reports many negative statements by the American leaders. They use this style to emphasize their positive aspect in their treatment with the detainees. Their using of this style is to protect the suspected from the punishment. The present study verifies our first hypothesis that these political reports are filled with

the linguistic elements that refer to violence against men in Abu Ghraib.

2- The reports present direct evidences of torturing detainees. This means that there is violence in Abu Ghraib and was committed by the American forces against suspected. Many of these practices were considered as a part of the processes of interrogations. These coercive methods were legitimized by the leaders, claiming that these may help to get useful informations. They also claim that these would not cause any damage, trying to minimize their violence.

3- CDA approach reveals that the American government in torturing the prisoners, wants to impose its power indirectly. It wants to verify their dominance over the Iraqis using forbidden practices. They claim, according to the reports, winning war need to be free from the international laws and being constrained by these rules means you will lose the war.

4- some of the linguistic devices which refer to violence were reflected implicitly in the discourses of the American leaders and their president. They give indirect instructions to their soldiers to use different practices against the detainees. They legitimize these ways to their soldiers, and their soldiers think that they do things are considered natural.

5- The existence of violence against the detainees causes many illnesses to the victims. These illnesses made the detainees suffer psychologically and physically. These caused huge damage for the detainees in their society after being released.

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## العنف ضد الرجال في أبو غريب في تقارير النيويورك السياسية: دراسة نقدية

الباحث مصطفى محمد رشيد سمير - جامعة الأنبار

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### المستخلص

اهتمت الدراسة الحالية تحت عنوان "العنف ضد الرجال في أبو غريب في تقرير النيويورك السياسي" بالكشف عن قضايا القوة والسيطرة والأيديولوجيات في التقارير السياسية التي تتحدث عن العنف ضد الرجال في أبو غريب. سيتم الكشف عن هذه القضايا في التقرير وفقاً لاستخدام نهج CDA اعتماداً على العالمين المهتمين بهذا النهج، تون فان دايك، ونورمان فيركلوف. في هذه الدراسة، هناك استخدام للغة كأداة للتعبير عن الهيمنة والسلطة والأيديولوجية. بهذه العناصر اللغوية، يتم استغلال القضايا السابقة بشكل غير مباشر من قبل القوات الأمريكية.

نهدف في هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد جميع العناصر اللغوية التي ترمز إلى العنف في التقرير المختار. بعد ذلك، سنشرح وظيفتها في هذا التقرير والتي يتم استخدامها بشكل عملي. بعد ذلك نشرح قضايا السلطة والهيمنة والأيديولوجيات ونتحقق مما إذا كانت مستخدمة في هذه التقارير ضمناً أو صريحاً.

اخترنا تقريراً واحداً لتحليله في هذه الورقة. هذا التقرير مأخوذ من المجلة الأسبوعية الأمريكية "نيويورك". اعتمد اختيار هذه المقطعات على استخدام العديد من العناصر اللغوية التي تشير إلى العنف في أبو غريب.

استخدمنا المنهج النوعي في تحليل البيانات، لأننا نتعامل مع الدراسة السلوكية، وهي الطريقة المفضلة في تحليل مثل هذه الدراسات. في هذه الطريقة، نعتمد على الطريقة السردية في التحليل بدلاً من استخدام الأرقام أو الإحصائيات. سيكون النموذج المعتمد في هذه الدراسة انتقائياً اعتماداً على نهج فيركلوف ثلاثي الأبعاد ونهج فان دايك الاجتماعي المعرفي. تهتم هذه النماذج بالنصوص بوظيفتها الاجتماعية والثقافية.

وقد تضمنت النتائج استخدام العناصر اللغوية للعنف في هذه التقارير في سطور عديدة. تم استخدام وظيفة هذه العناصر اللغوية بشكل غير مباشر بطريقة خفية. كما كشفت الدراسة عن استغلال قضايا القوة والهيمنة والأيديولوجيات بشكل عملي في الخطابات الأمريكية. لقد تم تحقيق أهدافنا وفرضيتنا في النتائج والاستنتاجات. في الأسطر الأخيرة من الفصل الخامس، قدمنا بعض التوصيات والاقتراحات لمزيد من الدراسات.

الكلمات المفتاحية: العنف، الرجال أبو غريب، تون فان دايك، نورمان فيركلوف.