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DESCRIPTION OF LIFE EXPERIENCES THROUGH IMAGES OF WAR EFFECTED PEOPLE IN MODERN AGE, A SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS STUDY

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Key Terms, Suppressed People, Signs, Semiotics, Semiotics Analysis

ABSTRACT

Semiotics and Semiotic Analysis are two terms used interchangeably in semiotics. Semiotic analysis is an aspect through which the stretches of ideologies and the messages are manipulated. The life of the war zone affected people, in the age of modernism and freedom of thought, is hidden under the cover of civilization. The war in the name of expansion of state, civilization and the civil society controlling put the long term and wounding effects on the inhabitants of effected country. The present study has elaborated the semiotic (signs, symbols, pictures) analysis of all those pictures in which the war effected people are represented. To analyse the picture under semiotics analysis, Rose 's model (2001) is applied on the selected images of war zones as Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Kashmir and Ukraine in which civil and occupation war is going on. The selected sample of the study is 15 images (3 from each zone) and the selection of the images is made from the websites of nytimes, Aljazeera, artagencypartners, creativetimesreports, shutterstock, outlook India, time, ABC news, hyperallergic, business insider and BBC. The study is qualitative in its nature, which has analyzed the living experiences, power relation, marginalization, wounds and semantics being presented through the symbols, signs and pictures. The results of the study describe the lifeless, powerless, fearful, bleed future and the policy of "no ethical rules for effected people".

INTRODUCTION

Media is an essential tool to describe the current issues from individual level to the international relations. Through presenting images and cartoons, media highlights the occurred situations of the world with specific illustrations. The effects of the wars in sense of civil, colonial and invasion, let human towards mental, social and economic disorder. Preset study is conducted in the regard of different regions of war zones to highlight the living experiences and pains of inhabitants.

The Civil War in Syria

Syria saw anti-government demonstrations erupt in March 2011. Similar protests in the Middle East as a result of the Arab Spring inspired these demonstrations. The Assad regime reacted violently to the peaceful demonstrations, exacerbating the situation. He used the security and intelligence services to disperse rallies and marches, often with live fire, and to apprehend dissidents. However, things took a horrifying turn. Armed conflict broke out between government forces and opposition rebels by the end of 2011. The army, primarily the Alawite ruling class and state machinery, is pitted against a coalition of opposition insurgents, mostly Sunnis, in the battle. However, the war's uncertainty has increased as a result of global and regional forces, as well as Islamic Jihadists, interfering in the situation. As a result, before any peace plan can be envisioned, it is important to first recognize who is fighting who in Syria.

The Syrian Civil War's players can be divided into four categories, the government, opposition fighters, foreign forces, and Islamic jihadists. Following that, each of these groups' aims, motivations, and agendas will be addressed (AFP, 2016).

The Lebanese Civil War

The Lebanese Civil War was a civil war in Lebanon that erupted between 1975 and 1990 as a result of the disintegration of the Lebanese state and the emergence of militias that supplied security where the state could not. The Lebanese Front (LF), led by the Phalangists (or Phalange), represented Maronite Christian clans whose leaders had dominated the country's traditional elite class; the Lebanese National Movement (LNM), a coalition of secular leftists and Sunni Muslims sympathetic to Arab nationalism; and the Amal (Afwj al-Muqwamah al-Lubnniyyah [Lebanese Resistance Det Syria, Israel, and split Lebanese Army contingents were also involved in the conflict.

Conflict Between Palestine and Israel

World War II, religious values, and imperialism all played a role in Israel's declaration of independence in 1948. Historians on both sides of the conflict, pro-Israel and pro-Palestine, have debated the causes and reasons that contributed to the conflict. The historical and religious claims to the region, the goal of the Zionist movement, and the influence of British intervention are all interpreted differently by these historians. Pro-Israel and pro-Palestine scholars

are profoundly divided on every aspect of the conflict, highlighting the profound divisions among the people who live in what is considered the world's holiest site. The past of Israel's area is lengthy and complex. The children of Israel inhabited the holy land from 1400 BCE until the Roman Empire expelled them in 136 CE, according to biblical scripture. The name of the area was changed from Israel to Syria during this period. Palestina and the Arabs seized power. Before the Turkish-Ottoman Empire was defeated at the end of World War I, Palestine was ruled by an Arab majority. During this time, the British made a number of commitments to both Palestinian Arabs and Jewish Israelis, which led to the start of the Israel-Palestine conflict. Due to the Jews fleeing persecution in Europe and their desire for a homeland, Hitler's war on the Jews complicated the conflict over Palestine. Arabs were afraid of losing their land to Jews, so a war to control the region erupted.

Kashmir as War Zone

The breathtakingly beautiful Valley of Kashmir has stood for quiet reflection, intellectual development, and religious plurality coexisting in a largely tolerable environment since ancient times. This same diversity, as shown by the state's mix of Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, and Buddhism, has made it a center of warfare rather than cultural development in the new geopolitical age. An insurgency in the valley in the late 1980s threatened not only to tear Kashmir apart, but also to drag the rest of the world into a dangerous battle. Despite Kashmir's accession to India in 1947, it is clear that ambitions for independence never faded from the Kashmiri mind. External influences, however, made poetic fantasies of liberation seem more possible than ever before in the 1980s.

Between 1989 and 2002, about 40000 (Indian estimates) to 80000 (Hurriyat estimates) civilians, Kashmiri freedom fighters, and Indian security forces died in both Kashmir Valley and Jammu, according to Sumantra Bose's book *Kashmir, Roots of Conflict, Paths to Peace*. During this fourteen-year period, over 4600 security forces, 13500 civilians, and 15937 militants were killed, including 3000 from outside Jammu and Kashmir (mostly Pakistanis and some Afghans). In addition, 55,538 violent incidents were reported during this time span. Around 40,000 guns, 150,000 explosive devices, and over 6 million rounds of assorted ammunition were seized by Indian counter-insurgency forces. According to the Jammu and Kashmir Coalition of Civil Society, 70,000 people have died, the majority of whom are civilians.

Ukraine Conflict

Ukraine is located in eastern Europe, bordered on the northeast, east, and southeast by Russia, and on the south by the Black Sea. Ukraine shares boundaries with Moldova, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland, and Belarus in the southwest, west, and north, in a clockwise manner. It is Europe's second-largest country, behind Russia, with an area of 603,550 square kilometres, or nearly 6% of the continent. Of course, Ukraine is dwarfed by Russia, which covers about 4 million square kilometres and accounts for 40% of Europe. The Soviet Union was decommissioned in 1991. For a few years prior, demands for independence had been building in Ukraine, and in 1990, over 300,000

Ukrainians formed a human chain in support of freedom, and the so-called Granite Revolution of students attempted to prevent the signing of a new deal with the USSR.

After the failed coup attempt to depose President Mikhail Gorbachev and reinstate communist rule, Ukraine's parliament passed the country's Act of Independence on August 24, 1991. Leonid Kravchuk, the head of parliament, was subsequently elected Ukraine's first President.

The leaders of Belarus, Russia, and Ukraine formally disbanded the Soviet Union in December 1991 and established the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The Verkhovna Rada, Ukraine's parliament, never accepted the accession, hence Ukraine was never a member of the CIS legally.

The new democracy remained peaceful until 2004, when a pro-Russian candidate was elected president. Protests erupted in response to allegations of vote manipulation, resulting in the Orange Revolution. When Viktor Yushchenko, a pro-western former prime minister, was declared the rightful winner, democracy was restored.

Ukraine was assured by NATO in 2008 that it would join the alliance one day. The promise was never fulfilled. In 2010, a pro-Russian president was elected two years later. Viktor Yanukovich, who was deemed the winner in the fraudulent 2004 election, was sworn in as president. He halted trade with the European Union and reestablished relations with Russia. Fast forward to 2014, when Ukraine's capital, Kyiv, was engulfed in violent protests. A large number of protestors were slain. It compelled a leadership transition. Yanukovich took refuge in Russia. On the other hand, armed men took Crimea and flew the Russian flag within days. The land was annexed by Moscow and an invigorated Russian President Vladimir Putin.

In Eastern Ukraine, a missile brought down a passenger jet in 2019, killing all 298 persons on board. The weapon was traced back to Russia by investigators. It continues to deny any connection. Fighting has raged in two separate areas of eastern Ukraine since 2014. Putin declared independence for two areas this week. Conflict is not a new occurrence in those locations.

Ukraine's president, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, urged Biden in January 2021 to allow Ukraine to join NATO. Russian forces began massing on Ukraine's borders in response that April. In December, Biden warned Russia that if they advanced, severe economic measures would be imposed. That gets us to where we are now. There have been invasion fears, Russian denials, and sanctions threats for weeks. A circumstance that has been described as Europe's darkest hour since World War II. Hundreds of civilians and armed forces have been killed, abducted, or injured so far in this conflict.

Semiotics

Saussure (1916) defines semiotic in the following way:

“Semiotic is the science which studies the life of signs presented in the correspondence society. It can be called by as semiology (root word of Greek language “Semeion” means signs). Semiology has to describe the presented signs in the society and the laws through which these signs are governed.”

It is further described by Saussure that among many systematic symbols and signs; language is one of them to be present. It can be illustrated that language is among one of certain signs through which production, use and exchange of signs are done within the society. A sign is a representative mark for something else which clearly understood by the native society. So, it can be said that semiology is permit the human beings observe the language in natural and de-naturalized correspondences.

Pierce defines semiotics as the system of principles to study the signs based on the specific behaviours presented in the society. In the same sense, Pierce (1985) proposed the definition of semiotics and illustrated his view in a sense that signs are necessary to describe the words as the words cannot be described very well without existed signs in the society. The term semiotics have keen feature as is described by Barthes (1974) in his work on fashion, boxing and other elements. “Semiotics is based on the contextual sense and varies from culture to culture because of existed diversity in the culture and norms of different societies so the meaning extraction is meant a lot.

Semiotic discourse(s) of media is a great facilitator for our understanding as it provides us the understanding of the political, social, economic, cultural, constructed and de-constructed ideologies and realities presented in our surroundings as it can be observed that to satirize government or issues of present or past, presented by cartoons and images in media.

The presented study has elaborated the hidden discourse and semantics, presented by the signs in selected images for the purpose of adding the new research in the field of semiotics.

Significance of the Study

The presented study is qualitative in its natures and is unique as it will highlight the hidden discourse and semantics presented through semiotics of the war zones. The presented study is also significant in a way that it is going to highlight the political conflicts in the regions in which the oppression is still continued in the age of modernization and freedom.

Objectives

- To illuminate the ideas and human values presented by images of war zones.
- To represent the discourse which is communicated by images of the war zones.
- To manipulate the hidden ideologies and discourse presented by signs and images to illustrate the life conditions of the inhabitants of war zones.

Research Questions

1. How the life of marginalized people of war zones are presented in the images?
2. Which hidden semiotics is presented through the war affected people in the images?
3. Which kind of connotative meanings are tried to convey, describing the war effected people through signs and images?

Rationale Of the Study

The present study is conducted to describe the living experiences of suppressed people living in the war zones. The study is essentially conducted to who the pains and sorrows described by the signs and gestures presented in the images. The study is descriptive in its nature and required to be conducted to illustrate the significance of freedom and highlighting the pains and sorrows of the war effected people to put voice in right of them.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Lovelace (2010) did a study on *"Iconic photos of the Vietnam War era, A semiotic analysis as a tool of understanding"*. The Vietnam War was dubbed the "first broadcast war" in the study, but it is the still photographs, or single frames, that have cemented its position in history. According to historians, Eddie Adams' photograph of a Viet Cong man being executed on the streets of Saigon and Nick Ut's photograph of a small girl running nude down the street after being scorched by napalm are two examples of "iconic" photographs. These iconic photographs have been remade and reused by popular culture, and they have been included in history texts as visual depictions of the war. In order to establish the common traits of an image that rocketed these specific shots to iconic status, a synthesis of previous material on the photographs and a semiotic analysis were used in this study. The findings revealed that emotional outrage, naivety, and a sense of powerlessness ran across all of the memorable photographs.

Topbas (2011) did a thesis *"War Photography, A Semiotic Analysis of Photographs in Turkish National Press During the Cyprus Operation in 1974"*. This thesis examined war graphics, particularly war photographs, from a semiotic standpoint, with the effects of war images as an important aspect of audience perception in mind. This research also looked at how and why battlefield landscapes and photos had evolved over time. The thesis explored and assessed the period of the Cyprus Operation using images released in the Turkish press in a nationalistic context. The study examined the portrayal of the 1974 Cyprus Operation, often known as the "Cyprus Peace Operation," which is referred to in Greece and many other nations as the "Turkish invasion of Cyprus." The main conclusion drawn from the findings was that throughout the Cyprus Operation, the written press followed the nationalistic political atmosphere and worked to create a shared memory of national values.

Dunleavy (2015) addressed the subjective negotiations of meaning in two iconic news photos created from traditional and nontraditional sources during the Iraq

War in "A Search for Meaning in Iconic News Images of the Iraq War". Semiotic analysis is used to tease out the normative role media images play in perpetuating and reinforcing moral, social, and cultural values in Western society by examining a now-famous iconic image taken by an American soldier depicting a hooded Iraqi prisoner being tortured at Abu Ghraib as well as an embedded journalist's image of a tired US Marine in this study. In the end, famous news images were seen to reveal a duality of opposing ideas, normative norms, ideological convictions, and moral biases.

Mikhaeil & Baskerville (2019) conducted research on "*Using Semiotics to Analyze Representational Complexity in Social Media*". After going over the various semiotic aspects, the study's goal was to provide a model of semiotic analysis. The researchers came to the conclusion that semiotics and critical realism contribute more to each other than previously thought, and they opened up a study framework for new qualitative research into social phenomena represented in social media data. What impact does social media have on social activities, social behaviours, and knowledge, for example? Researchers can utilize semiotic analysis to investigate specific uses of social media, such as political mobilization and identity building, using ethnographic or case study approaches. SEANT (Semiotic Analysis Technique) can answer the question, "How do aspects of the user profile affect users' behaviours and influence the way material spreads?" in an interpretive case study. SEANT can also be used in design science research to look at how the design of a platform influences users, or how to build an interactive space to encourage involvement and engagement. Whether we focus on democratic participation (e.g., protests, voting patterns) or brand engagement, these questions are important to numerous areas (e.g. online or offline visit to a store to buying decision). Finally, SEANT can be used in an action research study to determine which kind of multimedia representations are most effective (ranging from effective/timely decision-making to crowd mobilization).

Nisan & Kara (2020) conducted a study on "*Semiotic Analysis of War Pictures Drawn by Syrian Children*". The paper talked about the protests that started in Tunisia on December 18, 2010 and extended to several Arab countries. While governments fall as a result of public acts, civil wars have erupted in numerous countries, lasting several years. Syria, Turkey's border neighbour, is one of these countries. Protests began in Syria in 2011, which were quickly overtaken by civil conflict, and things progressed to the point that foreign nations were involved in Syria's civil troubles. The long-running Syrian conflict has had devastating social, psychological, and economic consequences. Civilians have been targeted in numerous wars, and many people have perished as a result. As a result, millions of Syrians have fled their homes and begun to migrate to other nations. Despite the fact that these folks relocated, they were unable to erase the scars left by the conflict. Some Syrian children chose to draw artwork to convey their memories on paper. By studying pictures produced by Syrian children, this study tries to comprehend their perceptions of the war, from which they managed to flee in 2011. These drawings are evaluated utilizing the semiotic analysis method in this context. The study's overall conclusion is that there is always a losing side in a conflict, regardless of why it is fighting. The majority of the harm is done to children, women, and the elderly who do not have a

military background. The outcomes of this study show that children are only physically leaving their nations and that they are always bearing the repercussions of the war. The greatest concern children had during migration was leaving their caregiver, experiencing violence, struggling for survival in terrible living conditions, and being confused about their future. This circumstance was discovered to be represented in the images of Syrian youngsters analyzed in the study.

Muhammadiyah et al. (2020) did a study titled "A Semiotic Analysis of Political News in Indonesian Newspapers." The purpose of this study was to assess the use of semiotics in Indonesian news articles about the election campaigns of Governor and Deputy Governor Candidates in South Sulawesi from 2013 to 2018. The data is analyzed using the two-stage theory, a semiotic analysis method developed by Roland Barthes. The findings revealed that using semiotics in newspaper stories about election campaigns only served to highlight political players' struggle to gain public attention by participating in media coverage in order to be elected as future leaders. The text alteration process was used to interpret the campaign language in televised news texts. It prevents changes in political campaign news from being plainly visible. Only power-based political actions of political players are reported in the news.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The model adopted for this research paper is taken of Rose (2001) for semiotic and signs analysis, being used to manipulate the life living experiences, relationships and ideologies existed between the oppressed and the suppressors. The current study is with aim to expose and illuminate the hidden ideologies and semiotic discourse presented in the selected images of the war zones to illuminate the pains of life, gestures, semantics, discourse, signs and their meanings, and the life experiences of the marginalized and oppressed people.

Objectives

- To illuminate the ideas and human values presented by images of war zones.
- To represent the discourse which is communicated by images of the war zones.
- To manipulate the hidden ideologies and discourse presented by signs and images to illustrate the life conditions of the inhabitants of war zones.

Research Questions

1. How the living experiences of war affected people are portrayed to describe the power relations and hidden ideologies?

Sources of Data Collection

The following websites are concerned to collect the data for present research.

1. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/09/30/world/asia/Kashmir-lockdown-photos.html>

2. <https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2021/1/27/a-ghost-that-haunts-living-with-landmines-in-kashmir>
3. <https://www.shutterstock.com/search/palestine+war?>
4. <https://time.com/war-through-syrian-eyes/>
5. <https://hyperallergic.com/584776/lebanon-then-and-now-photography-exhibition/>
6. <https://www.businessinsider.com/20-incredible-photos-syrian-war-apollo-pulitzer-2013-9#syrian-refugees-cross-from-syria-to-turkey-via-the-orontes-river-near-the-village-of-hacipasa-turkey-dec-8-2012-9>
7. <https://www.bbc.com/news/in-pictures-60505277>.

Regions of Data Collection

The selected war zones of the study are the five regions in the world.

- Syria
- Lebanon
- Palestine
- Kashmir
- Ukraine

Population

The population of the study is the whole images presented on the internet sources to describe the living experiences, pains, sorrows, marginalization and oppression being beard for living.

Sample

The selected sample of the study is 15 images of each zone where the occupation or the civil war is going on. The sample images are selected from January, 2016 to February, 2022.

Framework of the Present Study

In order to explore the research questions of my study, the model of semiotic analysis, as already described, will be applied proposed by Rose (2001) for semiotic analysis of the images presented in affected sense about the ideologies of relationships between suppressor and oppressors. The model of semiotics presented by Rose (2001) is used as a toolkit to analyze and judge the semiotics resources which were presented in media in the name of person, objects, settings, gestures and norms that what meanings does the specific sign carry and how signs are used to present the desired ideologies, discourse and life of oppressed people. By using the mentioned model, the purpose of manipulation of, life depiction, political and power ideologies existed between oppressors and oppressed people in the current situation.

Semiotics Analysis and The Rose 's Model of Semiotic Analysis (2001)

In order to address the research query, semiotic analysis was used. Semiotic analysis is the study of signs in images (Chandler, 2001). Semiotics “offers a very complete box of analytical methods for dissecting an image and tracing

how it functions in relation to larger structures of meaning,” according to Rose (2001). Semiotics' main advantage is that it is a sophisticated analytical instrument for demonstrating how signs function (Rose, 2001). Semiotics has also become a common approach in feminist media studies because it enables researchers to deconstruct meanings that go beyond the mere presence of women in cultural forms (van Zoonen, 1994).

Semiotics and Semiotic Analysis are two terms used interchangeably in semiotics and semiotic analysis. The Saussurian model and the Peircean model are the two main models of semiotics on how a sign is structured (Chandler, 2001). A symbol, according to the Saussurian model, is made up of the signifier and the signified, with signification referring to the relationship between the two (Chandler, 2001). Both the signifier and the signified in Saussure's model are abstract, not physical. In Saussure's model, the signifier is "the shape that the sign takes," while the signified is "the concept it represents" (Chandler, 2001). A signified is a mental term, not a referent (Chandler, 2001). To put it another way, it's the idea of an object, not the actual object (Chandler, 2001).

People who follow Saussure's model, on the other hand, consider the signifier to be the physical manifestation of the sign, which can be seen, heard, touched, smelled, or tasted. The signified, on the other hand, is still regarded as a conceptual concept, though it is noted that it may also apply to physical objects in the world (Chandler, 2001). The representamen, interpretant, and object are all components of Peirce's model. Similar to Saussure's signifier, the representamen is the mode in which a sign adopts. In the mind of the interpreter, the interpretant is how one makes sense of the symbol, which, like Saussure's signified, is itself a sign in the interpreter's mind. Within objective fact, the object is the thing that the sign signifies (Chandler, 2001). The icon, the index, and the mark, according to Peirce, were the three types of signs (Rose, 2001). When signs enter the iconic stage, photographic images mimic the thing or person being represented, and the signifier and signified are identical at this stage. An image of a person resembling the person represented is an example of an iconic sign (Dyer, 1982).

Other symbols go beyond simply representing an individual or an object. The indexical stage's signs are used to indicate a secondary context to the one that is clearly depicted. The relationship between the signifier and signified is not subjective since it is formed by causation or analogy. An example of indexical signs is a postcard of the Eiffel tower that makes people think of Paris (Dyer, 1982; Rose, 2001).

The relationship between signifier and signified in symbolic signs is conventionalized and simply arbitrary. The signifier is not a cause or a resemblance of the signified at this point; people think of the signified when they see the signifier because they have learned the connection. An example of a symbolic sign is a rose, which represents love or passion (Dyer, 1982; Rose, 2001).

While the fathers of semiotics are Saussure and Peirce, Roland Barthes' writings are credited with popularizing semiotics in the field of cultural studies (van

Zoonen, 1994). Signs may be denotative or connotative, according to Barthes (Rose, 2001). Since they have a higher-level sense, signals at the connotative level are subtle and more difficult to decipher (Rose, 2001). The literal, clear, and superficial sense of a sign is referred to as denotation (Chandler, 2001). The ideological and individual affiliation of a symbol, on the other hand, is referred to as connotation (Chandler, 2001). These connections are based on the interpreter's context, such as his or her social status, age, or gender (Chandler, 2001). As a result, in their connotations, signs allow for more interpretation than in their denotations.

The definition of myth is related to both denotation and connotation. Ideology is one form of myth. It transforms events into normal occurrences, making the current state of affairs seem natural. To put it another way, myths are the prevailing constructs that no one challenges (Chandler, 2001).

According to Barthes (1997):

“Images, movements, musical sounds, artifacts, and the complex associations of all of these that shape the substance of ritual, convention, or popular entertainment, these, if not languages, at least systems of signification, are included in (s)emiology”

Semiotics research necessitates a significant shift from "simple understanding of objects and modes of communication to investigations of the organization and function of artifacts, with a focus on how they generate meaning" (Dyer, 1982). To put it another way, semiotic analysis is concerned with deciphering a picture through its signals. It enables researchers to make what is normally concealed visible (Chandler, 2001). A semiotics approach can aid a researcher in decoding signs and reading hidden messages in an image.

Semiotics, like case studies, is concerned with a limited number of photographs. The analysis' outcome only reflects the results, not a larger body of information. Since the findings aren't generalizable, they "stand or fall on its empirical integrity" (Rose, 2001). Semiotics is the most appropriate approach for this analysis since it deals with a limited number of images and delves deeply into the signs of the images.

Semiotics analysis is a technique for deducing feelings and connections from signs in photographs (Rose, 2001). It is an effective tool for interpreting the visual sense in pictures. It considers the impact of images as well as the social context in which they are constructed (Rose, 2001).

Semiotics review, on the other hand, has a few flaws. For instance, the findings aren't relevant to other cases (Rose, 2001). Second, it uses a lot of jargon that can be hard to understand. While some words are helpful and well-defined, others are superfluous and can lead to misunderstanding (Rose, 2001). Finally, while images are polysemic and open to various interpretations, semiotics analysis often offers a single interpretation for a given image (Rose, 2001).

Types of Data

Main Data

The primary sources of the data collection are the images of the selected websites.

Secondary Data

The secondary sources of the present study are as follows:

- Libraries
- Articles and Journals
- Internet
- Books and
- Libraries

Data Analysis Technique

The presented study is qualitative in its nature which is going to address the core issues and ideologies presented through the images of the war zones. The selected sample has been analyzed under the semiotics model of Rose (2001), in perspective of pains, ideologies, inequalities, life living, gender, social practice and the intended meanings are also analyzed in the study. To analyze the data, firstly, the selection of the images is made, and then the thorough observation of the images is concerned to measure and analyzed them under the selected models. The intended meanings, ideologies and the power relations are disclosed in the study to highlight the living experiences of the effected people of war zones.

Role of the Researcher

The role of the researcher is compatible and bound to the research ethics, and the researcher has to find all those elements of ideologies and power relations, which are related to describe the intended ideologies in the images. In this perspective, the pictures are observed through which the data is collected for the purpose of analysis. The semiotics analysis is made of the selected images, under the semiotic model of Rose (2001) to manipulate the social factors presented in images.

Data Analysis

Semiotics analysis is a technique for deducing feelings and connections from signs in photographs (Rose: 2001). It is an effective tool for interpreting the visual sense in pictures. It considers the impact of images as well as the social context in which they are constructed (Rose: 2001). Semiotics review, on the other hand, has a few flaws. For instance, the findings aren't relevant to other cases (Rose: 2001). Second, it uses a lot of jargon that can be hard to understand. While some words are helpful and well-defined, others are superfluous and can lead to misunderstanding (Rose: 2001). Finally, while images are polysomic and

open to various interpretations, semiotics analysis often offers a single interpretation for a given image (Rose: 2001).

Syria



Analysis

Semiotics analysis explores the semantics, ideologies and situation through the images. Present image explores the victimized woman of the civil war, going in Syria. Rose (2001)'s model of SA, explore the meanings and the semiotics in the perspectives of suppressors and the suppressed person's relationship. In the view of the images, the presented image describes the helplessness and no hope in the eyes of the centered woman. Image of the woman is also representative of the marginalized segment of the society. The relationship being presented by the image is of the assassination of the male person as the other women are condoling to the main woman. Eyes filled with hopelessness and the poor feelings are presented in the shape of deserving and loose of the rights. Image presents the feelings of sorrows, loose of the protectors and its effects on the society as the society has to be in routine after this situation. Feelings of the widow there who seems with no wish of living as she is not intended to pay attention on the feelings of pity by other woman.



Analysis

War in any area is the crucial and cross road for the human life. The running war of Syria has given birth to the loss of future and the loss of the feelings. Rose (2001)'s model of SA, depicts the images and the feelings being presented by the image. The present image illustrates the weeping child as the dead body is of his father. The eyes filled of tears as well as the crying child show that the situation is not favouring for the inhabitants and the situation is depicts the society intended toward the destruction and this destruction is implemented rather than is adopted. The relationship of the suppressors and suppressed people is without rule as no rule seemed to be followed. The surrounded people are intended to be presented in silences while the far away person is seeing the body with no supporting role. Demolished feelings of the society are there with the presence of the pains and sorrows of the people. The relationship of the images, feelings and the effects on the society presents that the society and the social destruction is not followed by any rule rather than cruelty where the future of the woman, kids and the men is in the hands of blinds and society is delivered that it is running based on "no rule".



Analysis

Syria had been the place of international trading and is enriched with the ancient civilization. Rose (2001)'s model of SA explores the feelings of the images and its impact on society. The present picture is the depicter of such experiences in which the living homes are destroyed by the rulers and the inhabitants have migrate from one place to other. Image depicts the destruction of the houses, livings situation, concerns and the social system. There is abundance of the social norms and values among the people and life is seemed to be demolished for them. Feelings of the society is as the rest in fire and depression. No people seems as only one is walking among the huge demolished houses which illustrates the people are lifeless and they have no concern in this regard about the persons who did live the life of the prosperity and the life of worth living in the situation of crucial aspects.

Lebanon



Analysis

Lebanon is under the civil war where the democratic and the official people are fighting for the rights and ruling. This ruling has let the humans to be suffered in shape of loss of the parents, children, woman and the youngsters. Rose (2001)'s model of SA explores the pains and the sorrows of the images, its feeling and its effects on the society. Old lady is presenting the helpless situation as she is in embarrassed situation where the loss of the young boys is frequently and the life experiences show that they have to live on the remembrance of the lost people. Eyes and the wrinkles show that the lady is full of pains while she has no voice to speak as the official are themselves suppressing. The social effects of the society are there that the society has to suffer under the suppressions of the groups and no rule has to be followed in this regard. The loss of the young people, depicts the "loss of the generation" where the old generation have to live under the suppression.



Analysis

Lebanon once had been the state of prosperity and the prosperity of Lebanon gave birth to the progressive thinking and the thinking of development as well. Rose (2001)'s model of SA describes the images, feelings and its impact on the society. The image presents as the well-furnished homes are under no rules the homes are destroyed by no caring officials. Homes are filled with water and the lying picture depicts that the society is on the way of no survival yet it has to live under the sufferings of the groups as the civil war has destroyed the homes, and the homes had to be there on the behalf of the natural disasters. The natural disasters management have no role in protecting the society yet the society has to live under the suppression due to the no mutual understanding and no mutual rules. The rules are only "savagery", "looting", and "assassinations of the people".



Analysis

Rose (2001)'s model of SA explores the images, presented feelings and its effect on the society. The civil war has let the humans towards the destruction and the disturbance of the normal life. The old lady in image describes living situation with the empty sofa, as some mean had been there. Lifeless feelings holding there. Woman is presenting the situation as her dear ones had been lost and the crucial feelings has let her to live along. Woman needs protection and the protection is also given by the men so the loss of the men, presented in the image, presents the civil war as the civil war is the crucial thing to destroy the families and the systems of the families. Feelings are full of sorrows, pains, helplessness, no mate, no subordinate, and no protection. This symbolize the uncountable pains of the ladies being presented in the image because of the civil war.

Palestine



Analysis

Rose (2001)'s model of SA illustrated the relationship of the suppressors and the suppressed person. The present picture, being wounded and treated, in the shelters, presents that the suppressors has not followed any rule of suppression and there is no law for them. No men are there or no officials are to save them from the cruelty. The living experiences are crucial as the children and women have to live under the suppression and their pains as well as the sorrows are as, as these are their part of life. The relationship of the suppressed person is based on inequality and there are no rules being adopted in this Palestine. Image presents the situation of the children who have to survive in the shelter rather than the homes. Shelter is depiction of the temporary protection. Pains and the sorrows of the children in the picture show that they have to survive without any proper treatment while the society has to suffer as there seems no rule and law of living and suppressing others.



Analysis

Palestine is place where two diverse societies and the ideologies holding people are living. The living experiences of the people are under crucial situation in which the life of the people is at risk. Rose (2001)'s model of SA highlights the images and their feelings. The destructions of the homes, and the buildings is presented in sense of no rules and suppression. Suppression by the aircrafts and the airstrikes depicts that the days and the nights of the people of Palestine are not safe and they have to live under the suppressed and of their suppression. Living experiences and the demolishing of the homes, are presented through the picture as the people of the Palestine had to live under the critical situation. The force and the power are not in the hands of the inhabitants while the force of the suppressors (Israel), depicts that the built homes have to leave for the sake of safety and protection. Feelings of the woman and the youngsters before the bombs and the smoke are crucial as the life is not based on the routines. They have to be misplaced any time and the have to live as the life of the less protection as well as the life of rental people rather than of the own homes, even in their own homes.



Analysis

Rose (2001)'s model of SA explores the feelings and its impact on the society. The model depicts the living experiences as the whole in the society as well. The present pictures as the blooded body, wounded person, being let by only one person shows the poorness of the Palestinians in the middle east. The living experiences is denoting on the basis of the "live under the shelling" which denotes that the ultimate reality of the life is being wounded or killed by bombing. Carrying person, depicts the lifelessness and no protection in living and spending of the life even in the age of modernization. The things are seemed crucial where the life of the inhabitants is of the crucial segment, denoting the life as the life of bombs and the life as "the prey of bombs" in the middle east.

Kashmir



Analysis

Kashmir is the valley of Muslim majority where the major people are suppressed by the officials. The state apparatus does not let the humans to live freely rather than they let the humans to live under the situation of the suppression. Rose (2001)'s model of SA depicts the relationship of the suppressors and the suppressed people. There is inequality presented by the picture, showing that the inhabitants have to live under the suppression and law imposition. The protest and the right gaining issues, let them to be wounded in the hands of the suppressors, where the suppressed people have to no right of freedom. According to Rose (2001), the feeling is felt by the society by the semiotics and the semiotics in this sense, show that the suppressors are "the destroyers of the seeing capacity of the people" and they let to live under their suppression while the international laws or the feelings of freedom have no value before the suppressors.



Analysis

Modern age is the age of sense and establishment yet the things are not same everywhere as the issues of life are diverse from place to place and time to time. Rose (2001)'s model of SA presents the feelings, presented by the image, and their effects on the society. The issue of living is there where the freedom is a dream by the majority while the state apparatuses are intended to snatch the rights. They not only snatched the rights but are intended to snatch the dears of the people as well. Present image is full of such feelings in which the life is seemed very crucial to live. The crying woman shows that as she is young and has lost her son or husband. Life spam continues to mentions the feelings yet the society has to live under such circumstances which can get only pains by the apparatuses. People around the woman are treating roughly as they have only source of pity and sympathy rather than of the law and regulatory. Effects on the society can be of the high range, showing that the life is not based on their own feelings rather than they have to live life under the suppression.



Afshana Farooq, 14, was treated in a Srinagar hospital on Aug. 9 after she was hurt in a stampede when Indian forces opened fire on demonstrators.

Analysis

Rose (2001) model of semiotic analysis (SA) discuss about the representation of the images, feelings and their effect on the society. The adopted model is unique because it highlights the intended meanings with the symbolic description. The image is taken in perspectives of the Kashmir Valley situation in which the wounded girl is taken in the hospital. Under the Rose (2001) model of semiotic analysis (SA), it is observed that there are different images and the symbols are presented as, "crying woman, wound, injections, lying pitiful, symbols of pains and sorrows, and the gathering of the sad people around the

girl". These are full of feelings as the "crying woman" is denoting the uncontrolled pain and sorrow due to the pallet guns, "wounds" are describing the pain and the effects of the suppression, "injections" are denoting the physical treatment of the wounded people, "pitiful condition" is describing that the people of the Kashmir are suppressed and their tears do not affect the suppressors, the "the situation of pain" and the "gathering of the sad people" is describing the feelings of misery, lifelessness, pains, obstacles in life, and the poor conditions of living. The intended aspects which are putting the effect on the society, as the suppressor (Indian Army) are the cruel and in the name of security, they are violating the human and woman rights and they do not take pity on the females as well. The other effects on the society, through the image, can be observed as the female is at the sophisticated condition and the people are Kashmir is represented through her image to denote the misery of life. There can also be effect on the society regarding the administration, as they are not supportive to the inhabitants of Kashmir and they are not intended to provide the essential rights and the facilities of free living rather than the administration believes in the oppression and the suppression to make the people marginalized.

Ukraine



Analysis

Ukraine had been former colonial of Russian Federation yet it has lived under the supremacy and the regular threats of policy making of Russian. 2022 is the year when the Russian has invaded in Ukraine to take control of the cities based on the political and diplomatic issues. The current picture is the glimpse of the war affected people who has to face the credulity of war despite of innocence. Rose (2001)'s model of SA describes the images, feelings and its impact on the society. The image is of the woman who is old enough to bear the pain yet she is living with the feelings of pains without proper medical assistance. The image reflects the shelling and the bombs effects on humans. Feelings aroused of pain, fear, cruel deeds and the occupation to the life of innocent people. This sense let towards the feelings of mistrust on the international and national diplomats who let humans to be burn and blooded in bombs. Effects on the society, let

towards mistrust on the international peace keeping organization, lifeless feelings, uncooperating with the nations and the powerful states. Humans space can be intercepted as the hollow and meaningless in the eyes of the diplomats.



Analysis

Living experiences of the war effected people are based on the meaningless emotions where the insecure and troublesome feelings are everywhere. Humans have to live under the set rules and the diplomatic precautions of the powerful people. The present picture is the depiction of the loss of human assets as an individual as well as of the society as a whole. Rose (2001)'s model describes the images, feelings and its impact on the society so the image clearly describe the loss of assets, loss of human feelings, no trust of future, no trust on the national and international organizations based on the "peace keeping slogans". The feelings of loss of conscious and loss of the mental as well as the physical capabilities can be there where the person is "in search of own guilt". The effects on the society, as human, can be so long lasting as the wars, let human to be the part of destruction "without any reason".



Analysis

Sovereignty and the safety are the two measures to live at any place. When the sovereignty and the safety of humans are challenged by the national and international diplomats then the life of the common persons are fully disturbed. Rose (2001) illustrates the interception of the images, feelings and effects so the present picture describes the “search of safety” even in the age of modernization and “rights-acknowledged global society” yet the picture let towards the feelings “unsafety, no rules, and no pity” on the lives of the common people. The people who strive for their sovereignty and strive for their safety despite of high awareness and set international rules of “human rights”. The effects on the society can be understand through the effects of the war of being “displace, disowned, distrusted, and damaged future”. The social destruction let towards “no trust on peaceful living” and “no liking of peaceful living” by the national and international diplomats in sense of rules, regulations, agreements and regional politics.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study describe that the living experiences of the war effected people are crucial as the people had to live on the memoires (Lebanon), under cruelty of officials (Syria, Kashmir), and under invasion (Israel, Russia). No rules are followed by the suppressors while the suppressed people live hopelessly by losing their homes, blood relations, families and children. Pains and sorrows cannot be imagined as the life experiences of the affected people, even in the modern age, are not listened by the international peacekeepers so their eyes remain full of tears and they watch the world hopelessly, powerlessly and live the life of “no rules and protection for them”.

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