Beat: Technology

L’entreprise analyse des photographies de scènes de crime issues d’Europe - II

Analyser les médias et les réseaux

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USPA NEWS - L’apprentissage de la photographie ne se limite pas à la maîtrise des fonctions techniques de l’appareil. Il exige surtout la compréhension et l’appréciation de l’art photographique. Nous concentrons cette étude sur le rôle et l’importance des images de criminalité et des images sélectionnées dans les médias.

Dans les médias, l’image oriente l’attention du public vers la question visée. La photographie constitue donc un levier central pour capter, diriger et maintenir l’intérêt. Elle peut émouvoir, informer et inspirer chaque individu. Nous recommandons d’intégrer des images pertinentes pour renforcer la clarté du message et l’impact éditorial.

Les médias et la société sont interdépendants. Sans médias, la société perd l’accès rapide aux informations récentes. Sans société, les médias perdent leur raison d’être et disparaissent. Le public fait des supports d’information ses principales sources d’actualités [1–7].

II. MÉTHODOLOGIE
Nous adoptons une approche quantitative afin d’obtenir des données maximales et comparables. La méthode quantitative traite des éléments mesurables. La méthode qualitative porte sur des qualités non quantifiables. Pour mesurer l’effet des images de crimes sur les citoyens, nous administrons un questionnaire et classons les réponses par accord et désaccord. Nous quantifions également la perception du public vis?à?vis de ces images [6] [8–15].

III. LES IMAGES DE CRIMES DANS LES MÉDIAS ET SUR LES RÉSEAUX SOCIAUX: IMPACT SUR LE PUBLIC
Les images publiées accompagnent et structurent le contenu des nouvelles. Sur une page d’accueil, l’image capte d’abord l’attention. Elle informe et déclenche une réponse émotionnelle. La photographie, forme de communication non verbale, accélère la transmission du message. Le texte seul perd en efficacité; l’illustration l’amplifie. En journalisme, l’image est indispensable. Elle rend l’événement tangible. Elle suscite joie, tristesse, larmes, frustration, déception ou irritation. Les études récentes montrent que ces émotions attirent immédiatement l’attention et génèrent des sentiments associés au sujet [16–20].

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