International Journal of Engineering & Technology, 7 (2.29) (2018) 136-139



# **International Journal of Engineering & Technology**

Website: www.sciencepubco.com/index.php/IJET



Research paper

# The Impact of online short and motivational videos by ISIS on twitter towards the Saudi youth?

Hasmah Zanuddin1\*, Yazeed Alyousef2

<sup>1</sup>Hasmah Zanuddin, Associate Professor at the Department of Media Studies, Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences,
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

<sup>2</sup>Yazeed Alyousef, PhD candidate at the Department of Media Studies, Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences,
University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

\*Corresponding author E-mail: hasmahz@um.edu.my

#### Abstract

Social Media tools especially Twitter and YouTube are helping ISIS spread their promulgation and philosophy to a great many online sympathizers over the world. For sure, the gathering has effectively been utilizing online networking destinations, for example, Twitter, Facebook and YouTube to enroll new would be individuals. This is being done through pictures and the spilling of fierce online viral recordings shot and professionally altered that are focusing on youthful and susceptible individuals. Depicting a glamorized and 'cool' picture, Isis contenders are starting to go about as the new demigods of worldwide digital jihad. The Internet in this way is turning into the virtual play area for fanatic perspectives to be strengthened and go about as a resound chamber. This examination dissected 100 distinctive Facebook pages and 50 Twitter client accounts which produced more than 2050 outcomes and helped the writer make a typology of seven key conduct attributes and inspirations. The discoveries in this examination affirmed the creator's unique speculation, i.e. online detest is being utilized by gatherings, for example, Isis for an assortment of reasons, for example, enlistment and publicity. In addition, this material is composed and controlled by Isis as a method for distributing and conveying key messages. While these activities may make the figment of wellbeing, physical obstructions may not be a match for ISIS's innovatively smart techniques. Utilizing online networking and scrambled informing applications is an approach to for all intents and purposes manage homegrown fear based oppressors that are a great many miles away. Training and guidance towards the right can restrict youth from getting influenced by such activities and this paper will work on finding such solutions for the Saudi Youth. To gather data and analysis, interviews will be used as the instrument for data collection and the focus will be on assessing the impact of motivational videos on youth through Twitter in Saudi Arabia.

Keywords: ISIS propaganda; Twitter; Social Media.

#### 1. Introduction

Since the finish of 2014, the interpersonal organizations of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) on Twitter have been subjected to occasional suspensions of records. In an investigation of measurements for a fan organize ISIS dynamic English JUNE-October 2015, the suspensions, the size and degree of the for the most part level system, while the extent of specific clients crushed, have been over and again assaulted.

A rundown of English-talking adherents ISIS Fund By examination:

The quantity of adherents of ISIS effortlessly conspicuous English-speaking Twitter is generally little, typically less than 1,000 records.

The extension of the revelation procedure through cutting edge interpersonal organization examination created a system of less than 3,000 records without a moment's delay.

Social English ISIS are to a great degree disconnected, which implies that clients generally take after and cooperate with each other. The quantity of system clients situated in Iraq and Syria appears to have declined after some time, somewhat because of suspension movement, yet in addition because of worries about operational security inside ISIS and the passings of some noticeable Syrian based system members.

The normal number of Twitter adherents that each supporter of ISIS was from 300 to 400. The normal checks adherents could expect occasionally diminished by forceful floods of suspensions. In any case, under ordinary conditions, the normal stayed level, as saw over a 30-day time frame, which started in late August, when there were moderately couple of suspensions.

Over the long run, singular clients who are always making new records in the wake of being presented to obliterating cuts in their lives checks adherents

System and individual decays held on notwithstanding when suspension weight diminished, proposing that suspensions lessen the action of courses past simply expelling accounts.

The measure of substance accessible on genius ISIS Twitter has likewise been constrained by the suspensions, as all tweets of a client are typically expelled when their record is suspended.

ISIS supporters have executed different countermeasures with an end goal to make up for the negative impacts of suspensions.

Countermeasures are brisk with basic applications and hacking strategies to make new records for clients who have been uncovered and created strategies systems to recreate trailers. Some of these methodologies are testing yet have constrained advantages. Fans ISIS additionally investigated the utilization of other webbased social networking stages as a supplement to Twitter, how-

Fans ISIS additionally investigated the utilization of other webbased social networking stages as a supplement to Twitter, however the inclination that a solid nearness on Twitter and Facebook is a necessary piece of their enlistment endeavors and promulgation, and keep on returning to these stages in spite of difficulties.



Our examination depended on a rundown of records kept up and advanced by supporters of ISIS on Twitter. The rundown was figured basically as an asset to discover different supporters of ISIS, yet it contained a few records that were not steady, and the client who kept up the rundown did not take after every single recorded record.

# 2. User and Suspension Metrics

#### 2.1. Methodology and Caveats



We gather information from a rundown of help records of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) kept up by a client who calls himself "Baqiya Shoutout". Baqiya is Arabic for "stay" and is a typical motto utilized by ISIS supporters on the web; "Shoutout" alludes to the way toward distributing new records or clients who have come back from the piece.

The rundown was not all checked for ISIS from June 2015 and consistently from 21 August to 21 September, amid which it regularly comprised of more than 1,000 records.

The rundown was made physically by the client of Baqiya Shoutout, an exceptionally dynamic and profoundly energetic web-based social networking extremist whose online exercises were principally given to systems administration. Thusly, we trust that the rundown mirrors an inexact top on the quantity of records in English that devotees can identify through manual inquiry and interpersonal organizations. The genuine number of amicable records with ISIS in English is higher, as we will see later.

Some vital notices address this information:

o Baqiya Shoutout did not especially segregate in deciding if an individual from the rundown upheld ISIS and a portion of the records on the rundown, particularly those with extensive fan bases, obviously contradicted ISIS. For this investigation, we wiped out the records with more than 9,500 devotees, none of whom bolstered ISIS straightforwardly.

also, some of them plainly not.

In spite of the fact that the rundown was overwhelmed by English speakers, not all records tweeted fundamentally or only in English. An extensive number of tweets were seen in both English and Indonesian, as clarified underneath. Clients have by and large comprehended that the rundown concentrates on English.

o The rundown was arranged at most once per day. Now and again, a client has been bolted between accumulations various circumstances. For the motivations behind this investigation, suspensions were archived once every day. Amid the time of day by day checking, the sythesis of the rundown remained basically unaltered and a large portion of the records erased from the rundown amid that period were suspended. A generally modest number of clients may have willfully ended their own records, however this movement has seldom been regarded. Once in a while, if the rundown must be remade physically, the client "Baqiya Shoutout" did not generally include every one of the records in the past rundown. The client dealing with the rundown was additionally suspended and more than once made new records utilizing the "baqiya" identifier and a serial number to show progressive records. Baqiya Shoutout quit refreshing the rundown on September 17, at which time the client additionally quit tweeting. The client returned later, yet was forcefully procured for suspension and has since gotten no lasting nearness on Twitter. A last obtaining was recorded on 1 October 2015.

In the initial segment of the observing time frame, Baqiya Shoutout reestablished the rundown for its own introduction by physically seeking and including clients. At the point when the client came back from suspension on August 25, the rundown was quickly reestablished to its full size and after that efficiently came back from the suspension in place, recommending that the client had a Twitter application (or other technique) to spare and Use had auto-rename individuals These applications are economically accessible, yet they are moderately simple to encode.

Practically in the meantime, the client has extraordinarily extended the measure of the rundown, from around 600 or 700 records to more than 1,000. A portion of the clients included amid this extension were not immediate supporters of ISIS and now and again obviously restricted ISIS.

At the point when Baqiya Shoutout came back from the suspension toward the finish of the examination time frame, the client had physically reproduced the rundown, proposing that he had lost access to the application. Likewise, the new rundown contained less than 1,000 records. The client was subjected to a solid suspension weight and halted presently to keep the rundown.

On January 11, 2016, a Twitter client reported that the rundown would now be kept up on an other stage, Telegram, yet the new station was shut inside hours. From that point forward, references to Baqiya Shoutout on Twitter are progressively commanded by against ISIS activists who utilize the term to distinguish accounts they need to answer to Twitter for mishandle.

Since it has been naturally built up, the rundown of Baqiya Shoutout is a long way from finish, uncovering the biases of the rundown maker, particularly as for the identities the audience knows and likes. Clients who associated with Twitter through an Indonesian dialect interface represented no less than 15.6% of the rundown toward the start of October 2015. Investigation of informal communities proposes that systems with English and Indonesian speakers are at an abnormal state. Covering on additionally survey as a rule, the sythesis of the Baqiya Shoutout rundown may mirror the client's area or local dialect. It has been watched that Indonesian-talking clients are vigorously engaged with ISIS online networking exercises, including the making of bots.

The informal organization investigation recognized an essentially bigger number of ISIS accounts in English rather than the natural ones, adding up to around 2,500 records for the period finishing October 1.

This examination was directed before the IS fear based oppressor assault in Paris in November 2015. After the assault, ISIS interpersonal organizations were presented to an altogether higher introduction weight for a little while, which was relieved after some time. In view of recounted perceptions and periodical information accumulations, the post-Paris suspensions were more gathered in the French and Arab systems. Systems in English were fairly under contract, however it has been evaluated that the quantity of ISU accounts that upheld tweeting in English has been more than 2,000 since January 2016.



Records were observed sporadically from June to October, every day from 21st August to 21st September. Some days were lost on the grounds that the client who kept the rundown was suspended or for different reasons.

The fundamental measurements demonstrated a system in which the movement stagnated or declined somewhat. For most measurements, the system stayed predictable in execution as opposed to development, as is run of the mill of a gathering of dynamic Twitter clients, paying little mind to point. While part of this limitation might be because of a general decrease in intrigue or support for ISIS, we trust this is to a great extent because of suspensions.

The normal number of supporters per client shifted in the vicinity of 327 and 480 through the span of the investigation. Both the normal number of devotees and the quantity of records followed by list individuals declined after some time, with supporters to around 350 and the records to around 260 took after.

Average tweets every day (all through the lifetime of a record) diminished amid the perception time frame, with a pinnacle of roughly 14.5 tweets for each day in June and at least 5.5 toward the finish of the examination time frame.

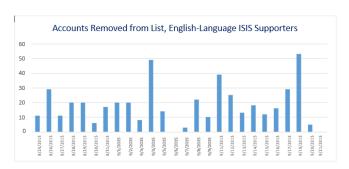
During the day by day observing period, tweets every day tumbled from a greatest of around 8.6 to at least around 6.0 on the most recent day the client refreshed the rundown to supplant the bolted accounts. This diminishing is to a great extent because of the suspension of the dynamic client punishment.

In-Network suspensions vacillated unequivocally. In any case, the vast majority of the suspensions were done at a low level, averaging 1.8% of the rundown for every day from 25 August to 21 September, with higher numbers in June. The suspensions were measured by contrasting the rundown of every day and the earlier day. Amid the primary days of day by day checking, the client physically re-made the rundown consistently subsequent to lifting it up. From the 25th of August to the 21st of September, the rundown was totally reestablished by one application, bringing about an outcome that associates all the more straightforwardly with the suspensions.

The real number of suspensions was more prominent than 1.8% as a few records were made and moved between gathering focuses. A few clients who vanished from the rundown may have intentionally erased their records as opposed to being suspended, however a reconsideration of various erased accounts found this was not a vital factor.

The most compelling records were additionally analyzed, utilizing a formerly settled technique in view of the system connections of each record and its last 200 tweets. The 50 most powerful records were significantly more dynamic than whatever is left of the rundown and tweeted a normal of 44.2 times each day, in view of the 200 latest tweets. The 100 most compelling 39.3 tweets for each day were found the middle value of, averaging 8.9.1

The whole of all tweets of the clients incorporated into the rundown went from around 780,000 to 820,000. They remained to a great extent unaltered and sporadically returned because of the locks, which more often than not deleted all substance related with the suspended record. The normal number of deep rooted tweets per client for the most part stayed in the scope of around 750 to 800.



### 2.2. Individual Users

Some supporters of ISIS and some anti-terrorism experts claim that suspending customers from online networks is a vain endeavor, as customers will in principle re-register, negating the benefit of suspension. To validate this proposal, we analyzed the performance of identifiable customers who had registrations more than once after the suspension.

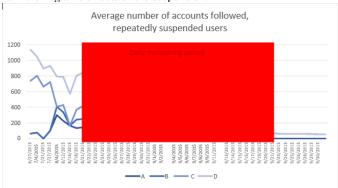
We examined four cases in detail (assigned clients A, B, C, and D) that were returned more than once with a similar display name and essentially the same Twitter profile data. These four customers had the most notable number of customer numbers associated with their program names, meaning they were suspended frequently and on their way back. The graphics on the attached pages indicate how these records were made after some time.

We found that exposures to these catastrophic addicts had an exceptionally noticeable negative impact, affecting both the range of their systems and the speed of their movements. Each customer had an alternative address, and some recovered more than others, but all showed reliable declines over the period tested.

The way in which the suspensions reduce the input measurements in the period immediately following the suspension is not surprising in itself, however we found that the depressive effects of the suspension continue regularly even after the return of a record and do not return quickly, Records that return from time to time reach their final highs, even though the weight of the suspension has been thrown away. Customers B and C, for example, returned from the suspension and then stayed online for a few contiguous days without returning to their previous levels of execution.

The decrease in measurements after repeated suspension has several conceivable explanations, one of which is the impression of demoralization in relation to returning customers or persons who take clients more than once suspended. The decreases may also reflect changed behavior of the returnee to avoid suspension, but this is practically a similar result, a reduced performance.

The four initial diagrams that follow this page describe the individual addresses of the customer, while the four subsequent ones separate the individual records of each customer. All analyzed customers kept numerous records simultaneously for at least part of the investigation, a system that did not seem to protect them from the negative effects of the suspension.



# 2.3. Countermeasures on Twitter

Supporters of ISIS have taken several countermeasures to try to compensate for the repeated suspension of their accounts. These include methods that make it easier to create new accounts and find other blocked users.

The list of Baqiya Shoutout accounts is one of these countermeasures. Most of the countermeasures are aimed at maintaining a presence on Twitter, which remains the preferred platform of ISIS social media followers. However, some activities have been moved to other platforms, e.g. Eg telegram. Currently, these other platforms are mainly used as backups for Twitter.

The observed countermeasures seemed to be only partially effective. Although most fulfill the determination to allow ISIS supporters to quickly restore their individual accounts, network reconstruction has proved more difficult than suggested in the previous section.

#### 3. Reverse screams

Through its various repeats, the Baqiya Shoutout Account has helped ISIS supporters restore their accounts after suspension.

A document attributed to the user baqiya shoutout provided step by step instructions for what was essentially described as a "Reverse Greeting" steps to encourage users to share information about a new cuenta.2 baqiya shoutout explains that the focus should make Do not worry about how easy it is for individual users to return with a new account, but how efficiently they can restore their network of followers. Within the document:

o Users have been instructed to use a one-way email to create their new account.

o The users were told that they should try, not accidentally proposed Twitter accounts like

Following these suggestions could give clues to your location.

o Users have been asked to follow trusted accounts with a large number of followers and accounts designed specifically for shoutouts. A considerable number of bots providing automated Arabic messages were observed, but these were less frequent in English

o The Twitter application called Friends2Timeline was recommended. The application allows users to add their friends and friends of their friends to Twitter lists. Users were asked to create a public list titled "Follow and mark, please". The listed users receive a notification with which they can follow the first user.

From January 2016, followers of ISIS still use the approach to reverse shoutout, but their effectiveness has declined, partly due to the complexity of the process and the fact that users identify themselves on Twitter with the set baqiya shoutout or The Baqiya family is now fast led by anti-ISIS activists.

In mid-2015, supporters of the English-speaking ISIS began channeling on the distribution, as in hacking and taking control of the Kuffar accounts (Arabic for "infidels") on Twitter, usually leaving it to their previous owners.

Supporters of ISIS identified these accounts as Ghanima (in Arabic, it means "loot of war"). The guides provide guidance on identifying existing Twitter accounts, the generators have been created temporary e-mail, such as mailinator.com, and how to use this to reset the password. Next, users are directed to log in with the new

password and change the username and email address of the Twitter account.

An ISIS backer using this method typically identifies the account in his profile or in a tweet as a Ghanaian or pirated account.

Most Ghanima users remove existing tweets and pirated followers. However, some have retained the previous content, provided that this reasonable story could provide some protection from suspension. According to our observations, this was not the case.

At the time of release, ISIS followers continue to use Ghanima accounts in the Baqiya Shoutout network.

#### References

- [1]. Lachow, I., & Richardson, C. 2007. Terrorist use of the internet: the real story. JFQ: Joint Force Quarterly, 45, 100–103.
- [2]. Google Scholar
- [3]. Lietsala, K., & Sirkkunen, E. 2008. Social media. In Introduction to the tools and processes of participatory economy Accessed 12 Mar 2015.Available at: http://tampub.uta.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/65560/978-951-44-7320-
  - 3.pdf?sequence=1firstmonday.org/htbin/cgiwrap/bin/ojs/index.php/fm/article/viewArticle/2138/1945
- [4]. Lucas, S. 2014. Syria Interview: Islamic's State of Iraq's Abu Summayah al Britani on Conflict and Caliphate. Accessed 22 Dec 2014. Available at: http://eaworldview.com/2014/06/syria-interview-islamic-state-of-iraq-abu-sumayyah-al-britani-conflict-caliphate/
- [5]. McKenna, K. Y. A., & Bargh, J. A. 1998. Coming out in the age of the internet: identity "demarginalization" through virtual group participation. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 75(3), 681–694.
- [6]. CrossRefGoogle Scholar
- [7]. Meyrowitz, J. 1985. No sense of place: The Impact of Electronic Media on Social Behavior, new (Ed ed., ). OUP:USA.
- [8]. Google Scholar
- [9]. Mosquewatch.blogspot.com. 2007. Paltalk hosts Al-Qaeda, Hizballah, and Hamas chat rooms. http://mosquewatch.blogspot.com/2007/12/exclusive-paltalk-hosts-al-qaeda.html. Accessed 15 June 2014.
- [10]. Pennebaker, J., & King, L. 1999. Linguistic styles: language use as an individual difference. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 77(6), 1296–1312.
- [11]. CrossRefGoogle Scholar