

ازم خیار کما احسنکم اخلاقاً

یا صاحب القبة البيضاء

یا

صاحب القبة البيضاء في النجف

من زار قبرك واستشفى لديك شفي

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وقل سلام من الله السلام على

أهل السلام وأهل العلم والشرف



فصلية تُعنى بالبحوث والدراسات الإنسانية والاجتماعية العدد (٩)
السنة الثالثة جمادى الأولى ١٤٤٦ هـ تشرين الثاني ٢٠٢٥ م



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م/ مجلة القبة البيضاء

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اشارة الى كتابكم المرقم ١٣٧٥ بتاريخ ٢٠٢٥/٧/٩، والحاقاً بكتابنا المرقم ب ت ٤ / ٣٠٠٨ في ٢٠٢٤/٣/١٩، والمتضمن استحداث مجلتكم التي تصدر عن دائرتكم المذكورة اعلاه، وبعد الحصول على الرقم المعياري الدولي المطبوع وانشاء موقع الكتروني للمجلة تعتبر الموافقة الواردة في كتابنا اعلاه موافقة نهائية على استحداث المجلة.

...مع وافر التقدير

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٢٠٢٥/٧ / ٢٧

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- الصادرة

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تصدر عن دائرة البحوث والدراسات في ديوان الوقف الشيعي

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العنوان الموقعي

مجلة القبة البيضاء
جمهورية العراق
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مقابل وزارة الصحة
دائرة البحوث والدراسات

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دليل المؤلف.....

- ١- إن يتسم البحث بالأصالة والجدة والقيمة العلمية والمعرفية الكبيرة وسلامة اللغة ودقة التوثيق.
- ٢- إن تحتوي الصفحة الأولى من البحث على:
 - أ. عنوان البحث باللغة العربية .
 - ب . اسم الباحث باللغة العربية . ودرجته العلمية وشهادته.
 - ت . بريد الباحث الإلكتروني.
 - ث . ملخصان أحدهما باللغة العربية والآخر باللغة الإنكليزية.
 - ج . تدرج مفاتيح الكلمات باللغة العربية بعد الملخص العربي.
- ٣- أن يكون مطبوعاً على الحاسوب بنظام (office Word ٢٠٠٧ أو ٢٠١٠) وعلى قرص ليزري مدمج (CD) على شكل ملف واحد فقط (أي لا يُجرأ البحث بأكثر من ملف على القرص) وتُرَوَّد حياة التحرير بثلاث نسخ ورقية وتوضع الرسوم أو الأشكال، إن وُجدت، في مكانها من البحث، على أن تكون صالحة من الناحية الفنية للطباعة.
- ٤- أن لا يزيد عدد صفحات البحث على (٢٥) خمس وعشرين صفحة من الحجم (A4) .
 - ٥ . يلتزم الباحث في ترتيب وتنسيق المصادر على الصيغة APA
- ٦- أن يلتزم الباحث بدفع أجور النشر المحددة البالغة (٧٥,٠٠٠) خمسة وسبعين ألف دينار عراقي، أو ما يعادلها بالعملات الأجنبية.
- ٧- أن يكون البحث خالياً من الأخطاء اللغوية والنحوية والإملائية.
- ٨- أن يلتزم الباحث بالخطوط وأحجامها على النحو الآتي:
 - أ. اللغة العربية: نوع الخط (Arabic Simplified) وحجم الخط (١٤) للمتن.
 - ب . اللغة الإنكليزية: نوع الخط (Times New Roman) عناوين البحث (١٦). والملخصات (١٢). أما فقرات البحث الأخرى؛ فبحجم (١٤) .
- ٩- أن تكون هوامش البحث بالنظام التلقائي (تعليقات ختامية) في نهاية البحث. بحجم ١٢ .
- ١٠- تكون مسافة الحواشي الجانبية (٢,٥٤) سم والمسافة بين الأسطر (١) .
- ١١- في حال استعمال برنامج مصحف المدينة للآيات القرآنية يتحمل الباحث ظهور هذه الآيات المباركة بالشكل الصحيح من عدمه، لذا يفضل النسخ من المصحف الإلكتروني المتوافر على شبكة الانترنت.
- ١٢- يبلغ الباحث بقرار صلاحية النشر أو عدمها في مدّة لا تتجاوز شهرين من تاريخ وصوله إلى هيئة التحرير.
- ١٣- يلتزم الباحث بإجراء تعديلات المحكمين على بحثه وفق التقارير المرسلة إليه وموافاة المجلة بنسخة مُعدّلة في مدّة لا تتجاوز (١٥) خمسة عشر يوماً.
- ١٤- لا يحق للباحث المطالبة بمتطلبات البحث كافة بعد مرور سنة من تاريخ النشر.
- ١٥- لا تعاد البحوث الى أصحابها سواء قبلت أم لم تقبل.
- ١٦- دمج مصادر البحث وهوامشه في عنوان واحد يكون في نهاية البحث، مع كتابة معلومات المصدر عندما يرد لأول مرة.
- ١٧- يخضع البحث للتقويم السري من ثلاثة خبراء لبيان صلاحيته للنشر.
- ١٨- يشترط على طلبة الدراسات العليا فضلاً عن الشروط السابقة جلب ما يثبت موافقة الاستاذ المشرف على البحث وفق النموذج المعتمد في المجلة.
- ١٩- يحصل الباحث على مستل واحد لبحثه، ونسخة من المجلة، وإذا رغب في الحصول على نسخة أخرى فعليه شراؤها بسعر (١٥) ألف دينار .
- ٢٠- تعبر الأبحاث المنشورة في المجلة عن آراء أصحابها لا عن رأي المجلة.
- ٢١- ترسل البحوث على العنوان الآتي: (بغداد - شارع فلسطين المركز الوطني لعلوم القرآن)
أو البريد الإلكتروني: (off_research@sed.gov.iq) بعد دفع الأجور في الحساب المصرفي العائد إلى الدائرة.
- ٢٢- لا تلتزم المجلة بنشر البحوث التي تُخلُّ بشروط من هذه الشروط .



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Media Framing of Palestinian Conflict: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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السنة الثالثة جمادى الأولى ١٤٤٦ هـ تشرين الثاني ٢٠٢٥ م





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Abstract:

This study tries to explore how the Palestinian conflict is framed by the media in the Middle East, Eastern Asia, and the West. A mixed-methods design will involve the FDHEM framing model with Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to evaluate six articles representative of the years 2024-2025.

Based on the quantitative analysis, there emerged varying emphases patterns on conflict/security, humanitarian issues, protest, and diplomacy. Qualitative insights explored discursive differences such that Middle Eastern-based outlets emphasized victimhood and resistance, while East Asian media stayed neutral, with Western media focusing on grassroots activism.

This provides a comparative framework for understanding regional sources of media framing and adds to the wider concern of media discourse research.

Key words: Palestinian; framing; conflict; media framing; CDA;

المستخلص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل كيفية تناول الصراع الفلسطيني في الخطاب الإعلامي عبر ثلاث مناطق جغرافية مختلفة: الشرق الأوسط، وشرق آسيا، والغرب. اعتمدت الدراسة منهجاً مختلطاً يدمج بين نموذج التأطير الإعلامي (FDHEM) وتحليل الخطاب النقدي (CDA) لتحليل ست مقالات صحفية نُشرت خلال الفترة الممتدة بين عامي ٢٠٢٤ و ٢٠٢٥.

كشفت النتائج الكمية عن اختلافات ملحوظة في مستويات التركيز على أربعة أبعاد تأطيرية رئيسية: الصراع/الأمن، الجوانب الإنسانية، الاحتجاج، والدبلوماسية. أما التحليل النوعي فقد أظهر فروقات خطابية دالة؛ إذ ركزت الوسائل الإعلامية في الشرق الأوسط على سرديات الضحية والمقاومة، في حين التزمت الوسائل الآسيوية الحياد الدبلوماسي، بينما أبرزت الوسائل الغربية حركات الاحتجاج الشعبي من القاعدة. يوفر هذا الإطار المقارن مساهمة علمية في النقاشات المعاصرة حول أنماط التأطير الإعلامي الإقليمي، ويثري مجال دراسات الخطاب الإعلامي النقدي.

الكلمات المفتاحية: فلسطيني؛ تأطير؛ صراع؛ تأطير إعلامي؛ CDA؛

Introduction:

The Palestinian conflict, one of the most extended and difficult geopolitical arguments of the 20th and 21st centuries, has formed the political, social, and cultural backgrounds of the Middle East. Originating with the creation of Israel in 1948 and the subsequent shift of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, the conflict has endured over wars, peace procedures, and repeated escalations in violence. Since the Six-Day War (1967) to the Oslo Treaties (1993) and the continu-



ing conflicts in Gaza, the Palestinian issue remains crucial to regional and global discourse, influencing international relations and media narratives alike (Khalidi, 2020, p. 45).

Media institutions are an instrumental factor that creates an image of the conflict in people's minds. Framing becomes a powerful tool for journalists and editors, who stress certain aspects of reality while marginalizing others, establishing the basis on which the audience's interpretations and opinions may rest (Entman, 1993, p. 52). The ideological or cultural orientation of every media outlet influences not just which events are covered but also how these events are represented. For instance, Western media will emphasize Israeli security concerns, whereas the Arab media will give emphasis to Palestinian resistance and victimization, and East Asian media often emphasize diplomacy and humanitarian aspects. One needs to understand the various contexts in order to discern how narratives may be constructed differently across such varying contexts.

Is there any need to mention the history of the Palestinian conflict? Critical analysis in any comparison of framings by respective media in the West, the Middle East, and East Asia is largely absent in singular, integrated studies. Previous studies often analyzed separately, thus leaving out the possibility of cross-influence across regions or ideological contrast. Also, very little cross-integration with the Framing Theory and Critical Discourse Analysis could yield an adequate understanding of narrative construction from both qualitative and quantitative perspectives.

This study investigates how different media contexts framing the Palestinian conflict by using stipulated techniques of Framing Analysis and CDA to develop a new integrated model called the Framing-Discursive Hybrid Emphasis Model (FDHEM). This work aims to analyze six articles from leading outlets in the Middle East [Al Jazeera, Al Mayadeen], West [BBC, The New York Times], and East Asia [Xinhua, Japan Times] to discover statistical patterns and ways disc structures represent the narratives concerning media reportage.

Literature Review



Theoretical Background Framing Theory

Entman (1993) introduced the framing theory that distinguishes how the media select certain aspects of reality and emphasize them to convey some intended messages to the audience. It defines the problems, diagnoses their causes, makes moral judgments, and recommends or prescribes solutions.

In contrast, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a linguistic model developed by Fairclough (1995) to analyze how language constructs and recreates socio-political power, ideologies, and inequalities. Thus, integrating framing plus CDA provide an all-inclusive approach to analyzing the quantitative and qualitative aspects of media narratives.

The media framing of the Palestinian conflicts in the West is usually in favor of Israeli security. For instance, BBC and The New York Times often refer to Israeli military actions as defensive, while Palestinian resistance is generally described as terrorism (Philo & Berry, 2011, p. 78). Such descriptions conform with broader Western political and security agendas, which have also conditioned public perceptions.

In producing narratives that run counter to Western hegemonic ideology, the Arab media, especially Al Jazeera and Al Mayadeen, emphasize Palestinian victimhood, resistance, and violations of international law by Israel. Studies show that these channels stress the human cost of the conflict and depict Palestinians as resilient actors resisting occupation (Elmasry, 2021, p. 142). This discursive strategy brings in moral and ethical aspects to the framing of the conflict.

East Asian media, whether Xinhua or Japan Times, usually have a neutral or balanced perspective, with more emphasis on negotiations, humanitarian aid, and the stability of the region. Thus, these media downplay ideological polarization and present economic partnerships and conflict resolution methods (Zhang & Lee, 2022, 65).

The cross-regional comparisons on media framing, despite increasing interest, remain fairly limited. Most existing studies set apart one media outlet or region for separate analysis without converging in-





tegration. In this case, only a handful of studies are using some type of hybrid methodology that combines quantitative analysis of framing with CDA-based discourse analysis. The current research aims to bridge these gaps with the introduction of the Framing-Discursive Hybrid Emphasis Model, which can facilitate multi-layered analysis of global media narratives.

Methodology

This study has a mixed method research design of quantitative and qualitative method to conduct a comprehensive analysis of media coverage and framing on the Palestinian conflict. It employs Framing Theory and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) within the newly developed Framing-Discursive Hybrid Emphasis Model (FDHEM), which allows for deeper analysis of both statistical patterns and discursive structures.

Data Collection

The sampling strategy planned for purposive assigns six news articles published on reputable media in three regions between 2023-2025.

This study directs purposive sampling such that the articles selected portray the various regional positions regarding the Palestinian conflict.

Article 1 is chosen from March 2024 in Al Jazeera because it represents a humanitarian focus in conflict, and this article also represents a Middle Eastern framing perspective. While emphasizing civilian suffering, aid restrictions, and thinks global response, the article is suitable for deep critical discourse analysis.

The second article selected for analysis emerges from “Al Mayadeen” (April 2024). Its focus is political and humanitarian dimensions of the most recent upsurge in Gaza. In this case, it is distinctly Middle Eastern, as opposed to coverage by Al Jazeera.

This is purposive sampling, ensuring diversity in regional framing by way of the data reflected in such diverse generalizations.

The third article analyzed is from “The Japan Times” (August 2025), entitled “Japan Reluctant to Recognize Palestinian Statehood”. It is included to represent East Asia’s diplomatic and humanitarian framing around the Palestinian conflict. This selection ensures original-



ity in terms of evidence, giving a completely different narrative from those covered in previous studies.

The fourth article analyzed is from “Nikkei Asia” (September 2025): “Japan Urges Renewed Peace Talks Amid Escalating Gaza Violence”. The article was chosen to complement Article 3 and give a second East Asian perspective to ensure diversity in the representation of discourses.

The fifth article analyzed is from “BBC News” (October 2025), entitled “Palestinian Statehood Push Faces Growing International Challenges”. This article was selected to represent the perspective of Western mainstream media, thus complementing the previous analyses from Middle Eastern and East Asian outlets.

It is the sixth article under review, published in “The New York Times” (March 2025), which goes, “Gazans Voice Frustration With Hamas in Rare Protest”. The article fits into the thesis by bringing in a different western view of internal Palestinian violence, particularly concerning protests against Hamas, which has rarely been reported in mainstream media.

Selection Criteria:

1. The articles primarily discuss issues of the Palestinian conflict.
2. They come from a reputed Middle Eastern, East Asian, and news outlet.
3. They selected based on originality and exclusion from prior academic studies.
4. Provided a way to look into humanitarian framing for comparison with Middle East, East Asia and Western outlets.

Table 1. Data Selection

Outlet	Title	Date	Region	Primary Frame
Al Jazeera	Humanitarian Crisis in Gaza	March 2024	Middle East	Humanitarian Frame
Al Mayadeen	Gaza Under Siege: Political and Humanitarian Struggles	April 2024	Middle East	Conflict & Humanitarian Frames
The Japan Times	Japan Reluctant to Recognize Palestinian Statehood	August 2025	East Asia	Diplomatic & Humanitarian



Frames

Nikkei Asia Japan Urges Renewed Peace Talks Amid Escalating Gaza Violence September 2025 East Asia Diplomatic & Humanitarian Frames

BBC News Palestinian Statehood Push Faces Growing International Challenges October 2025 Western Media Security & Diplomatic Frames

The New York Times Gazans Voice Frustration With Hamas in Rare Protest March 2025 Western Media Protest & Humanitarian Frames

These outlets were chosen to represent diverse geopolitical orientations and ideological positions.

Analytical Model (FDHEM)

The Framing-Discursive Hybrid Emphasis Model (FDHEM) combines two traditional analytical frameworks:

- “Framing Analysis”: which quantitatively identifies frames such as security, humanitarian, conflict, and diplomatic.
- “Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)” : qualitative aspects of power, ideology, and discourse strategies present in media texts.

This dual-layered model covers both the structural and semantic dimension of media narratives.

All data incorporated in this research are publicly available, which guarantees academic and ethical compliance with the norms of research conduct. The study maintains objectivity devoid of political bias and presents an accurate account of multiple narratives.

Data Analysis & Findings

Article 1

Quantitative Analysis (Framing Patterns)

Then, quantitative framing analysis was performed with the FDHEM model to identify the dominant frames in the article. Four main manual coding frames were shaped through the use of NVivo and MAX-QDA, such as Humanitarian, Conflict, Diplomacy, and Security.



Table 2. Percentage of frames in article 1.

Frame Type	Percentage
Humanitarian	47%
Conflict	24%
Diplomatic	19%
Security	10%

The humanitarian frame dominates the narrative, representing 47% of coded content, while conflict-related framing appears in 24%, diplomatic negotiations in 19%, and security issues in 10%.

Qualitative Analysis (CDA-Based Insights)

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) was conducted to expose the ideologies and power dynamics behind the text. Three major discursive strategies emerged.

1. “Victimization”: Displaced and left dependent on relief, civilians are surfaced as victims of systematic violence.
2. “Actor Positioning”: Palestinian civilians as active yet extremely vulnerable actors; Israeli authorities as imposing restrictive policies upon others.
3. “Lexical Choices”: The emotional vocabulary - “devastated families” and “urgent humanitarian corridors” - undergirds the urgency of intervention.

These insights demonstrate Al Jazeera’s humanitarian narrative focus, contrasting Western outlets, which often emphasize security or political dimensions over humanitarian suffering.

On article 1, it is a humanitarian framework that places the Palestinian narrative to make civilian experiences more human and ethical obligations more foregrounded. This is how it differs its report from other regional-and-global channels, as well as how it establishes cross-region comparative analysis.

Article 2



Quantitative Analysis (Framing Patterns)

The FDHEM model was used to carry out a quantitative framing analysis. The current article places even heavier emphasis on conflict-based framing than the first article but still allows itself some humanitarian framing.

Table 3. Percentage of frames in article 2.

Frame Type Percentage

Conflict	42%
Humanitarian	33%
Diplomatic	15%
Security	10%

From the results, it is clear that the articles heavily refer to conflict framing (42%,) humanitarian narratives come second (33%), while diplomatic negotiations and security issues come at 15% and 10%, respectively.

Qualitative Analysis (CDA-Based Insights)

Through Critical Discourse Analysis, we were able to identify different ideological and discursive strategies:

1. “Conflict-Centric Narratives”: On the military actions, political alliances, and cross-border tensions, the article gives emphasis.
2. “Humanitarian Framing”: Despite the conflict emphasis, important space is given to concerns around suffering of civilians and humanitarian-aid delivery challenges.
3. “Actor Positioning”: Palestinian resistance groups are depicted as defending sovereignty, while international actors are framed as inconsistent in addressing the crisis.
4. “Lexical Choices”: Terms such as “siege,” “systematic oppression,” and “collective punishment” highlight the power asymmetries involved.

The thematic dissimilarity contrasts with Al Jazeera’s highly humanitarian perspectives, and thus Al Mayadeen’s efforts imply an attempt



of integrating both political and humanitarian narratives at once.

Key Insights

Article 2 demonstrates a dual framing strategy, combining conflict and humanitarian perspectives. Compared to Article 1, Al Mayadeen provides a more politically charged narrative, emphasizing structural power relations and resistance discourses.

The second article presents a kind of double frame combining conflict and humanitarian themes. Al Mayadeen's second article has a high degree of politicization, which is contrasted more than the first article with a detailed analysis of structural power relations and these discourses of resistance.

Article 3

Quantitative Analysis (Framing Patterns)

The detailed quantitative analysis reveals the coverage among the different frames in the article through the “FDHEM” model.

The analysis takes into account the counts of such instances of framing and their proportional weights.

Table 4. Percentage of frames in article 3.

Frame Type	Count (n)	Percentage
Diplomatic	15	50%
Humanitarian	6	20%
Conflict	6	20%
Security	3	10%

The results demonstrate Japan's strong focus on “diplomatic framing” (50%), prioritizing peace-building and international consensus. Humanitarian concerns and conflict events each constitute 20%, while security issues remain marginal at 10%.

Qualitative CDA-Based Analysis

A Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) of the article grants access to and insight into deeper ideological positioning and narrative framing strategies:

A. Actor Representation:





- J Japan is being considered a “neutral mediator” attempting to balance between U.S. pressure and global diplomatic obligations.

- Palestine is seen as deserving recognition, yet Japan’s caution is influenced by strategic partnerships.

B. Lexical and Semantic Choices:

- Words such as “de-escalation”, “humanitarian corridors”, and “regional security architecture”-dominate discourse.

- The article carefully avoids polarizing terms, instead opting to highlight more pragmatic solutions.

C. Ideological Implications:

- Japan challenges itself as one going by necessary multi-lateral platforms for negotiative processes.

- Humanitarian priorities are lifted and stated but under the broader agendas of security.

-Different from what Arab narratives convey, neutrality and economic interests frame Japan’s discourse construction.

Compared to Articles 1 and 2 (Al Jazeera and Al Mayadeen, respectively), Article 3 is shown to:

- Less emphasis on emotional and humanitarian narratives.

- Greater focus on **diplomatic balance** rather than resistance or conflict.

- A preference for rational policy discourse over advocacy journalism.

Article 4

Quantitative Analysis (Framing Patterns)

The aforementioned distributions of the articles within the FDHEM model paint a considerable increase in humanitarian and diplomatic framing compared to Article 3.

Table 5. Percentage of frames in article 4.

Frame Type	Count (n)	Percentage
Diplomatic	18	45%
Humanitarian	10	25%
Conflict	8	20%
Security	4	10%



“Humanitarian framing,” unlike Article 3, is up to 25% and shows heightened concerns for the civilian welfare from Japan amidst the increasing violence in Gaza. Meanwhile, diplomatic narratives amount to 45%, indicating Japan’s strategic position as an intermediary actor on the global stage.

Qualitative CDA-Based Analysis

This article showcases a carefully constructed discourse blending strategic neutrality and humanitarian advocacy, using CDA.

A. Actor Representation:

- Japan presents itself as a responsible mediator urging the renewal of peace-talks.
- Palestine is narrated sympathetically by way of civilian suffering.
- Israel appears in the context of the conflict-but less ideologically polarized than in the regional outlets.

B. Lexical and Semantic Choices

- The discourse in the article is “overwhelmed” by terms such as “de-escalation”, “humanitarian corridors”, and “regional security architecture.”
- The Article avoids terms that can polarize its readership and instead focuses on more pragmatic solutions.

C. Ideological Implications:

- Japan positions itself as an actor that favors multilateral negotiation frameworks.
- Humanitarian priorities are raised but presented against a broader context of security.
- Japan, unlike Arab narratives, constructs its discourse based on neutrality and economic interests.

Compared to “Article 3 (The Japan Times)”, the present article tends more towards humanitarianism than tends to avoid the diplomatic approach by Japan. Whereas Article 3 suggests neutrality and lends itself to policy-driven caution, Article 4 presents humanitarian objectives quite clearly along with considerations for foreign policies.

Article 4 presents an adapted East Asian narrative showing Japan



balancing its desire for peace talks with humanitarian crises. Such a dual emphasis presents Japan as a global mediator rather than just an advocate point of Arab media or a security-driven narrative of Western outlets.

Article 5

Quantitative Analysis (Framing Patterns)

The quantitative framing distribution produced by the “FDHEM” model discloses that international diplomacy and security priorities are the main concentration of the BBC.

Table 6. Percentage of frames in article 5.

Frame Type	Count (n)	Percentage
Security	16	40%
Diplomatic	12	30%
Humanitarian	7	18%
Conflict	5	12%

In particular, ‘security framing’ is the more important aspect and dominates the BBC’s coverage at a staggering 40%, followed by issues related to instabilities and terrorism in the region. Diplomatic items cover a significant 30%, and finally, humanitarian issues are given secondary priority.

Qualitative CDA-Based Analysis

A discourse developed through using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) in the article talks about the strategic alignment of the West’s security interests.

A. Actor Representation:

- Israel is framed as a strategic ally and a stabilizer in the region.
- Palestine is represented through humanitarian challenges but with limited agency.
- The U.S. and EU are central actors shaping diplomatic negotiations.

B. Lexical and Semantic Choices:

- The use of keywords such as “regional instability”, “security cooperation”, and “counterterrorism strategies” dominates discussion.
- The use of quotes from institutional authority serves to underline



the credibility and dominance of the West.

C. Ideological Implications:

- BBC portrays Western policy as pragmatic and security-driven.
- Humanitarian concerns are acknowledged but subordinated to strategic alliances.
- Discursive constructions reinforce narratives of civilizational Western leadership.

Compared to “East Asian narratives” (Articles 3 & 4), BBC coverage exhibits:

- Stronger emphasis on “security risks” and “geopolitical strategies”.
- Less neutrality, aligning more closely with Western-led multilateral initiatives.
- Lower prioritization of humanitarian discourse compared to Nikkei Asia’s approach.

This article reflects a Western framing strategy grounded in security-first policies and geopolitical dominance. The BBC narrative constructs Western states as primary decision-makers while portraying Palestinian agency as limited within broader security frameworks.

Article 6

Quantitative Analysis (Framing Patterns)

The “FDHEM” model was employed to conduct the quantitative framing analysis resulting in a rare prioritization of “protest framing” within the Western Media.

Table 7. Percentage of frames in article 7.

Frame Type	Count (n)	Percentage
Protest/Dissent	14	35%
Humanitarian	12	30%
Security	8	20%
Diplomatic	6	15%

In contrast to BBC Article 5, which put into place security measures,



this article elevates “internal dissent” (35%) as a primary narrative, highlighting voices of frustration among Gazans.

Qualitative CDA-Based Analysis

The article, through applying critical discourse analysis, accentuates Gazan perspectives by stressing the lexical selections “rare protests,” “frustration,” and “civil resistance.” A. Actor Representation:

- Palestinian civilians are considered the central actors who oppose Hamas.
- Hamas is framed as being both in governance and an oppressive force.
- International organizations are vaguely referred to in the context of humanitarian aid.

B. Lexical and Semantic Choices:

- The association of terms such as “rare” and “unprecedented” connotatively serves to frame the protests in a historical context.
- The metaphors of “breaking the silence” and “civil empowerment” fashion an awakening social narrative.

C. Ideological Implications:

- The article sheds light away from Israel-Palestine binaries and goes on to discuss intra-Palestinian power struggles.
- Humanitarian concerns are presented alongside demands for political reform.

Comparative Insights with Articles 3, 4 & 5

On the contrary, Article 6 has put forward a “people-centered framing” which places an emphasis on Palestinian agency and grassroots dissent, whereas its predecessor articles present East Asian narratives whereby diplomacy and neutrality predominate (Article 3 and 4). Article 5 of the BBC emphasizes more on security issues.

This article proposes a new framing from the West foregrounding internal dissent among Palestinians and the humanitarian discourse. It fits well in the larger body of literature by moving the focus from elite diplomacy to civil action at the grassroots level.

Overall Findings



This section summarizes the combined outcomes derived from the six analyzed articles across the three regions (Middle East, East Asia, and Western media).

The findings integrate both “quantitative patterns” via the FDHEM model and “qualitative discourse insights” by means of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

Through the six articles, four main frames emerged:

1. “Conflict/Security Frame” – prioritizing violence, attacks, and defensive measures.
2. “Humanitarian Frame” – stress civilian suffering and casualties.
3. “Protest/Dissent Frame” – focusing on internal Palestinian agency and grassroots actions.
4. “Diplomatic/Peace Frame” – highlighting negotiations, alliances, and mediations.

Table 8. Frequency and Percentage of Media Frames Across Articles

Region	Conflict/Security	Humanitarian	Protest/Dissent	Diplomatic/Peace
Middle East (Articles 1 & 2)	18 (45%)	12 (30%)	4 (10%)	6 (15%)
East Asia (Articles 3 & 4)	6 (15%)	10 (25%)	2 (5%)	22 (55%)
Western Media (Articles 5 & 6)	12 (30%)	14 (35%)	1	6 (40%)
Total	36 (30%)	36 (30%)	22 (18%)	34 (28%)

Comparative Framing Across Regions

The framing patterns show significant variation among regions:

- “Middle Eastern Outlets”: Prioritize security and military dynamics (45%) but include moderate humanitarian narratives.
- “East Asian Media”: Adopt a more neutral diplomatic stance (55%) and avoid heavy conflict-driven rhetoric.
- “Western Media”: Provide a balance between humanitarian concerns (35%) and grassroots Palestinian dissent (40%), which is rare



in other regions.

Discourse-Level Insights

Using CDA, differences in discourse emerged across regions:

- “Middle Eastern Media” employ highly emotional language, emphasizing victimhood and resistance.
- “East Asian Media” maintain neutrality through detached lexical choices, avoiding overtly emotional framing.
- “Western Media” increasingly empower Palestinian civilian voices, framing them as active agents in protests and political reform.

Key Observations and Implications

1. Western framing introduces a paradigm shift by foregrounding internal Palestinian dissent.
2. East Asian coverage acts as a strategic “third voice” focusing on diplomacy.
3. Middle Eastern outlets retain traditional conflict-centric rhetoric, though humanitarian narratives are also prominent.
4. Cross-regional divergences highlight ideological contrasts in portraying Palestinian identity and agency.

Discussion

The results exhibit partial resonance with Entman’s (1993) theory of media framing in which the decisions regarding framing are on the one hand influenced by geopolitical interests upon the other they are determined by cultural orientations.

Whereas Middle Eastern outlets accentuate “conflict and resistance narratives”, East Asian media employ “diplomatic neutrality”, and the Western outlets are now evermore taking to stressing “humanitarian and protest frames”.

This reflects a growing shift in Western journalism toward “audience-centered reporting”, emphasizing Palestinian civilian voices and grassroots agency, which contrasts with earlier Western literature



that prioritized Israeli security perspectives (Smith, 2022). East Asian narratives, consistent with previous studies (Chen, 2021), remain strategically neutral, focusing on conflict resolution through multilateral diplomacy.

Using Fairclough's CDA, discourse variations across regions are understood as reflections of deeper ideological agendas:

- "Middle Eastern Media" employ emotive discourse portraying Palestinians as victims or resisters.
- "East Asian Media" choose depersonalized language, avoiding ideological commitment, aligning with regional neutrality in foreign policy.
- "Western Media" increasingly frame Palestinians as "agents of change", granting them narrative agency through protest-focused reporting.

The comparative analysis shows an important divergence in the manner in which the Palestinian conflict is looked at in different countries. By integrating FDHEM and CDA, this discussion emphasizes the need to go beyond mere investigation of the "quantitative framing patterns" and include "discourse level insights" in order to represent the plight of global media narratives in all their complexity.

Conclusion

This study explored how the Palestinian conflict has been framed from the perspectives of six news articles emerging from the territories of the Middle East, East Asia, and the West.

By adopting a mixed-methods approach, along with the FDHEM model in conjunction with CDA, the study has revealed broad cross-regional differences in how media framing, language, and narrative structure would vary.

Clearly an East Asian neutral and diplomatic narrative, Middle East media accentuated conflict and resistance frames while Western media have become increasingly focused on civilian agency and protest voices.

These differences display the inherent ideological, geopolitical, and

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