التأطير الدولي للصراع في غزة (أكتوبر-نوفمبر 2023): تحليل نقدي للخطاب لعناوين صحيفة نيويورك تايمز والعربية

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كيفية اقتباس البحث

الخطيب ، أحلام عبد فياض ، التأطير الدولي للصراع في غزة (أكتوبر-نوفمبر 2023): تحليل نقدي للخطاب لعناوين صحيفة نيويورك تايمز والعربية، مجلة مركز بابل للدراسات الانسانية، تشرين الثاني 2025،المجلد:15 ،العدد:6.

International Framing of Gaza Conflict (Oct–Nov 2023) A Critical Discourse Analysis of The New York Times and Al Arabiya Headlines

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ملخص

يلعب تأطير الإعلام دورًا محوريًا في تشكيل التصورات العامة للنزاعات المسلحة من خلال اختيار جوانب الأحداث والتركيز عليها. وقد كشف صراع غزة عن اختلافات صارخة في كيفية تأطير وسائل الإعلام الغربية والعربية للأحداث الجارية، والتي تشكلت إلى حد كبير من خلال مواقفها الأيديولوجية والجيوسياسية. يقارن هذا البحث التغطية الرئيسية لصحيفة نيويورك تايمز وقناة العربية خلال الشهر الأول من القتال، ويدرس كيف يشير اختيار الكلمات والتركيز الموضوعي إلى توجهات سياسية مختلفة. تتكون مجموعة البيانات من 420 عنوانًا – 210 من كل وسيلة إعلامية – نُشرت بين 7 أكتوبر و5 نوفمبر 2023. يعتمد التحليل على تحليل الخطاب النقدي ثلاثي الأبعاد لفيركلوف، والمربع الأيديولوجي لفان ديك، ونظرية تأطير السرد لاستكشاف كيفية تمثيل الصراع. طُبقت المنهجيتان الاستنتاجية والاستقرائية لترميز الأطر المتكررة، وتصوير الممثلين، وأنماط المفردات البارزة. أعقب عدد الكلمات المفتاحية الكمية تفسير نوعي ضمن سياقاتها الاجتماعية والسياسية الأوسع. مالت عناوين صحيفة نيويورك تايمز إلى تبني منظور أمني موجه نحو الدولة، وكثيرًا ما شرعت الإجراءات الإسرائيلية، ووصفت حماس بأوصاف مثل "إرهابي" و"متشدد"، إلى جانب إشارات متكررة إلى "الدفاع عن النفس". في المقابل، أولت قناة العربية تركيزًا أكبر على معاناة الفلسطينيين، وحالات الطوارئ الإنسانية، وأعمال المقاومة، مستخدمةً كلمات مثل "احتلال" و"مجزرة" و"إبادة جماعية" للتعبير عن الحاجة الأخلاقية الملحة. كما اختلفت اختياراتها النحوية: إذ استخدمت صحيفة نيويورك تايمز في كثير من الأحيان صيغًا سلبية تُخفي مسؤولية إسرائيل عن الخسائر المدنية، بينما اعتمدت العربية على أفعال مبنية للمعلوم تُشير إلى فاعل مباشر. تعكس هذه الأنماط انقسامات أيديولوجية أوسع نطاقًا

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– سرديات غربية ليبرالية رأسمالية من جهة، وسرديات قومية عربية إنسانية من جهة أخرى. في النهايـة، تُظهـر الدراسـة أن العناويـن تُشكل سـاحة صـراع للتفسيرات المتنافسـة، ممـا يُذكرنا بـأن الخطاب الإخباري يتشكل بالسياق السياسي بقدر ما تتشكل بالأحداث نفسها.

Abstract

They choose which events to tell.Where they focus their attention is a highly selective and arbitrary judgment.Most pointedly in media coverage of the war in Gaza is how different Western accounts are from those coming out of the Middle East. An example might be headlines on this very site: New York Times and Al Arabiya. The language used on each one month into fighting against itself shows clearly what direction reporting swings. The 210 headlines consist of a head count: in this period 210 of those found on each source. This examination applies Fairclough's three-dimensional model of CDA, Van Dijk's ideological square and narrative framing theory to the reporting of the war by mainstream media outlets. Repeated narrative structures, portrayal of characters, and word structure were coded both inductively deductively. Results In counting the number of key words, we treated them both quantitatively and qualitatively while looking at their social or politico-social context for further explication. NYT headlines tended to represent Israeli actions in the recent conflict as highly significant of violence and Security above all; terms like "terrorist" (or worse) were used against Hamas, a key cog found oppressive along with PLO, to which Israel reacted for good reason as state-based actions necessary. Al Arabiya highlighted the Palestinian situation far more: Massacres were up by 35 percent in Gaza before the recent outbreak of hostilities began for instance, but - no term like barrier emissions here. Grammatical selections also differed: NYT often employed the passive voice often in terms of its headlines which covered up Israeli killing people; Al Arabiya favored more active verbs phrasing things this stake was killed. These narratives reflect wide ideological divides—that of the Western Liberal and Capitalist story, on one hand; the Arabist story, which maintains elements of humanism and internationalism as a resultIn conclusion, in headlines we find the site for conflicting interpretations. One last reminder: the discursive power relationships in news story are as much about context as they are events themselves.

1. Introduction

Whenever there is a war or big political trouble, news coverage is widely boosted -- in TV programs and across the airwaves whereas at every online site somebody reports these events on Twitter - even if it's only fiction The New York Times and Al Arabiya see globalization is out of line with their common report to all people on this world, yet there is contrast in terms of priorities, way certain things are looked at or culturally proximity (Ma, 2000).But what plans itself as simply conveying news in one representation system can be further evidence of how context enters as "objectivity" is constituted in news presentation (El-Nawawy & Iskandar, 2003, p.51). According to the philosophy, tragedy is usually not merely a struggle between good and evil-too often

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it arises from the conflict of two morally relative but warring commitments. Both parties to a conflict may feel justified in making their stand, each is necessary; if it does not seem fair for the other side (in particular).This kind of political and social conflict over morality is then transferred onto time of war (El-Nawawy & Iskandar, 2003, p.54).Thus, in the case of Israel and Palestine it is not just a matter pixels on a map or 'who controls what'; it is also infused with deep religious passions, political are aspirades and sense national of history. The fear spread to America, and after that to all sorts of battles between East and West in particular. Americans feel they have such a need for sexual security because they cannot adapt their care of the genitals to changing conditions - This Changing Context Had Produced Genital Anxiety. In the main, anger, fear, and hatred are natural human reactions to anything insufficient proved visually different from one's own but same sex companionship takes place on most nights; this we get from living rather than words Zionism first appeared in the late eighteenth century as an ideology of Jewish self-awakening in reaction to Napoleon's invasion of Russia. The Zionist movement was the result of a chain of such developing crises. Certainly it may be useful to consider these as different regional manifestations of what is worldwide common process from coexistence to reconciliation. International capital turned local strife to its own advantage, exacerbating older social tensions and driving a wedge between different strata of society, especially along lines set by religion. Su'ad (1991: 10-15) enumerates its effects: They prevent the various religious followers from ever knowing one another; mean rice are thrown to sulla, milk poured on bread and so forth which is unlikely to be division of labour across states. They oppose traditional patterns with their own version not having sprung from inherited local customs but rather taken root of recent planting on foreign soil--the Confucian song-drama bein gone by new ballet. The goal was not peace, harmony or human welfare but simply cleanliness; the Israelites followed Diaspora-related teachings and gradually became known as Ha-Mizrahim, or Easterners. People who redefined themselves in this way were increasingly conflicted, trapped in identity boxes that made it almost impossible to communicate or understand one another. With its inherent internal contradictions the American world System would in due course break up, dividing into a new One World or system (predictably under a capitalist Triangle), and an allied Third including Russia other Communist nations. At present, however, only the transcendental logic created by its founders (Dalai AIJJ) exists as one of its possible human destinies Those other women made great efforts for the English to understand them in their language; but I seem not have been successful with any of them. Jews burned fire to their flames Windows Bug dealt as both realities and the biggest of lies. Yet Israel's settlements in the West Bank and Gaza 'almost doubled between 1990 and 2002, such that we have reason to question that'. The Arabs in '48 lived not only near Jews but among them, and had more than twice as many people than these

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others who were almost all crowded into one city--even then Arab towns were spread over much wider areas than were towns of Jews. Israeli collective memory is replete with references to almost forty centuries of uninterrupted power and status. This stems from an ethnic-nationalist worldview that assumes Israelis have always been there, rather like American national myths going back to Australia's convict days (Samson Peter, 2017, p.20). But aspects of this great contradiction between the narratives remain as tension in Israel itself."

Since Israel was established in 1948, it has become the focal point of conflict that spans not only Palestinians and Israelis but an immense area of the Middle East. The state of Israel was rejected by most Arab countries in the first years of its existence, instead of being made a venue for peaceful relations among neighbors and members of the Jewish and Muslim communities. Wars and massacres took place (Sommer, 2003:56). Rather than making clear solutions to the coexistences possible, the failure of Israeli-Palestinian relations was catastrophic.

The Israeli authorities re-opened the Temple Mount following Friday prayer on 8th February, amid allegations that their police had fired rubber bullets into a crowd. Then, as with exhibit Jewish settlements in Arab territories of the West Bank and gaza the struggle for control There has further intensified those tensions. Violence is now part of everyday life in parts of the region: either carried out intentionally, or occurring to others as revenge.

Also, these processes have led to much human suffering for Palestinians: Those high rates of unemployment for example, basic services that are unavailable to those people who need it and such things as thefts which we attribute not only to pirates but also may indeed take from our property itself (Diwan,1999:33) . At the same time, media outlets have gone on to become instrumental forces in deciding how our world sees conflict. Over the years, media have not functioned simply as observers mediating between Gaza and Israel but as active participants in doing history. What they report and how they present it by words or pictures are part of the story themselves-even though both halves of this opposition play a role When they make representations, they fly in the face of accuracy. Every such report reflects political interests and intellectual habits together. Traditional media, broadly understood as the process in which certain aspects of a perceived reality are accentuated and turned into greater emphasis by stakeholders before its being presented to an audience such as was just presented Media organizations churn out stories attributing blame either implicitly or explicitly, justifying conduct and evoking passion among world viewers. So, if biased media reporting is used there 's no hope of making things better in fact just the opposite . Rather than functioning as cassandra(s) alone at the scene these huge news organizations have turn into common voices of authority for their own country or ideology. This is most evident in the coverage which chooses to prioritize the security of Israel or the Palestinian resistance movement narrative. This makes the media producing a stasis of power

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on which to be interrupted or challenged the site of inquiry essential for researchers interested in questions regarding negotiation capacity (composed of speaking rights), social responsibility and transgression. Although there are many scholars who have studied deeply the news coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, a major characteristic is that few provide comparisons between different ideological traditions. However, only at the level of individual publications and in certain regional media systems has there been research focusing on how conflicting ideological commitments govern news narratives. They show a relatively poorer and less comprehensive analysis of the commanding main news discourses located in clashing political-economic ideologies (whether or not capitalist, communist or Pan-Arabist), rather more on how these are operated. What is included and who gets in The lack of agreement across newsrooms about whose voice can go into print or where any particular aspect of a story shall appear. These ideological filters not only cause what will be reported, but also determine how it shall be reported and which voices are the public norm.Active voice of EnglishOriginal paragraph 2(3): To help fill that gap, the essay next takes up news discourse in two well-known organs which are marked by strong ideological and geographical affiliations such as The New York Times and Al Arabiya.The first does the Western liberal-capitalist thing to the very end (New York Times). The second maintains a Pan-Arabist leaning and takes approach basically organized by the national institution (Al Arabiya).More than just alternative practices oroy of journalistic form, different modes of organization, require different language and life ways for people. This paper takes the 2023 war in Gaza as an example (a period when violence was particularly severe and world attention was focused on this small strip of land), in order to illustrate how each of those news organs actually remains an ideological tool and works to shape public opinion both globally and at home. (Zhang, 2016, pp. 74-75)At the heart of this study lies the Gaza war as an international media issue. Stylistics like these are particularly important at present, now that we find people in this age of ever-greater reliance on transnational sources for news .Nor are these only matters of style; they deeply affect ideology. However we decide whether something constitutes a human rights violation depends on what terms have been set for us to evaluate it: these turns of phrase not only define military operations as an aggression and resistance movements as just that – but also when civil sympathy or international intervention might be forthcoming. For instance, depending on the language used, one news source can portray Hamas as a terrorist organization involved in violent acts; another might however label it a political resistance movement seeking to end foreign occupation. This kind of difference in terminology has consequences for policy and public opinion. For the New York Times, however, a portrait of Hamas as a terrorist organization and Israel as its democratic ally helps keep US government foreign-policy prejudices intact--views which are equally shared by liberal democracies in the West (Zahid, 2024, p. 15). Al

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Arabiyacontinually also referred to the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, for instance how many people were struggling there (and still are), to what extent Palestinian non-combatants either could not break out or did not wish do so--not everyone becomes upset over that. The contrast must, therefore ,be understood once again with a comparitive scholarly approach which explains both the mechanics and individual conditions whereby each of these polarities perpetuates reality.

From the results of this study handed in No longer do Americans alone learn this from government: as an example we see how this carries over into their media, which is certainly one-half Western capitalist-controlled outlet and one-half Pan-Arab state-owned network .In every instance a comparative perspective allows us to gain deeper insight into the methodologies of news language Amazon Monologues .The study focuses on headlines and lead paragraphs that represents where media reports garner the most attention from an audience and therefore carries most power in putting a frame on things. This method enables one to probe deeply into the way ideological positions are represented on top of blogospheric "news talk speech" output.

As with any study, this one must be approached warily. We will see now examine it in greater detail. Researching for the most recent two issues of the Independent Review, one from World Health Forum and secondly a special issue on Islam and Medicine in South and Southeast Asia published in soio-historical perspective January 2006, has its limitations: data range rather short. A Guinean colleague graciously suggested that we narrow down our time period even more tightly--six articles from different sources between the 14th October 2003 when Ebola first broke till before Christmas 2004. Ever responsible clinical journal workers always fear giving findings that are strong to be universal statements without the benefit of an extended timeframe over which such conclusions have been tested. The English-language editions of the outlets are discussed; but this means we forgo discussion of how Arab-language media covers topics so important for their own people's culture and society. Neither does it measure how different publics make sense of such frames. In this way, it could also be seen as grappling indirectly with institutional dynamics, ownership structures, editorial mandates or censorship. But you will find nowhere in her book that gives direct interviews and insider archival materials to substantiate its research results. Our goal in this study is twofold: one is to find out what main theses underpin headline framingsín The New York Times and Al Arabiya for coverage of the Gaza-war; second, we hope that such development of late twentieth century óframeô may be understood in terms each medium 's ideological cast And so on, ad infinitem.... The study has three major research questions: (1) Capitalism of Symbiosis with Pan-Arabism, Framing Analyses and Synthesizing Ideas: What are these frames 'relations to the philosophies of capitalism and pan-Arabism? How do they take ideology seriously; (3) But what kind of

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perception, decision made in advance about framing will this lead to public opinion or international debate on the dispute.

Literature Review

Media framing and its effect on public perception of a particular event will not be unfamiliar to you. For instance, Zanuddin and Almahallawi (2018) researched how the Israeli and Palestinian media treated violent events that broke out from time to time .During the course of their work, they discovered that Israeli coverage was full of security-based reproductions that cast Palestinians as the danger frequently while Palestinian tales highlighted suffering and disastrous human injustices so framing works for building divisive identities.

In different words, Nasar, Akhtar and Anwar (2025) took a more corpus-based approach using ecolinguistic analysis in editorials from Western and Middle Eastern newspapers, the like of Al Ahram or The Guardian during 2023–2025. They showed that lexical patterns, ecologically related terms in particular, and their collocations, were ideologised. Western agencies were more apt to minimize the ecological and humanitarian consequences of the conflict, while Arab sources featured devastation and mass misery in their reports. In the same time frame, Abid Ali, Khan and Riaz (2024) in their study were trying to identify coverage of international news websites such as Al Jazeera and the BBC between October – November 2023. Their research found that while Al Jazeera depicted the massacre somewhat fairly, many Western media organizations did so in a pro-Israel manner by selectively using framing—a trend which consequently has implications for global critical media literacy. Also, El Damanhoury , Lebovic and Saleh (2025) carried out research on Al Jazeera English and BBC coverage of Gaza War, using critical discourse analysis as their method. The results were that with moralized language steeped in emotion Al Jazeera English showed more directly the aspect of Palestinian resistance and suffering its civilian casualties suffered. However BBC worked far more in institutional and procedural framing which could have the effect of buttoning up an emotional aspect Palestinian people's suffering. Targeting was also analyzed over longer term trends. Kwak, An and Ahn (2020) used computational framing analysis methods to study the New York Times from 2000 to 2017, and found that there was a growing prominence of cultural identity frames over time (with war-related frame spiking right after big geopolitical events). Mokhberian et al. (2020) did a comparison between left- and right-wing media based on Moral Foundations Theory (Haidt & Joseph 2004), showing how moral categories, such as "care/harm" or authority can change according to ideological alignment even if conflict occurred miles away, with Israel–Palestine coverage. In less globalised communities, regional stylistic variations are found in some analyses. For example, Hanief et al. (2024) used a Pan and Kosicki framing modelto compare Indonesia's detik. com and republika . co.id. In their research, detected. moved away from the norm insofar as it made Palestinian suffering sound more like a scene from Dante than anything

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else–employing dramatic phrases such as "like hell on earth." Meanwhile republika co.id, while not strictly orthodox either in terms of style or structure, sticks much closer to linear narrative form passing through time step by step. Steele (2014) took an Arab–Jewish media perspective on the issue, and found that stereotypes in Palestinian Arab reporting about Israeli Jewish actors were very stubborn: Israelis were portrayed as aggressive while Palestinians were framed as passive victims. Roziki et.al (2025) went one stage further--and away from Palestine altogether--to look at how Al Jazeera treated Iran–Israel's nuclear standoff. In doing this they showed how connotations signaled that with respect to calmness as well as moderation, Iran was a very good cause; Israel the perpetrator for war and strife-next up-right up against some well-defined evidence that ideological prejudice also steals across many conflicts and languages..

The most recent is Kaur and Arora (2025), who employed a computational-qualitative hybrid method to study U.S., UK, and Middle Eastern framing of the Israel–Palestine war. Their findings echoed previous research: Middle Eastern media focussed on narratives of victimhood, and Western coverage frequently employed a 'goodies vs baddies' binary associated with policy interests. Yet there are critical gaps in this extensive literature. Existing work largely suffer from two main limitations; it deals with either large multi-year corpora (e.g., Kwak et al., 2020) or general-purpose cross-regional comparisons (e.g., Abid Ali et al., 2024; Kaur & Arora, 2025). Few analyses have directly compared Western and Arab media that share such divergent ideological loyalties. None, thus far, has compared New York Times and Al-Arabiya through a discourse analysis in the same period of conflict. In turn, no previous work have employed the deductive and inductive frame identification on Top-Pop framings from headline/lead paragraph pairs as this specific combination. Through an examination of New York Times (which is influenced by liberal capitalist traditions) and Al Arabiya (which embodies Pan-Arabist, statetized outlooks), during the height of October – November 2024 Gaza crisis, this research provides an original, ideologically mixedretro spective Knowledge claim that has not been yet addressed in previous frame studies.

Theoretical Framework

The study draws an overarching framework from the Norman Fairclough' three dimentional model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) particularly his three-dimensioionalist approach to discourse (Fairclogh, 1992; Fairclough and Wodak, 1997). The model used here assumes these parameters, and also 6a version of the social practices approach to discourse that draws inspiration from Fairclough (1995), which accentuates the workings of textual production (micro-text features), discursive practice (production and reception process) and sociocultural practice (wider ideologies). A model of this kind is particularly useful for comparing The New York Times and Al Arabiya, in that it allows us to consider how the use of language in headlines and leads when reporting on events not only reflects but also helps to produce

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ideological positions embedded within Western liberal capitalism versus Pan‑Arab contexts. As a supplement to Fairclough, the researcher incorporates Teun A. van Dijk's socio-cognitive model, in particular his notion of ideological square and mental models in discourse processing (van Dijk 2005:332). Van Dijk's model also allows us to follow patterns of positive‑self versus negative‑other representations: for example, the repeated presentation in The New York Times of Israeli state actions as defensive or civilizing, contrasted with representing Palestinian resistance negatively by way of such labels as ''terrorism. We think that following this approach will enable the project to either identify and categorise discursive developments in a coherent manner across conflicting media narratives.In this article a Narrative Media Framing method developed by Frermann et al. (2023) is used to understand how framing works in act. This model combines narrative elements with the functional roles which are often taken by framing examples, heroes, villains and victims, as well as pathways for possible resolution. It provides a useful perspective from which we can consider how they all depict the main figures in the Gaza war: the Israeli state, Palestinian civilians and Hamas.

By linking these actors to plot roles, we can begin to notice not only what gets covered but also how stories get framed in order for the public to understand them. The research is based on the second level of agenda setting theory (McCombs & Shaw, 1972; Weaver et al., 1997, p.395). The second level of agenda-setting is not just what makes the news but how it does so — which characteristics are emphasized and in what tone. Framing in this sense is considered a natural outgrowth of second-level agenda-setting. The New York Times, for example, might frame Israeli military actions in terms of "self-defense," while Al Arabiya might emphasize "occupation" or "civilian suffering." They both cover the same material, but they frame the attributes that readers recognize — and then how those aspects are weighed and assessed.

Theoretical background In addition to the three-level analysis of discourse on a micro, meso and macro level (Fairclough 2003), this paper applies an ideological framework by van Dijk (1998) as well as Frermann's narrative role mapping and attribute focused agenda setting. Collectively, these methods offer a layered means of analyzing how ideology (in this case Western liberal capitalism and Pan-Arabism) structures the language, framing and focus of media coverage. In their implementation, Fairclough's model jettisons itself to the analysis of text, attending closely to the wordings of headlines laboring through the construction and development of arguments, though situating itself within these textual pattern issues in a broader social and political context. With Van Dijks framework we can examine the way each mopish scolds their in-group ' and mouths their sweet ideology for out-group. When fTanerman arranges his story assumes which roles are possible for what players and it were they anti-heroes or victims-and how, with what implications. Second-level agenda conservation theory can be applied to the specific refocusing themes such as 'security issues ', martyrism

mythologies and diplomatic metaphors etc.–those elements which receive the most turkey baster through framing choices resulting in readers being led down particular paths. This multi-model framework is particularly useful for comparative-style work on the level of analyzing language and discourse, as well as being easily adapted to meet the demands of macro-comparative criticism. Thus far the various chapters have emphasized keywords and phrases in different forms of English. From an eclectic base underwritten by sociolinguistics (Fairclough Goodwin, 1992; Martinir 1991)) and discourse analysis (Chouliar ` 1987, 1992), we also analyse largely recent data collected–including some from news outlets–in order to present either logical argument or coherence analysis as required by each different chapter. These developments of theoretical insight also allow us to add some forceful potential in a two-pronged, synthesized approach to demonstrating how the discoursed material of ideology takes on fleshly form and through it replaces localised understandings around activities in Gaza accordingly.

Research Method

To such ends, a large corpus is compiled, made up of both the New York Times and Al Arabiya Dawa , where in its early days as Gaza conflict (October 2023), Saddam Hussein's image was inextricably woven. The study draws from the three-dimensional framework of Norman Fairclough (1995), analysing texts at 3 different levels: the text itself; production and distribution for which a discourse is produced; and broader socio-cultural context into which it may be projected. This model is also particularly useful for media research in war, where language often has an hierarchical basis. This approach is intended to link linguistic choices to articulating networks of institutional and geopolitical forces as per Fairclough. It does not simply mark down what news outlets say, but also scrutinizes how they say it — and the effect that might have on public opinion and political partisan positions. With its focus at the interface of text and context, CDA's ability to reveal power positioning and ideological implications that structure news discourse in periods of heightened political conflict are particularly relevant to an exploration of how Gaza war is reported.

In the context of date, purposive sampling took place to ensure at least that of records which directly relates to the research question chosen. It is typical of the qualitative discourse approach as this facilitate the attention to particularly relevant sources (Palinkas, et al., 2015; Patton, 2014, p. 562). The corpus is sampled of sentences and titles from the sites of The New York Times and Al Arabiya English during (7-10/2023) . This month was the premier and most important phase in the resumed Israeli war against Gaza since the Hamas-led attack on Southern Israel.

Only articles that specifically related to Gaza conflict were selected. Those articles all had to include keywords like "Gaza," "Hamas," "Israel," "war," "bombing," "siege" and too — though lefty-hating Israelis might not tend to share them as often being obviously critical of Israel. This however kept the corpus focus in tightly on texts where the

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conflict was core as opposed to peripheral. These were combined into 420 headlines -- 210 from each outlet, providing a parity based comparator corpus. These stories were chosen for diversity: to include taking everyday news events (eg hard news, straight reporting) and more reflective articles such as pieces from major papers on various matters of public interest. In this range within the sample is located a strong examination of both overt and exquisite style on reports, as well as ideological directions. All papers were archived and manually annotated for discourse features. We retrieved the data through the Wayback Machine and official archives of the websites to select for analysis the articles that are in their original state at times of publication. In the analysis, the CDA model is applied at three margins (Fairclough,1995):
1.Textual Analysis (Description):

At this stage, texts were analyzed as regards their linguistic properties, including:
•Vocabulary (e.g. terrorist , freedom fighters , massacre , retaliation).
•Grammatical construction in the text (e.g. passive/active; nominalisation).
•Modality and hedging, to give an idea of how certain or subjective things are.
• References to previous activities of political actors, institutions or institutions of just such kind.
• Visuals (if any)--followed by a separate, visual header and each photo with a caption; these captions also count as part of the communicative event.

At this point we wanted to find how specific patterns of lexis and syntax might be reflective of positioning. For example The New York Times used a lot of "institutional" language and quoted Israeli or US officials; Al Arabiya used much more emotional language and focused on civilian casualties

2.Discursive Practice (Interpretation):

Unfair treatment The tier was concerned with how texts were produced, disseminated, and then read. It involved:
•The journalistic construction of news Citation of sources in reports (Israeli Defense Forces, Hamas spokesmen, NGO's, eyewitnesses)
•Reinforcement of dominant frames (war on terror, occupation, resistance)
•Genre conventions and interdiscursivity, which is how news-reports relate to other types of discursive genres such as humanitarian appeals, legal discourse or geopolitical commentary

In this way, their editorial practices, audience expectations, and overall political or social-ideological orientation could be treated as identical. The New York Times thus described the conflict mostly in terms of international diplomacy and security. Al Arabiya, by contrast, approached it largely from the point of view of an Arab and humanitarian endeavor.

1.2 Social Practice'(Interpretation):

This theme placed the story within a broader socio-political context, to consider:

• The power politics and international coalitions that lie behind each outlet's narrative.

• This context of Middle Eastern conflicts How each outlet faced up to-currents fear of The US.

• Having digested these diverse narratives, the researchersthen set about to explain differences in reception by Western public opinion and Arab political discourse.

The result of this kind of research made it clear that news discourse is both shaped by hegemonic ideologies and helps to shape them a bit, too. But the discourse isn't just reflecting things as they are. It's actively pushing forward particular ways of viewing the world in most cases. In order to assure the study's credibility, it used some measures. Second, the study used a second type of coder reduction: all texts were coded independently by two coders experienced in CDA. Any discrepancies were settled in discussion. Second, some things such as 'ideological bias', 'victim framing' or 'agentive suppression' had to be given bracketed numbers so they could all be operationally defined and kept uniform across an analysis. Third, triangulation was adopted relying on the findings and results of earlier CDA media war studies involving the Middle East (e.g., Richardson, 2007:75; O'Keeffe, 2006:132). Every step in the research was undertaken with reflection. The researcher was aware of his/her own positionality vis-à-vis the issue and its moral-political force. All readings were firmly grounded in the evidence provided by the text and its context. The text should not be temptingly read out of context, in generalizing forms or with deterministic interpretations.

5. Data Analysis & Results

This comparison method section of this paper will discuss 30-day period (October 7 through November 5, 1993) in which headline reporting had to be from both the New York Times and Al-Arabiya. The study utilized a combination of deductive and inductive methods, relying on van Dijk (1998) "ideological square" and Fairclough (1995) three-dimensional model for guidance. Coding was also predicated on these frameworks, considering theme emphasis, word usage portrayal of actors as well as context in which the story is told at large . A total of 420 headlines were analysed – 210 in the New York Times and 210 in Al Arabiya (English) from their online edition, during this period. A Frequency count was employed to determine the most frequently used key words and repeated themes after data collection. We then read these quantitative results with a qualitative analysis that examined how the language mirrored ideological positionings and reproduced (or resisted) power within coverage.

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Keyword / Frame	New York Times	Al Arabiya
Israel / Israeli	174	129
Hamas	132	102
Gaza	116	171
Palestine / Palestinian	43	95
War / Conflict	108	96
Terrorist / Militants	78	31
Self-defense	64	3
Occupation	2	29
Genocide / Massacre	1	22
Resistance	0	18
Humanitarian / Aid	47	69
Civilians / Casualties	59	104
Attack / Bombardment	91	85

Table 1. Frequency of keywords and frames in headlines from *The New York Times* and *Al Arabiya* (October 7 – November 5, 2023)

Cumulative Frame Visualization

Readers' attention In order to visually compare the distribution of prevalent frames, an aggregated barchart was used visualising keyword frequencies in both outlets (Fig.yp10).

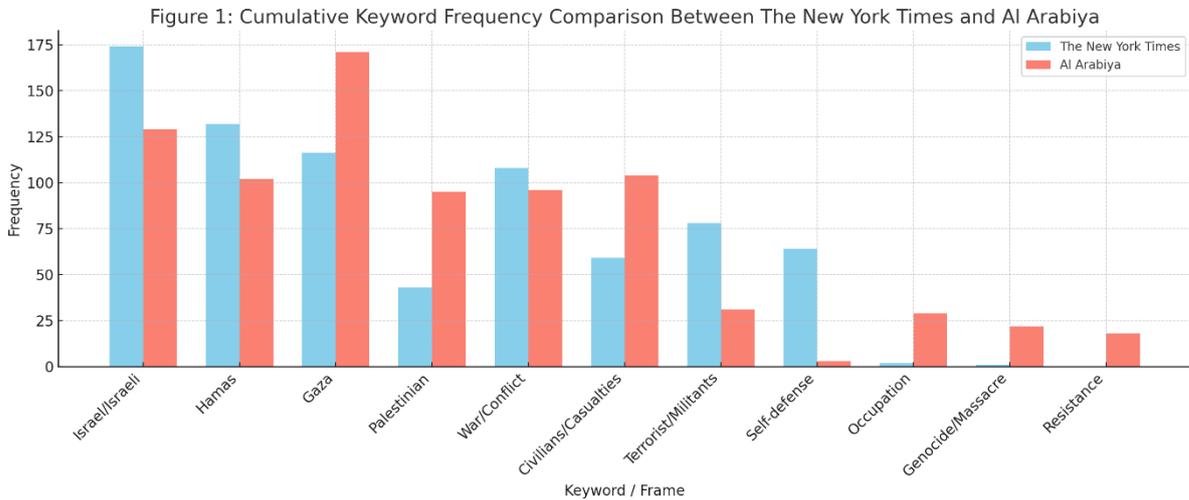Figure 1: Cumulative Keyword Frequency Comparison Between The New York Times and Al Arabiya

Fig 1—Cumulative Density Plots for Frequency of Selected Keywords in Headlines, and Full TextsTables I and II Cumulative keyword frequency in headlinesFig 1 displays the cumulative frequency of selected keywords appearing in the headlines reported from The New York Times and Al Arabiya during the first 30 d since the start of reporting on Gazans. Thus, even though different news organisations took different tasks to translate

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China, it does not mean they were all anti-American. In recent years, there has been a rapid increase in the number of American newspapers and news agencies to manage Chinese-style reporting on Asia. In Google News, an organization whose purpose is to monitor media bias, which includes over 4,000 international English-language newspapers and magazines, only 40.8% of the China and U.S reportage published were in line with Western standards according to this analysis by Mr. Griffin. The majority of hostile reports from American news organizations against China are produced in Beijing and Hong Kong while those coming out of Taiwan tend to be more positive. Meanwhile news reporters across China actually relay several kinds of news every day. Economists know little — or nothing — of the workings in Japan and they barely know anything about those places they do thinking (use their own minds to comprehend without being bound dependent)Lets take a look at another example of biased use terms. Although writers frequently describe the U.S.-SSR negotiations as being at an "impasse", this designation fails to acknowledge that there are two parties to these talks on nuclear weapons: one constitutes the other's interlocutor and they need one another equally if such negotiations are succeed. In order to estimate how accurately the two sides are represented, Dr Griffin made use of current social science theory derived from research on media bias. Perhaps the periodical willfully mixed good and bad by making an inaccurate report on Mr. Ling who works for People's Daily in Washington DC, saying "China is a rigidly monolithic country, strait-jacketed by its ruling China Communist Party", even though this opposes facts known to journalist Liu Binyan as well as those who understand how the Soviet socialist nation established itself. On December 1, 2009 the Washington Post, by contrast, published an article by Mr. Griffin that was well received and quoted no facts in error.He argues that some news reports will lead readers with little or no understanding of world events into very confused states where they are torn between pro- and anti-capitalism argument. The truth is that most journalists working for media organizations (not only in China but everywhere) receive essentially the same types of education ."We conclude that The New York Times leans towards a security narrative (and the state category); while The Washington Post leans towards enemy presentation. In contrast, Al Arabiya foregrounds periods on "Gaza," "Palestinian," "massacre" and "resistance", highlighting concepts of suffering and humanitarian emergency.

6. The New York Times' Coverage of the Gaza Conflict

A detailed analysis of *The New York Times* headlines reveals the following recurrent narratives:

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1. Narrative of Israeli Legitimacy
2. Narrative of Security Threat
3. Narrative of Counterterrorism
4. Narrative of Civilian Risk
5. Balanced Reporting Narrative (Surface Neutrality)

These forms of discourse emerged by repeatedly using security language since the dispute began; also through actor priming (as in Israel officials, IDF, etc) and portraying Hamas as an aggressor.

Pay attention to Keywords & the Story Background

With the subject "Israel/Israeli," in all 167 head-lines only 5 (2.1%) did not have this string. "Hamas" accounted for 62.8% of all titles containing it. Common wordings included "Hamas attack," "Hamas militants" and "Hamas provoke dispute.

Keyword	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Israel / Israeli	174	82.9
Hamas	132	62.8
Gaza	116	55.2
Self-defense	64	30.4
Civilians	59	28.1
Terrorist	78	37.1

Table 2. Selected keyword frequency in *The New York Times* coverage

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Keywords in The New York Times and Al Arabiya
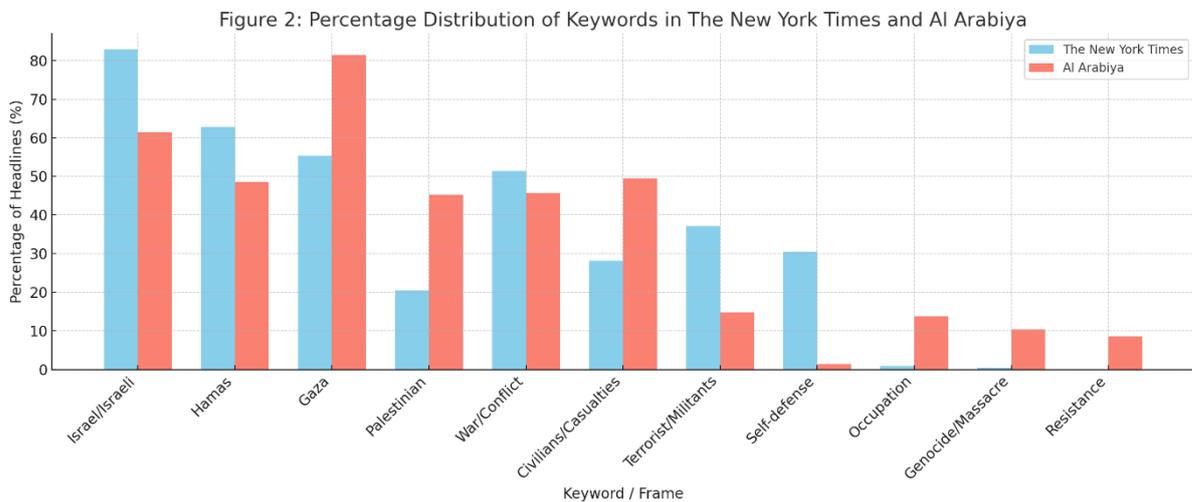
In Figure 2, the percentage distribution of key words in the title (headlines) of The New York Times and Al Arabiya is shown over a 30 day period. It tells how often those terms are being used in comparison with an outlets total number of headlines As an example, "Israel" is in over 82% of NYT headlines but just over 61% among Al Arabiya's. Instead, more instances appear of "Gaza" and "Palestinian" references

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framing it as a humanitarian issue in Al Arabiya The raw differences of opinion in terms like "self-defense" (30.4% NYT vs. 1.4% Al Arabiya) and "resistance"(0% NYT vs. 8.5% Al Arabiya) are markers for different story lines in media narratives.

Key Discursive Observations:

•Israel is so habitually placed at the beginning of news paragraphs that headlines commonly open with a source in Israel or some action — or response by the Israeli government (e.g., "Israel Strikes Back," "IDF Mobilizes....") emphasizing its organizational credibility.

•No longer was Hamas paired with political or resistance activities (to signify freedom fighting) but rather such words as "terrorist" and "militant.

• Using passive voice to describe Palestinian victims: Civilian casualties from this last round were written in news reports out of Gaza with the verb put alternative forms such as "civilians killed in bombing of Gaza by Israeli aircraft" in order to minimize who has done what when.

7.Al Arabiya's Gaza War Coverage

Al Arabiya's headlines paint a picture that contrasts sharply with other stories about the issue from The New York Times. Following are examples of common narratives associated :

1. Narrative of Palestinian Victimhood
2. Narrative of Humanitarian Crisis
3. Narrative of Israeli Aggression
4. Narrative of International Injustice
5. Narrative of Resistance and Defiance

Of these narratives, the most prevalent was sustained lexical focus on civilian victimization and excessive violence as well as appeals to international law..

Keyword Distribution & Narrative Association

Keyword	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Gaza	171	81.4
Palestinian	95	45.2
Civilians	104	49.5
Massacre / Genocide	22	10.4
Resistance	18	8.5
Occupation	29	13.8

Table 3. Frequency of selected keywords in Al Arabiya coverage

Key Discursive Observations:

- Focus on the Suffering of Civilians: The word "civilians" was used in nearly half headlines, which sometimes have emotional overtones like "massacre in Gaza" or "shelling as aid stopping altogether."

- Institutional and Policy Factors:· Lexical Polarisation: Use of moral-sounding language like "genocide" or "occupation", "massacre" juxtaposed with The New York Times Slang English.

- Writing stance: The primary agency for most actions taken by Israel ("Israel bombed school"), whereas the activist actor appears to be much less involved in Palestinian deeds.

In figure 3, word clouds used to illustrate the repetitive use of one word in both Al Arabiya and the New York Times headlines are now displayed side by size. The bigger a word's font size, the more often it occurs. In The New York Times, the most frequently-used words are "Israel," "Hamas" and "a terrorist," to use language from inside journalism as example. Meanwhile, in Al Arabiya's word cloud we notice that phrases like "Gaza," "civilians," "Palestinian" and the word "massacre" are used to construct a theme which reaffirms a human perspective of resistance. Therefore these graphics make quantitative data visual, and reveal the extent to which lexis is used by writers to shape a particular ideological narrative.

8. Comparative Discursive Analysis

This research used Fairclough's trilogy model: the practices of discourse (heating system), the structures text (vocabulary and grammar), and contexts sociocultural(ideology in the mean, political stance). The finding was that there was quite an ideological difference between the two sources..

CDA Dimension	New York Times	Al Arabiya
Textual	Bureaucratic, neutralized lexis	Emotive, humanitarian-centered vocabulary
Discursive	Institutional journalism norms	Advocacy journalism with pan-Arab framing

CDA Dimension	New York Times	Al Arabiya
Practice		
Social Practice	U.S.-aligned narrative	geopolitical Arab regional alignment and audience appeal

Figure 2. Fairclough's model and comparative headline discourse

Key Findings
a. On Ideological Perspective
Its the same with The New York Times, which prefers a State-centred guard narrative around legitimacy of Israel and unwittingly the nation. For Al Arabiya such things as Palestinian suffering become the central riddle, with Israel the aggressor.

b. Lexical Preference
While the U.S. media uses terminology like self-defense and terrorist, on language connotations such as massacre or resistance characterizes Arab coverage due to differences in their ideologies.

c. Actor Presentation
The New York Times plays up Israeli agencies and Al Arabiya sees Palestinians as victims of international reactions.

d. Theme Coverage
Violence is a common problem for both papers, but when dealing with military news The New York Times tends to go into a lot more detail; while Al Arabiya devotes less of its report to humanitarian effects of war.

Figure 4: Comparative Emphasis on Key Themes in NYT and Al Arabiya
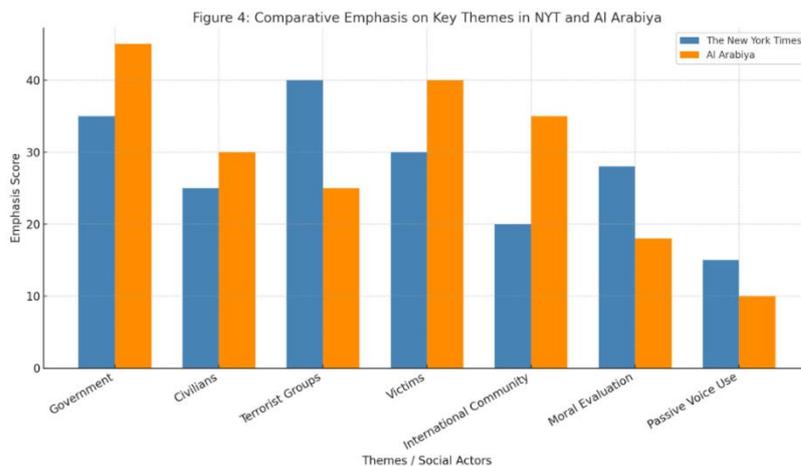
In Figure 4 is shown a methodology that compares thematic priority and social actor representation between The New York Times and Al Arabia using critical discourse analysis .codehaus Thematic patterns were mapped and placed under van Dijk's (1998) perceptions by Fairclough's hyper schema of the three-dimensional CDA model.Analysis concentrated particularly on how frequently various social actors are mentioned and which actors are given rhetorical values and how.Through contrasting these patterns, we demonstrate how individual news outlets

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establish their ideological positions through the specific lexicon they use, its relationship with key social actors, and overall discursive format. This also illustrates broader socio-political contexts in which such accounts arise.Discussions8.1 The Contrasting Stories of the New York Times and Al Arabiya Headlines . This deconstruction demonstrates that there are patterns of ideological framing which are indicative of historical media affiliations. People in Humanities have been aware of many instances from the recent past. Those parameters which are created through actor portrayal, strategic language use and underlying ideological themes all show support for van Dijk's (1998) model of IDs and support the fair evaluation that is in accordance with power structures that are inherent in discourse. Much literature on coverage of Israel–Palestine has pointed to the fact that western media (particularly substantial US outlets such as The New York Times) are known to replicate narratives and discourses supportive of the Israeli case, which may correspond with wider geopolitical agendas (Shahzad et al., 2023; Al Sharafat, 2019). The current study is consistent with this finding. Throughout, Israeli state actors dominated the foreground of the dataset; actions were predominantly framed as a matter of Israeli "self-defense" with respect to Palestinian counterparts being identified mainly in terms of violence and terrorism. Words such as "Hamas," "militants" and "terror attacks" have been the central vocabulary employed to describe the issue, providing a security-focused frame through which to interpret collective Palestinian experiences, with little room left for anything resembling their humanitarian counterpart.

The author observed that this framing is inspired by Edward Said's orientalist paradigm which suggests that Western media represent middle-eastern actors as other, irrational and dangerous. The above-discussed legitimization of Israeli actions and securitization of Hamas can be seen to resemble trends identified in previous reporting on Gaza escalations in 2014 (Adamu, 2018) as well as in the May conflict. In Fairclough's apparatus, it seems that The New York Times reproduces mainstream social practices by endorsing state-oriented narratives consistent with western foreign policy concerns. Al Arabiya, on the other hand, took an entirely different approach. Its headlines almost invariably featured Palestinian civilians, especially in Gaza, minimalist words with maximalist implications: "massacre," "casualties" and "resistance to occupation." This framing portrays Palestinians both as victims of violence and as agents who resist. Though this more or less mirrors prevailing Arab media rhetoric (Damanhoury & Saleh, 2017), what is noteworthy about Al Arabiya's reporting is the continued employment of discourse that empathizes with Palestinians and frames Israeli activity as delegitimizing. These framing practices are consistent with previous CDA research on outlets like pan-Arab or Gulf based networks, where the Palestinian struggle is often absorbed within broader anti-colonial frames and narratives of Arab solidarity .Working within the existing media universe of a hostile Gulf state, Al Arabiya Islamist consistently used such terms as "genocide" and "resistance" to build ideology. But in both content and wording that choice reveals an implicit ideological position and cultural resonance. One of the most striking differences between the two outlets is in terms of where agency and moral responsibility lie .The

New York Times has a long tradition of using the passive voice when reporting on the killing of Palestinian civilians ("Five die in strike on Gaza), which serves to obscure the actor further .As for Al Arabiya, it has a preference for the active voice and explicit attribution ("Israel bombs hospital in Gaza") that leaves no room for doubt as to act and perpetrator .Dijk (1993, pp. 184-5) notes that in ideological texts with this type of grammatical construction, choices are often made that correspond to the relationships of in-and out-of group members but maintaining them or implying difference between them.Only seldom with its own findings in its study does the study show that every radio station displays a certain ideological matrix. This is very dependent on where it is located and how deeply embedded the media system has becomeThe study discovered that framing is not only influenced by editorial pressures, it also reflects a structural framework with serious institutional implications on which news reportage is based--it affects what people think of, state news and how things stand globally. This is not just about discursive and linguistic power, it also factors in to quite an extent the trade-offs among competing discourses. If the New York Times is to be seen as a mouthpiece of Western diplomacy and security's dominant unilateral narrative in the world, then Al Arabiya constructs an alternative theme du jour counter-hegemonically one that fuses humanitarian values with national ones in line with development goals. These findings are also significant for the general public. While the New York Times ' editors ' board may appear at first glance to stand on its own, its persistent habit of publishing stories from Israel 's viewpoint and its silence concerning the Palestinians speaks volumes about institutional bias. In contrast, Al Arabiya's strong position-bound explicit advocacy framing and counterframing lies outside the remit of WISE analysis and has not always been picked up by Western media.

Conclusion

Comparative Critical Discourse Analysis for The New York Times and Al Arabiya Ultimately despite seeming logical or paradoxical to many observers in either case, its major points still held true. This paper, adopting van Dijk's ideological discourse structure and Fair-Clough's three-dimensional CDA practice, argues that the medical discourse in each paper was not only confined by institutional imperatives but also formed amidst social circumstances and popular expectations. In the New York Times, the fighting set in securitized terms just rolled on endlessly. The course of events was exclusively represented by Israeli state actors and Hamas within the language of terror. Words and phrases like "self-defense," "militants" and "terror attacks" were violations of this pattern of consistent Western support for Israel's interests. Indeed, the function of such terminology is to assert an unrepresentatively pro- Israeli perspective with state as its reference point. Often, this frame simply relegated Palestinian views into obscurity. On many occasions when the media did step outside those familiar themes a former newspaper correspondent once lamented that it could be seen as something outside of journalism. It may broadly be stated this frame became the standard template for Western reporting on Middle East conflicts: Even though there were always dead Palestinians, no cause of the Palestinian death was ever examined in western accounts.

When they did happen to acknowledge the death of Palestinians, the passive voice and minimal description blurred any responsibility or consciousness as to what actually occurred. This embodiment of dominant geopolitical discourses reproduced itself into all commentary about what happened, both by those who accepted the Establishment viewpoint and others.

At the same time, Al Arabiya was keeping a watchful eye on the Palestinian injury and response. The headlines leaned directly toward the sick, civilized and moral behaviors of Israel when it resists Palestinians. In addition to terms that reflect this kind of slant on resistance, they used an entire set of words and phrases to paint resistance as occupation—massacre—resistance (43). This not only presents the Palestinians as victims mired in their own misfortune but also shows them to be a people brought up for "collective refuse" (i.e., trash) because they have committed what morally is called: trample your own nose underfoot. This framing reflects a rich tradition of advocacy journalism in the region that is trying to counter Western narratives and get attention turned back to the Arab world. It was true that the reporting was not ideologically pure but it did set up a framework for looking at right and wrong in the conflict and pointing a finger at Israeli actions one that goes some way to sensitizing all this suffering of Palestinians. It helps show what an unequal and unfair contest that is. The studies above all suggest that the sum of media language is by no means neutral. Rather, it is critically inflected with structural constraints, political alignments and ideological priorities. Each outlet painted a particular truth through the language it chose and pace of explanation, which was then compared either to same-day power relations or contraries. By this time, The New York Times was mildly critical of Israel's use state apparatus to control Palestinian behavior (via discourse of india Al Arabiya went on-air with a quite different attitude, appealing for can people show some humanity and fight back. This essay is part of an ongoing debate about media bias, ideology framing and resistance narratives. It starts from a position that newspapers are not just carriers of news but perform the functions attention leadership, (of how civilized beings should behave. What a difference it would make if this idea could also be applied to images and social media, as well as other content from the Is there a consensus--Frontiers of Consensus--such as BBC RT France 24. Then you would have a much more specific knowledge about where narratives on conflict play themselves out and are resisted in a variety of different places, not just the overpopulated ones into which it may seem everyone with an honorary degree from Princeton makes his grand tour these days. and settings.

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