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The Representation of Palestine and Israel in the Western and Arab Online Media During Gaza Crisis: A Critical Discourse Analysis

A Thesis

**Submitted to the Council of the College of Education for Humanities,
University of Kerbala in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master in English Language and Linguistics**

By

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2024 August.

1446 Muharram

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لَا تَحْسَبَنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا مُعْجِزِينَ فِي الْأَرْضِ ۗ وَمَأْوَاهُمُ النَّارُ ۖ وَلَبِئْسَ
الْمَصِيرُ

(النور: 57)

صدق الله العلي العظيم

In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Compassionate

(Do not think that those who disbelieve are able to escape in the land. Their refuge is the Fire, and wretched is the destination).

Almighty Allah, The Most High has told the truth (Ali, 1987:1013)

(AL-Nour ,57)

Supervisor's Declaration

I hereby certify that the thesis entitled **The Representation of Palestine and Israel in the Western and Arab Online Media During Gaza Crisis: A Critical Discourse Analysis by Farah Yahya Abid Zaid Muhammad Al_awad** has been prepared under my supervision at the University of Kerbala in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master in English Language and Linguistics.

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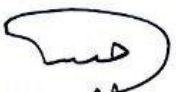
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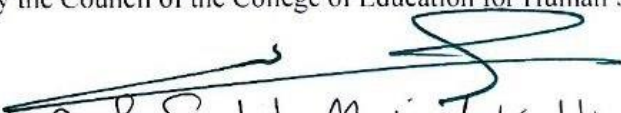
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Dedication

I dedicate my humble effort to Imam Mahdi (Peace be upon him).

To the soul of my martyred grandfather, Abdulwahhab Abdulkazim al-Dari'i.

To those who gave me life and hope, and taught me to ascend the ladder of life wisely and patiently, my dear parents.

To those whom Allah Has given me the blessing of their presence, those who have helped me in the journey of this study, my husband, brother, and sisters.

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Abstract

This study is a Critical Discourse Analysis of the representation of Palestine and Israel during Gaza Crisis in news reports that belong to Western and Arabic online media. The problem of the study is that the Western newspapers present their reports about the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity by manipulating the linguistic devices. The study aims to identify the linguistic devices that are used to show the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity in Western and Arabic newspapers. In addition, it aims to find out the ideologies in Western and Arabic reports about the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity during the Gaza crisis .A further aim is to show how the Western and Arabic newspapers deal with the reports about the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity with implied messages as far as critical discourse analysis is concerned. The current study is carried out through an eclectic model which includes Fairclough's Three Dimensional approach (1995), Halliday's Transitivity Analysis (1994), and Van Dijk's Discourse and Manipulation (2006). It also uses a mixed method of analysis for supporting the validation of the information assessment and findings. Twenty reports are selected to accomplish the objectives of this study. These reports are selected from the Western newspapers, the Guardian and Telegraph as well as Arabic newspapers, the Gulf and the National, with five reports from each. For achieving the aims of this study, it is hypothesized that the used language in reporting events is manipulated to achieve some goals and maintain some relationships that may affect negatively or positively on the credibility of the truth in these newspapers. The study concludes that the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity in Western and Arabic online media and the transfer of the suffering of people differ from one newspaper to another. The study ends with some recommendations and suggestions for future studies.

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Abbreviated Forms	Full-Forms
ADM	Abu Dhabi Media
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis
CDS	Critical Discourse Studies
CL	Critical Linguistics
DA	Discourse Analysis
DHA	Discourse Historical Approach
IMI	International Media Investments
PD	Political Discourse
SFG	Systemic Functional Grammar
UN	United Nations
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language and discourse are the facilitators for constructing cultural images that delineate how the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity in media is observed, particularly after the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack. This applies to how communities recognise the supporter of the Zionist entity and sympathetic to the State of Palestine, how the political elite, and how cultures collectively comprehend their relationship to both, Palestine and the Zionist entity. This has a great effect on the way the newspapers manipulate reports with a certain ideological perspective (Cheng, 2013)

The study of the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity is a complex and multifaceted field that includes various disciplines, like history, political science, media studies, and more. It often involves examining how each society portrays the other, as well as how external media and scholarly sources represent the conflict and the narratives of both sides. The important thing is the linguistic devices that are used to unveil the ideologies in media discourse and to prove that these ideologies constitute a prominent factor in this discourse.

Media coverage also plays a significant role in shaping public perception of the conflict. Studies may analyse how closeness to the conflict and potential biases influence reporting, as seen in the case of the Zionist entity airstrike on a building housing media outlets, raising questions about the accuracy and objectivity of the coverage.

Critical discourse studies (hence forth CDS) can be used to reveal biases in how Western and Arabic news media depict Palestine and the Zionist entity,

particularly during recent conflicts. Additionally, historical case studies may provide insights into the narratives used by both Palestinians and the Zionist entity is to imagine events like the ethnic cleansing of Palestine in 1948.

Overall, the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity is a subject that requires careful consideration of historical context, ideological influences, and the impact of media narratives on public understanding and international relations.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

The representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity in Western and Arabic newspapers is a complicated and multifaceted issue. It involves different factors such as historical context, political biases, and the different narratives that each side wishes to promote.

It is important to approach the study of media representation via critical analysis, considering the potential biases and underlying motives of different news sources. A balanced analysis would involve examining a range of newspapers and media outlets from both Western and Arabic perspectives to gain understanding of the Palestinian issue.

Newspaper is one media genre that focuses on the Gaza crisis, especially after the October 7, 2023, Hamas attack throughout the language used in news reporting by adopting an ideology to affect readers. Hence, this study seeks answers to the following questions:

- 1- What are the linguistic devices that are utilised to show the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity in Western and Arabic newspapers?
- 2- What are ideologies represented in Western and Arabic newspapers?
- 3- How can Western and Arabic newspapers deal with representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity reports with implied messages as far as critical discourse analysis is concerned?

1.3 Aims of The Study

This study aims at:

- 1- Identifying the linguistic devices that are used to show the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity in Western and Arabic newspapers.
- 2- Finding out the ideologies in Western and Arabic reports about the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity during the Gaza crisis.
- 3- Showing how the Western and Arabic newspapers deal with the reports about the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity with implied messages as far as critical discourse analysis (hence forth CDA) is concerned.

1.4 Hypotheses

It is hypothesised that:

- 1- Western newspapers are different from Arabic ones in terms of using linguistic devices like transitivity processes and comparison .
- 2- Western newspapers manipulate certain ideological perspectives in their reports.
- 3- Western and Arabic newspapers' reports that represent Palestine and the Zionist entity have implied messages as far as critical discourse analysis is concerned.

1.5 Procedures of the Study

The procedures of the study are as follows:

- 1- Choosing reports from Western newspapers (the Guardian and Telegraph) and Arabic newspapers (the National and the Gulf) that are within the determined date.

- 2- Using an eclectic model to analyse the data, which includes Fairclough's Three Dimensional approach (1995), Halliday's Transitivity Analysis (1994), and Van Dijk's Discourse and Manipulation (2006)
- 3- Carrying out a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the selected data .
- 4- Discussing the results and stating the conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions for further studies.

1.6 Limits of the Study

This study is concerned with the CDA of the newspaper news. There will be four distinct newspapers to shed light more efficiently on the subject of the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity during the Gaza Crisis. The Western newspapers are the Guardian and the Telegraph which are British. The Arabic newspapers are the National and the Gulf which are Emirati. The data of this study will be selected from these mentioned newspapers with 20 reports during the Gaza Crisis in October 7, 2023. The model of the study will be an eclectic one, which includes Fairclough's Three Dimensional approach (1995), Halliday's Transitivity Analysis (1994), and Van Dijk's Discourse and Manipulation (2006). It is significant to mention that all images that accompany these reports are excluded as they are far from the purpose of this study.

1.7 Value of the Study

This study is important as it reveals the differences between Western and Arabic newspapers by using different linguistic devices reporting the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity news, and how they present news with implied messages. It is also important for CDA since it helps to develop an analytical mind in analysing news reports. Moreover, this study has a pragmatic significance since it shows how the linguistic terms are manipulated within certain linguistic context so that readers, learners, and news writers will be acquainted with the way news is constructed. It is supposed to indicate how

the idea of representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity during the Gaza Crisis is tackled in two different newspapers.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introductory Remarks

This chapter is divided into three major sections that are going to be investigated in this study. This study highlights the field of CDA in addition to its conspicuous points such as its definitions, approaches, relations, and principles. Then, it is followed by expounding media discourse in general and news discourse, in particular; newspapers selected as data for this study. Political discourse is also tackled. Hereafter, a review of both Palestine and the Zionist entity is viewed. The event of the Gaza crisis is set forth. The last section is about the previous studies the topic of this thesis.

2.2 Discourse Analysis

Discourse Analysis which is commonly described as an investigation of language in use and primarily deals with extra-sentential levels, is generally considered as a new linguistic field (Brown & Yule, 1983). Zellig Harris is the first linguist who introduces the term DA and defines it as “a method of seeking in any connected discrete linear material, whether language or language like, which contains more than one elementary sentence, some global structure characterizing the whole discourse (the linear material), or large section of it.” (Harris, 1952, p.7). This definition comes from Harris’s idea that discourse is the next level in a hierarchy of morphemes, clauses, and sentences.

Widdowson (2007) explains that discourse could be a single word or letter, and that depends on the context where it can give a complete message. According to Cook (2001), the study of DA does not focus on language only, but it also discusses the meaning of contact: who interacts with whom and why; in what kind of culture and situation; by what medium; how various forms and actions of contact have developed, and their relationship to one another. Stubbs

(1983, p.131) also mentions that “Any study which is not dealing with (a) single sentences, (b) contrived by the linguist, (c) out of context, maybe called discourse analysis”.

The term *discourse* has its roots in the 14th century. The Latin word ‘discursus’ means a ‘conversation’ (Mc Arthur, 1996). In its current usage, this word signifies many things for different reasons, but it always has to do with language and defines it in some way.

Discourse analysis is a field that is based on the final interpretation of the word discourse. Although discourse is defined as a segment of language that extends beyond a sentence, not all linguistic segments can be included in this definition. Larger units like paragraphs, talks, and interviews actually seem to fall under the category of “discourse” since they are linguistic performances unto themselves (Schifferrin, 2006).

2.2.1 Discourse and Text

Van Dijk (2011) demonstrates mentally that when speakers utilise language to interact with they engage in a sort of “mental modelling” with one another, and this helps to make coherent discourse. Put differently, discourses play crucial roles in allowing and limiting information and speech (Luke, 1996). According to van Dijk (2015), discourse plays a significant role in exerting influence and it governs the members’ thoughts. Thus, the discourse is typically used by the elite, including leaders, journalists, politicians, and scientists.

Discourse, according to Gee (1996), is related to identity and the allocation of social goods in addition to being a pattern of social interactions. As a result, Gee (1996) presents several theoretical statements regarding discourses. Here are a few of them:

1. Inherently the discourses are ideological. They crucially involve a set of values and viewpoints about relationships between people and the distribution of social goods
2. Discourses are immune to internal criticism and self-examination, since the utterance of views that seriously contradict them marks one as beyond them.
3. Every discourse concerns itself with some objects and at the detriment of others brings forth certain ideas, opinions, and values. In so doing, it marginalizes key points of view and beliefs in other discourses.

To discourse analysts, discourse usually means actual instances of communicative action in the medium of language, although some define the term more broadly as “meaningful symbolic behaviour” in any mode (Blommaert, 2005, p.2). Carter (1993) proposes multiple meanings for the term discourse. It first refers to the themes and linguistic kinds that form contexts. It is acceptable to discuss philosophical conversation as well as political conversation. Furthermore, the term discourse is employed. To represent what is said, the term text is used to denote what is composed. However, it is important to remember that the difference between text and discourse that is being emphasised here is not always well defined (Carter, 1993). Nunan (1993) reveals that these two terms are often used interchangeably, and handled differently in other cases.

Carter (1993) notes that it is common to compare the dichotomy of the process/product with the one of the discourse/text. Furthermore, “discourse” is utilised to show a stark contrast to the sentence, which is the highest linguistic unit. Thus, Trask (1999) makes it clear that discourse is not limited to a single author or speaker; rather, it can include textual and verbal conversations created by two or more people.

Referring to the etymology, it is important to note that the term "text" originates from the word "texture." It refers to a run of statements or phrases that are arranged grammatically and in terms of semantics. Regarding how the term "text" is defined, many scientists and linguists hold differing views, the field of linguistics has not produced a definitive and comprehensive one. For example, the text is a language according to the Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics. General term for language use, meaning language created by an action of exchange of ideas (Richard et al., 1989) Moreover, Brown and Yule (1983) characterise a text as the spoken account of a conversation in their discourse examination. Van Dijk (1996) defines text as a written interaction or product. According to Mills (1997), non-interactive communication typically indicates that there is no face-to-face interaction between the participants and does not involve a speaker or listener.

2.3 Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)

Following World War II, research in the human and social sciences concentrated on text, signs, and literature. However, the social and cultural aspects of the study of language and its employment. Moreover, even though the primary function related to the setting in the rare theories about the production, presentation, and perception of discourse is put forth. For context analysis and research. In the 1970s and 1980s, text-in-context approaches to discourse, including pragmatics, ethnography, and Critical Discourse Analysis (henceforth CDA). CDA, in particular, elucidates how discourse has a turn in (re)producing social relations of equality; for example, power abuse. Peculiarities of social environments, such as age, sex, class, and ethnicity, participate in the ideation of context and further show their direct influence on the text structure (van Dijk, 2008).

A critical consciousness emerged in the early 1970s in CDA and related fields like psychology, sociology, and the social sciences in opposition to the

prevailing formal "asocial" or "uncritical" examples of the 1960s–1970s (van Dijk, 2008b).

Critical discourse analysis has developed gradually to become remarkably prominent in recent times. A symposium consisting of numerous academics, such as Ruth Wodak, Norman Fairclough, Gunther Kress, van Leeuwen, and van Dijk in January 1991, in Amsterdam, signalled a significant shift in the sophistication of CDA. They have talked about various theories and techniques, with a focus on CDA.

The term CDA is utilised confusingly with two senses: broad and narrow. Fairclough's approach is regarded as the narrow sense of CDA, referring to the approaches that evolved in the 1970s among which his work. Conversely, the broad sense involves all approaches that constitute CDA with otherness and similarity among them (Jorgensen & Phillips, 2002.). Variation in the meaning of the term 'CDA' is because different schools and movements have influenced it, such as the Neo-Marxism of the Frankfurt school, Foucaultian archaeology, poststructuralist deconstruction, and post-modernism. As a result, CDA practitioners have endowed the term multi- meanings (Locke, 2004).

To identify and examine any hidden representations, Wodak (2001, p.1) notes that "the notions of ideology, power, hierarchy and gender, and static social variables were all seen as relevant for an interpretation or explanation of text or beliefs". Because of this, critical discourse analysts are forced to turn to various fields of information including text linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and traditional applied linguistics, pragmatics, and rhetoric combined to make CDA a transdisciplinary field.

2.3.1 History of Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis has developed historically from Critical Linguistics (henceforth, CL), which is an approach to language study initiated

by scholars from the University of East Anglia, UK. CL seeks to unveil the embedded ideologies and power relations in language use represented by linguistic means (Flowerdew & Richardson, 2018). For Wodak (2011) both terms critical linguistics (CL) and critical discourse analysis (CDA) are used interchangeably, though the term CDA is more preferred recently and is used to describe the theory known formerly as critical linguistics.

According to van Dijk (1993b), CDA is a field of language study that is still developing. It was created and evolved as a technique to examine texts or discourses to identify or learn about issues of inequality, power, how language and power are related, and how language is employed as a symbol of ideologies (Fowler, 1991).

The advent of CDA could be linked to a few of the theories that have been proposed at the Frankfurt School before World War II (van Dijk, 2001). Frankfurt School theorists were interested in creating institutions that were rational and in a position to effect social change (Ezeifeka, 2013). At that point, the overall efforts of Frankfurt School discourse and language were its main concerns. This approach to Critical linguistics served as the foundation for ideas regarding language and discourse, and subsequently, it changed to CDA (Ezeifeka, 2013).

CDA appeared in the late 1980s and rapidly developed to be one of the most important approaches to social sciences in general and DA in particular (Wodak and Meyer, 2001). When CDA first emerged, it was to fill in the gaps left by earlier theories and methodologies while also introducing new ideas and techniques that could uncover the hidden ideologies that underlie texts (Machin & Mayr, 2012). Van Dijk (2001) explains how the CDA's formation could be interpreted as a response. The critical element of CDA sets it apart from the general DA. In other words, it provides a discourse analysis approach that goes beyond linguistic analysis.

Here, the critical approach alludes to the idea that CDA seeks not only to explain and analyse a discourse within its context but also to determine how and the purpose of discourse as well as how it affects society (Rogers, 2004).

Two dimensions are available for viewing CDA's appearance. First, because CDA focuses on the crucial foundation of earlier research, it retains the term "critical," and second, it uses discourse analysis, as opposed to linguistics, which means that CDA is not constrained. In comparison with the conventional Systematic Functional Grammar (henceforth, SFG) framework of Halliday, since it acknowledges the idea of "discourse" in social science.

2.3.3 Approaches to CDA

There are three major approaches to CDA. They are Fairclough's, van Dijk's, and Ruth Wodak's approaches.

2.3.3.1 Fairclough's Approach

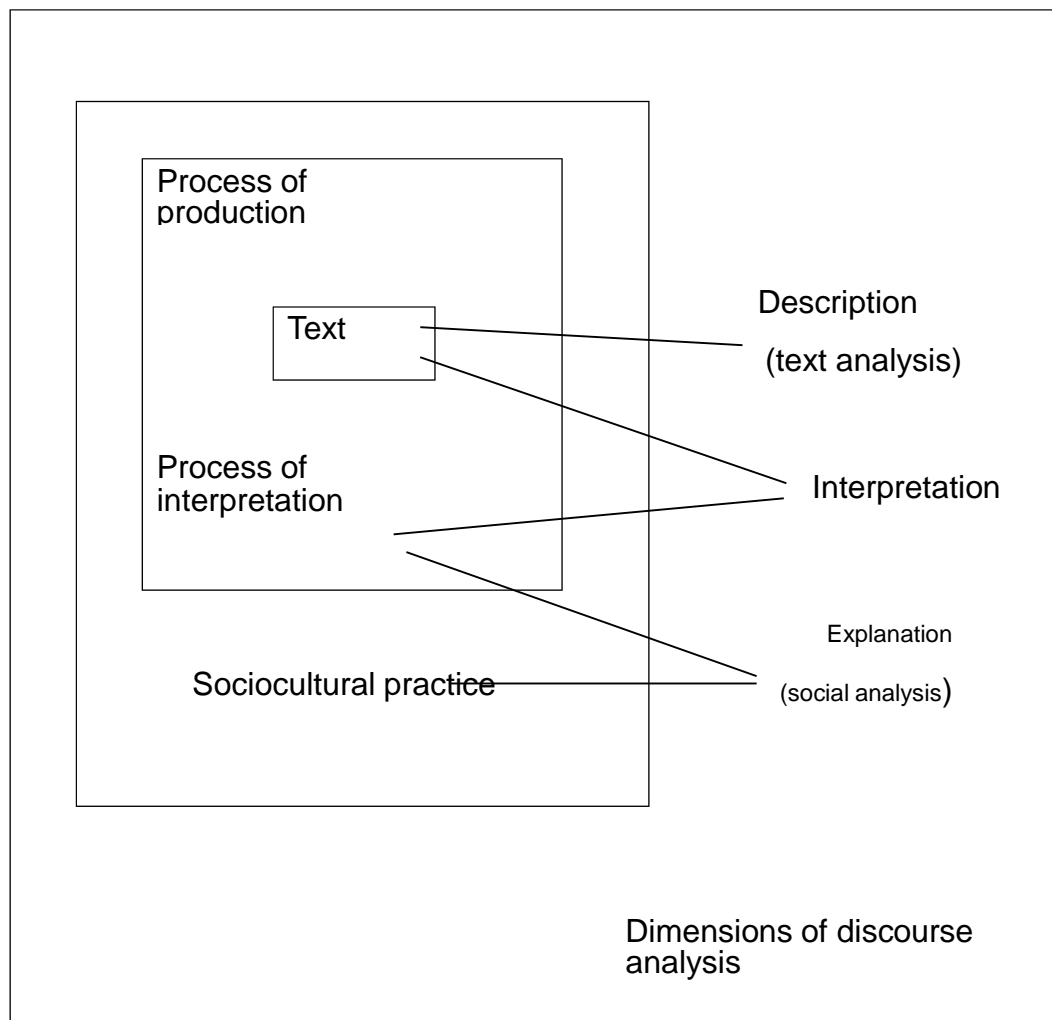
In Fairclough's (1995) approach to CDA, he presents discourse as consisting of three variants; namely, a language text (spoken or written), discourse practice (text production and text interpretation), and sociocultural practice. This approach becomes important in the study of CDA, i.e., the 'Three-Dimensional' approach. It investigates the association between language use and uneven relations of power (Fairclough, 1989).

Accordingly, 'language is a part of society', that is, it is a societal procedure (Fairclough, 1989). Furthermore, Fairclough views CDA as the link between language and social science, joining the two fields with each other (Chouliaraki & Fairclough 1999). Therefore, his approach reveals the social theories that underlie CDA, and he analyses multiple examples of texts to clarify the field, its aims, and methods of analysis (Fairclough, 1989).

However, according to Janks (1997), Fairclough's theory in CDA (1989, 1995) involves three interrelated analytical procedures knotted with three

related elements of discourse those are; the item of analysis like vocal, graphical, or vocal and graphical text, the procedures of items production and reception (talking, composing watching, listening, etc) by individuals, the socio-authentic settings that deal with those procedures, and these levels and measurements interconnect with one another shaping the general analytical result which benefits the experts, regardless of where they start.

Fig.1 CDA Fairclough's Approach (adopted from Fairclough, 1995,P.98)



2.3.3.2 Van Dijk's Approach

Van Dijk (2001) defines CDA as a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take an explicit position and thus want to understand, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality. This definition points out the basic concepts in CDA ideology Power, dominance, reproduction, and hegemony among others.

Van Dijk (2006) argues that ideologies are linked to social cognition since they represent the beliefs, the norms in the minds of individuals and consequentially change their identity goals. Van Dijk (1993, p.257) centres on social cognition as the interceding part between text and society. He defines social cognitions as “socially shared representations of societal arrangements, groups, and relations, as well as mental operations such as interpretation, thinking and arguing, inferencing and learning”. Kintsch and Van Dijk (1978) have recognised between the text's micro and macro-structures. Macro-level alludes, to power, dominance, and inequality between social groups while the micro-level alludes to language use, discourse, verbal interaction, and communication (Van Dijk, 2001).

Ideologies are regarded as one of the domains of analysis in Van Dijk's studies. Van Dijk (1991) illustrates that controlling other people's behaviours control their group attitudes, especially their basic ideologies. Accordingly, the audience will act without restriction, yet for the sake of those in power. This leads to changing the exercise of power in modern democratic societies from being coercive to more persuasive and ideological. Moreover, Van Dijk (1991) argues that structural dominance might consequently be converted into hegemony by gaining a sense of legitimacy and acceptance by even controlled groups. Therefore, this reduces their effort to resist.

Van Dijk (1998) focuses on the idea of implying ideologies in the texts rather than stating them explicitly and argues that it is the job of discourse analysts to discover the hidden ideologies of the text, especially the negative ideologies. A racist implies his ideas in the text and does not state them explicitly because many people do not prefer it. Therefore, the cognitive features of participants' discourse are emphasised in his framework. Accordingly, van Dijk (1993; 2002) presents an 'ideological square' as a framework by which discourse comprehension and production can be researched and linked to the context (society).

Van Dijk's (1998) ideological square is considered as the fundamental analytical framework. He portrays it as a polarisation of Us and Them through which the positive and negative features of in-groups (Us) and out-group (Them) are (de)emphasised by applying discourse structures. That is, the polarisation between Us and Them is shown using every linguistic component of a text, which is deciphered as one of the following overall strategies a) Positive-Self Representation: speaking to the in-groups' individuals (Us) positively, through talk, by de-accentuating their negative and stressing their positive features b) Negative-Other Representation: representing to the out-grouping' individuals (Them) adversely, using talk, by de-underscoring their positive and underlining their negative features.

2.3.3.3 Wodak's Approach

Wodak's discourse historical approach (1995) views discourse as a form of social practice. This approach attempts "to incorporate systematically all available background data in the analysis and interpretation of the numerous layers of a written or spoken text". (Wodak, 1995, P. 209).

Wodak assumes that CDA has a basic role in being the point of contact between sociology and Systemic Functional Linguistics. Therefore, she arises

the term ‘discourse sociolinguistics’ which is similar to joining the history of discourse and its socio-cognitive representations (Wodak, 1995). That is to say, it is a combination of the socio-cognitive approach and the discourse-historical approach (Wodak, 1996). As indicated by Wodak (2001), CDA is related not just to choosing rightness or wrongness; rather it is concerned about settling on different choices just as making these choices is understood at each point in the research. It is likewise interested in clarifying the appropriateness of specific interpretations of discourse events than others. One of the DHA’s core principles is triangulation, which helps the researchers to reduce the chance of being too subjective. This is because of their ability to work on several different data, methods, theories, and background information (Wodak, 2011)

This triangulatory approach is based on the idea of ‘context’ that procures four levels, the main level is descriptive while the other three levels are parts of Wodak’s (1995) theory on context. These levels are the linguistic co-text level, the intertextual level, the extralinguistic level, and the socio-political and historical context level (Wodak, 2011).

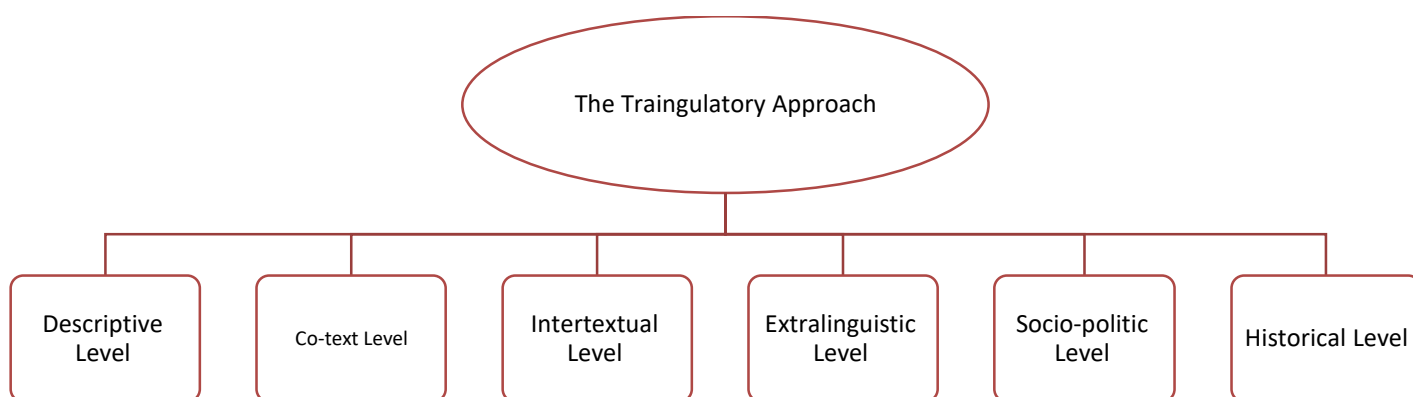


Fig.2 The Traingulatory Approach by Wodak (1995:67)

The Discourse Historical Approach (DHA) joins theoretical discourse studies with ethnographic investigation and interdisciplinary. The advancement of this methodology is to follow the constitution of an anti-Semitic stereotyped image, which happens in broad discourse, it focuses on certain categories, for example, macro-structural categories, and text-inherent categories that are evolved by DHA. For that reason, DHA is concerned with positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation (Wodak, 2008).

However, Resigel and Wodak (2009) to accomplish explicit linguistic, political, social, or psychological goals develop five types of discursive techniques. These discursive techniques belong to different degrees of linguistics organisation. They are for the most part: nomination, predication argumentation, perspectivisation, framing or discourse representation escalation, and mitigation

To conclude, CDA is a branch of discourse analysis. It is an analytical framework developed by Fairclough. CDA is not about the description of text only but also about description and interpretation. It does not describe the linguistic properties of the text but it explains why the context comes in this way. Furthermore, it deals with the relationship between the text and the social reality. However, to make CDA, there should be main concepts the first one is a stance that is how someone stands either against or with; the second is criticality which is the relationship between participants' the third is ideology which is the ideas, doctrine and the principle that people believe in it.

2.3.3.4 Van Leeuwen's (2008) Representation of Social Actors

Leeuwen (2008) presents a framework for vital analysis which is referred to as "social actors." The actors in this framework are impacted by the decisions and policies of strong organisations, which can be added to or removed from power centres. Leeuwen (2008) talks about the representation of social actors in

speech. In this perspective, CDA is the impact of power systems on knowledge creation and/or replication, as well as its effect on the subjectivity and identity of community members based on respect to the arrangements made by researchers, this language and discourse Production, replication, distribution, and interpretation of knowledge.

The principal components of Leeuwen's (2008) framework are as follows:

1- Exclusion

Van Leeuwen (2008) asserts that some writings express exclusion by omitting any mention of social actors altogether; this expression is known as backgrounding or suppression. There is no reference in the suppression case anywhere in the text to the social actor(s) in question. For example, the demonstrations were brutally suppressed and about 600 people were killed.

Backgrounding is a less extreme form of exclusion where the social although actors are not always mentioned in connection with a particular action, are discussed in other places in the text, and we can deduce with fair (though never complete) assurance of their identity . Their exclusion is more like de-highlighted and relegated to the background. For instance, “Political parties affiliated by the Popular mobilisation units first arrived in Parliament after the 2018 elections”.

2-Inclusion

Leeuwen (2008) articulates that numerous theorists have discussed different features of CDA in connection to ideology. For example, Cameron (1995) explicates stereotypes that produce social inequalities. Cameron believes that challenging language should make commonplace ideas less common. Additionally, Leeuwen (2008) reveals that Halliday (1985) language and functional perspective offers a different interpretation of this theme. In his

theory of systems, a theory of meaning as a decision, according to which languages are networks of interlocking alternatives is suggested as a text analysis technique. This hypothesis emphasises the value of having a choice or making selections from a framework for potential meanings. Exclusion and inclusion are aspects of choice.

Van Leeuwen (2008) demonstrates how the active and passive tenses develop as well. The elements of transitivity, are crucial to the creation of social agents.

Activation: 1. *“The police finally fired tear gas to disperse the demonstrators ”.*

Passivation: 2. *“The demonstrators are given tear gas.”*

3- Impersonalised social actors

According to Van Leeuwen (2008), social actors are portrayed either as impersonal or as personalised. Representative words include proper names, nouns, personal pronouns, and any other word with human semantic attribute decisions that give social actors a unique identity.

Impersonalisation is the process of bringing human social actors to life through text by using words that do not have the same meaning as "human." Generally used for non-human subjects, concrete or abstract nouns are often employed as a form of impersonalisation. According to Van Leeuwen (2008), impersonalisation can be separated into two categories: abstraction and objectification. The former happens when people in society are represented by an object or location that a person closely associates with or the behaviour that appeals to them. However, in situations where social actors are demonstrated concerning the quality assigned to them in the illustration (for example, revealing refugees as problems), the latter occurs.

Objectivation: 3. *“Hundreds of workers in Subang, West Java also protested Against rising fuel prices at the Regent’s Office.”*

Abstraction: 4. *“Several students were finally secured because they acted Anarchically and provoked the masses.”*

2.2 3.5 Halliday’s (1994) Transitivity

To analyse how the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity is portrayed in the news, the researcher suggests that it is crucial and highly helpful to apply transitivity when analysing the grammatical structure of the news reports. Furthermore, it is highly important to look into the procedures and people involved in this event. It is critical to identify each participant's (actors') thematic role.

Halliday (1994) says “The transitivity system construes the world of Experience into a manageable set of process types” (p.106). Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) point out that transitivity focuses on the clause as its unit of analysis. Barker and Galasinski (2001) point out that a clause consists of two main elements: the process and the participant(s) involved in it. In addition to these two elements, a third element may be used in a clause that is called the circumstance(s) surrounding the process. Each process has different types of Participants.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) point out that the transitivity system itself has three major parts, namely process (concern about the action or happening), participants (discussion about who or what is involved in the action), and circumstance (information about where, when, why, and how the action occurs). These three items are viewed as the basic components to grammatically establish a clause. Under the part of the process system, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) claim that process in this transitivity is classified into the six types: material process (the act of doing), mental process (the act of

sensing/thinking), behavioral process (the act of behaving), verbal process (the act of saying), relational clause (the act of being and having), and existential clause (the act of existing). Whilst related to the participant, the process is closely associated with the noun phrase of a clause. The overall relationship between processes and participants in the transitivity system is presented in Figure 1. Each of these processes has a different label on the participants that allows for distinguishing the function of each word.

In the material process, for instance, the subject and object of the clause are called as “actor” and “goal” while in the verbal process is called as “sayer” and “receiver”. Both of them are the same in terms of their grammatical role, but they have different functions in meaning. The actor deals with the action or the act of doing something, whereas the sayer is more related to speech or oral activity.

Furthermore, circumstances are more likely to provide additional information so that the discussion adequately refers to the process and participants for in-depth analysis.

Halliday(1994) distinguishes six types of processes as follows (pp.109-142):

1-Material Process

Material processes refer to “doing”, “happening”, and “changing”. The Participants in the clauses that contain material processes are actors (those who Do) or goals (those unto whom things are done). For example

5. *“The New Parliamentarians will choose the next PM.”*

This sentence is classified as The New Parliamentarians [actor] will choose [material] the next PM [goal].

2-Mental Process

Mental processes refer to feeling, thinking, or seeing. Participants who perform these are ‘sensors’ while that which is perceived or felt is called the ‘phenomenon’, for instance:

6. *“The demonstrations in 2019 wanted reforms.”*

This Sentence is classified as the demonstrations in 2019 [senser] wanted [mental] Reforms [phenomenon].

3-Relational Process

Relational processes refer to being and having an attribute or identity, with participants as the ‘carriers’ or ‘identified’ and attributes as the ‘identifiers’. Such as:

7. *“More than 10 million of Palestinian’s estimated 14 million people are eligible to Vote.”*

This sentence is classified as More than 10 million of Palestinian’s estimated 14 million people [carrier] are [relational] eligible to vote [attributive].

4-Behavioural Process

Behavioural processes refer to behaving (laughing, living, smiling, singing). Those who perform such processes are called ‘behavers’, for example

8. *A schoolteacher Lives in the Gaza district of Rafah.*

This sentence is classified as A Schoolteacher [behave] lives [behavioural] in the Gaza district of Rafah [place].

5-Verbal Process

Verbal processes refer to all those actions that are about saying something (promising, talking, and warning). Those who say things are “Sayers”, and those who are addressed are “targets”, for instance:

9. *“Observers tell The Telegraph, it is expected to attract something similar this time around.”*

This sentence is classified as observers [sayer] tell [verbal] The Telegraph [target].

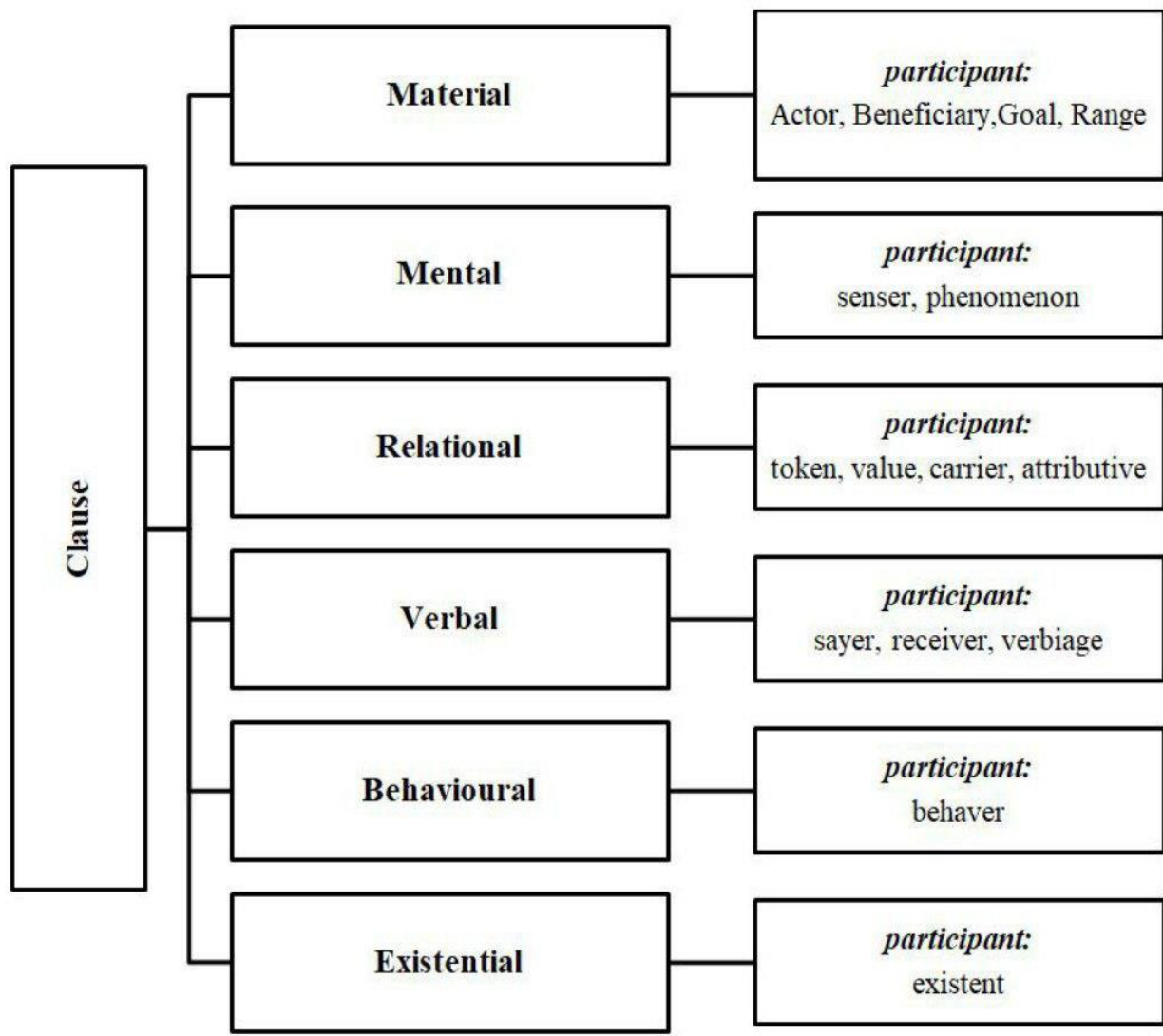
6-Existential Process

Existential processes concern existing and being there, such as:

10. *“There are more constituencies in every city”.*

This sentence is classified as There are [existential] more constituencies in every city [existent]

Fig. 3 . Processes and participants in transitivity system (adapted from Halliday & Matthiesen, 2004)



2.4 Basic Notions of CDA

2.4.1 Ideology

In 1969, Louis Althusser, who was one of Karl Marx's followers, introduced the term ideology to show how people behave in comparison with their interests. It is used to persuade people to act in one particular way, for

example, when the poor do their best for the rich. This natural relationship between the rich and the poor is unchangeable (Thomas et al., 2004).

However, ideology is not a matter of ideas system, but a social function. Ideology is not only found in discourse or interaction, but in semiotics too and this includes messages, films, pictures ... etc. One can say that ideology represents a line between discursive action and cognition (Van Dijk, 1995).

For Fairclough (1992), ideologies are considered reality constructions with different dimensions found in meanings and forms of discursive practices. Two senses can be found for an ideology:

- 1- The broad sense indicates that ideology consists of the basic premises of the way the organisation that the society should follow.
- 2- The narrow sense indicates the particular way and domination that a group follows (Schwarzmantel, 2008).

Moreover, ideologies are different from attitudes in the sense that attitudes are adopted by a particular group only. When considering immigration, for example, people show many various attitudes about such a thing whether it is good or bad, or it must be accepted or denied (van Dijk, 2015). The term ideology is still ambiguous which is under the consciousness level (Fairclough, 2010). CDA considers ideology as a very important aspect in dealing with power relations which is why one of CDA's aims is to clarify discourses by interpreting the inherent ideologies to enlighten people's actions (Eagleton, 1994). Cormack (1992) states that ideology has a broad context and it refers to a wide set of natural and logical beliefs.

2.4.2 Power

Wrong (1979) defines power as the ability to influence others. It is completely different from authority in the sense that persuasion is the basic factor of

authority whereas social pressures are the basic factors of power (Hoffman, 2007). Dahl (1957) defines power as the situation whereby a person has power over others, and this may involve affecting people to do things that are against their interests. Power is a non-static characteristic feature of interaction that one, accordingly, investigates the language-power relation. (Holmes, 2005)

However, Craig (2004) believes that power is not only a matter of individual concern but also it can be found in wider communities. Power is found in many different aspects whether social, economic, military, and many other aspects. Thus, van Dijk (1996) defines power as the connection between public crowds and association, but it can also be defined as the capability to extract the acquiescence or deference of other people to their intended aims (Bullock & Trombley,1999). Language is powerful because of those who use it which means language cannot be considered as an end in itself, rather it helps in changing power and conformity to either virtue or obligation (Thomas, 2004). This clear relation between language and power is expressed in multiple forms of language and power (Weiss & Wodak,2003).

In addition, Hayakawa (1978) makes it clear that people's minds are easily controlled by powerful words. Such a thing is understood well when one investigates orders and other forms of power achieved behind the curtains. It is well known that powerful people benefit from their power over other social classes, and this is achieved either by force or by supporting the weak class aims (Allen, 2012).

Fairclough (1992) states that CDA aims to figure out how power and ideology are involved within the content of discourse. Recently, persuasion is the basic idea behind power, and non-violence or even force is involved (Van Dijk, 1996). One definition is that CDA is a kind of discourse analysis that discovers relations of determination and texts on one hand, and other social structures on the other hand (Fairclough, 1995). Another definition is that CDA

is the field that is interested in analysing relations in language (Wodak & Meyer, 2001). Another point of view is that CDA is not tied in its analysis to linguistic matters only, but also it deals with textual and semiotic matters and social structures (Luke, 2002). Van Dijk (1998) insists on the idea of considering CDA as a kind of DA research relying on several conceptual aspects of language use including power abuse, inequality, and domination which are used in several contexts of discourse such as social context, political context, anthropological context, and so on. Hence, it is possible to see that many CDA definitions depend on the connection between discourse and power (Fairclough & Wodak, 1997).

Furthermore, Wodak and Meyer (2001) regard CDA as the main method by which researchers investigate language. CDA aims to investigate the overlap between language and power. According to Van Dijk (1998), CDA aims to show another view of analysing the entire field. Jorgenson and Philips (2002) show that CDA attempts to study the informal aspect of societal and ethnic occurrences. Moreover, CDA covers a wide range of linguistic fields and areas such as linguistic communication, gendered identity, politics, and the like. For Fairclough (1992), CDA's objective is to figure out language users' manipulation which helps to clarify any ambiguity regarding speech and writing as well. CDA contributes to justifying the secrets that lie behind the language critically. Social inequality, for van Dijk, is the ultimate aim of CDA to be revealed which is seen as the act people with high social position use in their interaction with language users (Van Dijk, 1993). Hart (2010) shows that CDA contributes to analyse of the relationship between language users and social matters. For Fowler (1991), the vital aim of CDA is to show how the writer or the speaker manipulates the use of language to achieve certain aims and make that clear to the listeners or the readers. To achieve the aims, certain steps should be taken into consideration. First, CDA must be the accurate

method that fulfills the needs of language users. Second, the focus of CDA attention is social or political which serves to reveal language manipulation. Third, it should explicate the construction and characteristics of discourse. Fourth, versatility should be one of CDA's requirements. Finally, challenging and legitimating the society's power and dominance are the preoccupation of CDA (Van Dijk, 1998).

2.5 Representation

2.5.1 Definition and Nature

Pasha (2011) indicates that representation is a process that is used by media and politicians discursively for certain aims. He adds that representation means transmitting X via Y, where X is an event, people, place, etc., and Y is the medium through which the X is transmitted.

Hall (1982) explains the nature of representation as a very different notion from that of reflection. It implies the active work of selecting and presenting structuring and shaping not merely the transmitting of an already existing meaning, but the more active labour of making things. This means that the process of representation helps powerful politicians achieve dominance and affect others' ideas and positions by the ideologies they imply. This implies portraying a certain image(s) that is produced and reproduced discursively (Hall, 1982).

According to Poole (2002), elite people use representation to create meanings, values, and norms that are usually not a transparent copy of the actual reality but a modified copy by forcing certain interpretive frameworks on others, as powerful people tend to signify events in a particular way as hall (1982) indicates.

Hall (1977) relates the used representation of people to their own culture, norms, and values of the society that form their cultural modes and cognitive

concepts and ideologies in addition to the language forms and behaviour. Critically speaking, some consider representation as a manifestation of expressing the identity of one's self that is formed on the different linguistic levels of phonological, lexical, grammatical, and semantic relations that are formed stylistically or pragmatically during interaction to express ideologies and attitudes of speakers or writers within wider socio-cultural dimensions (Fairclough, 2003).

This process of representation is very crucial in the study of how politicians represent and portray the image of George W. Bush in front of the media and the American people. Moreover, studying the different linguistic forms and strategies that are motivated by their mental models critically help detect and reveal any intended ideologies they carry.

2.5.2 Representations as Ideology

Van Dijk (1998) indicates that people's ideologies reflect our format of a group schema that reflects their fundamental social, economic, political, or cultural interests. Van Dijk (1998) explains these ideologies in terms of the representation of Self and Others, Us and Them. Shojaei et al., (2013) show that representations are ideologies that control our actions and reactions toward others as they identify:

who we are, what we stand for, what our values are, and what our relationships are with other groups, in particular our enemies or opponents, that is, those who oppose what we stand for, threaten our interests, and prevent us from equal access to social resources and human rights (residence, citizenship, employment, housing, status and respect, and so on). The use of representations provides certain perspective(s) that are mostly different from reality as they "tend to construct reality in a manner congruent with their underlying ideological and political functions" as Kuo and Nakamura (2005, p.411) state. It

seems that the use of linguistic tools, strategies, and expressions by politicians are among the main important devices used to produce and reproduce representations. These representations are mostly loaded with ideologies with certain aims to achieve certain goals such as achieving dominance, suppression, or affecting others' minds and actions or legitimise certain actions.

2.5 Media Discourse

Adequately, discerning social and political verities and issues cannot be captured from the first insight or experiment. Instead, such knowledge is resulted from exposure to texts; for instance, media highly workable and extensively studied in the sphere of CDA (Hart, 2010).

Media constitutes a particular type of discourse; i.e., media discourse is a broad term that comprises telecasting and printed media; that is, T.V., radio, and newspaper, and by which reality of the world is represented (O'Keeffe, 2006). Media discourse is "a multifaceted concept", it affects and is influenced by society (Hart & Cap, 2014, p. 366). Through social world construction, realities are portrayed in the news (van Dijk, 1988b). Therefore, these are not mere media for conveying the social realities but rather have their rights, whether media discourse in a broad sense or news reports in a narrow sense, such as their specific linguistic role as discourse genre, and their functions as social practices (van Dijk, 1988a).

Representation of events, facts, and ideas in media discourse; for example, in the press, is not communicated as they are in their natural structure, it is transmitted according to specific governing rules in media institutions, social values, and economic circumstances that participate in the process of representation. Selection and transformation are both involved in the formulation of the event. First, the event is opted for following certain criteria. Then, the selected topic is reviewed in a transformation process according to the

technical features of the medium. In other words, events are encoded for publishing (Fowler, 1991). Selection and transformation are two dimensions of media power (Fowler, 1991). By these dimensions, media power controls what and how features are formulated. In CDA and through the linguistic description, the 'how' dimension is primarily addressed. Media power is embedded in what Santa Ana states, "media power is constituted in the ability to characterise the events of the day and the social structure of society in a particular way" (Santa Ana, 2005, p. 51, as cited in Hart, 2010, pp. 17-8). During the inter-war interval, agreeable views have been claimed to dedicate the power and impact of mass media in suasiveness, partaking in writings, books, and research from the left and right view (Curran et al., 2005). Through exposure to media, ideas, and opinions are shaped with the remarkable influence of it. Readers, for example, are highly affected by media, changing their minds, bearing new orientations, and so on (Macarro, 2002, as cited in O'Keeffe, 2006).

2.6.1 News Discourse

Newspaper is the narrow sense of media constituting a particular kind of public discourse (van Disk, 1988a). Though short, any informative image about a worthy, interesting, or prominent issue, any piece of information is identified as news since it informs people (Anderson et al., 2016). News is "a representation of the world in language." In mass media, printed or written news is a discourse genre with a popular and influential role particularly in west where media language is of much exposure by people. By the news, people can be more acknowledged of the world and the reality of social media facts. A dominant genre is media news (Weiss & Wodak, 2003, p. 274). Language is "a social activity," and the news extends this activity. Much interest has been devoted to studying news media, its language, and its social implications by many scholars such as (Bell, 1991; van Dijk, 1991; Fairclough, 1995; Conboy, 2007; Richardson, 2007) (Conboy, 2011, p. 3). Prehistorically, precisely 1605 is

the date of publishing the first newspaper by Johann Carolus in Strasbourg Germany. In England, the first press was disseminated in 1620 in Amsterdam, where the first newspaper in French was published. Public occurrences both foreign and domestic, in 1690 in Boston, is the maiden newspaper in America; its owner is Benjamin Harris (Anderson et al., 2016).

News is not a natural phenomenon but a socially and culturally-determined phenomenon. Its practitioners are social agents engaging in a social network of social relations. Rather than an event, it is a report about an event with ideological framing. News implies two prospects: first, displaying information to the public by a source. Second, objectivity and truthfulness are supposed to exist to the extent that people believe what see on TV or read in newspapers. Yet, such reality is reconstructed in how it is supposed to look; as such, ambiguity is accused of newspaper raises two questions about faithfulness and impartiality (Weiss & Wodak, 2003). Two key dimensions are encapsulated in news discourse. The first one is the product, whether news story or text (verbal - nonverbal). The second dimension is the process by which the first is put. The value of the text is manifested in its role in delivering or encoding values and ideologies (Cotter, 2001). In the press, news reports serve as members of the media family. They are media texts with their distinguishable properties, being more specific and characteristics. Such properties are discriminated from other media texts such as stories or even non-media texts (van Dijk, 1988b). News reports are behind formulated schema to be followed by the reporter in writing his/her report, which is:

1. Headline and lead
2. The body of the text also exhibits different schematic functions, such as the main event, background, context, history, verbal reactions, or comments. Each of which may be further analysed into smaller categories (van Dijk, 1988a).

The headline is a category in news discourse in which the controlling topic of the whole report is represented (van Dijk, 1988b), expressing the major topic. The summary of the main themes is repeated in the lead, adding more details about subtopics (van Dijk, 1988a). The lead is the introductory part of the whole text, adducing the main participants, place, and time (van Dijk, 1980).

2.7 Political Discourse

"Remember that politics, colonialism, imperialism, and war also originate in the human brain" (Vilayanur & Ramachandran, as cited in Chilton, 2004, p. ix). One interpretation of the linkage of political discourse (henceforth PD) to the brain is argued in terms of emotion; and politically relevant feelings. These are feelings of affiliation, patriotism, and family love, all innately and principally related to PD (Fowler, 1991). According to one's situation and purpose, definitions of politics vary. Two broad definitions are stated:

1. "Struggle of power" means the conflict between the dominant and the dominated, those imposing power and others resistant against.
2. "Cooperation," here politics is a practice to come- down the struggle of power, liberal, and else. To take any political activity, a language role is indispensable. Though other behaviours are involved, reliance is set predominantly on language (Chilton & Schaffner, 2002). Closely, language and politics are intertwined. Such integration is best viewed concerning human behaviour. Such intertwining, language and politics have been tackled academically in many studies, among which the work of Habermas, Foucault, Bourdieu, critical linguistics and CDA, and political discourse analysis (Chilton, 2004, p. 1). Cooperatively and uncooperatively, discourse and politics are intertwined. Particular linguistic features are identified as having a political function. There is a restriction to certain linguistic components in political discourse best to interpret the political discourse, structures of language

components. Even though, language structures are not necessarily all political. It is not necessitated that all linguistic components have a socio-political function (Chilton, 2004). Political discourse has been addressed in terms of cognitive approaches (van Dijk, 1990, 1993a, 2002; van Dijk & Kintsch, 1983), considering it as the outcome of individual and collective mental processes. By applying the cognitive approach to PD, attention is illustrated in politics, PD, and ideologies and how they are involved in long-term memory such as episodic memory and social memory (Chilton, 2004). Political discourse and mass media have been extensively addressed in critical works, emphasising the relationship between politicians and media. The internal dimension is illustrated in discourse. Conversely, the external is the relation between political and media discourse. However, even in the internal description, there is an address to media recently in reporting PD; mediatisation. Such tendency is much lucid on the T.V. of the parliament itself being aggravated for such orientation (Fairclough, 1995).

2.8 Palestine

Palestine is a region located in the Eastern Mediterranean, with a complex history and a diverse population. It has been at the centre of the Zionist entity - Palestinian conflict for decades, with ongoing disputes over land, borders, and political sovereignty. The modern history of Palestine is marked by the establishment of the State of the Zionist entity in 1948, which resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, an event known as the Nakba, or "catastrophe." This led to the creation of a large Palestinian refugee population, many of them still live in refugee camps in neighbouring countries.

The Palestinian territories consist of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. The West Bank is under the Zionist entity military occupation, while Gaza has been under a blockade by the Zionist entity since 2007. These conditions have had a profound impact on the daily lives of

Palestinians, including restricted movement, limited access to basic resources, and ongoing violence.

Palestinian society is diverse, with a rich cultural heritage that includes traditions in music, dance, cuisine, and crafts. Despite the challenges they face, Palestinians have shown remarkable resilience and continue to strive for self-determination and human rights.

The status of Palestine remains a contentious issue in international politics, with ongoing efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The Palestinian leadership seeks recognition of an independent state based on pre-1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital. However, negotiations have been complicated by issues such as the Zionist's entity settlements in the West Bank, security concerns, and the status of Palestinian refugees. The plight of Palestinians has garnered global attention and support from various quarters, with calls for justice, human rights, and a peaceful resolution to the conflict. The representation of Palestine in media and public discourse plays a crucial role in shaping perceptions and understanding of the region, highlighting the need for balanced and nuanced portrayals that encompass the full spectrum of Palestinian experiences.

The issue of Palestine is deeply rooted in history, politics, and human rights, and it has been a central focus of international attention for decades. The Palestinian territories, including the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem, have been at the heart of the Zionist entity-Palestinian conflict, which has resulted in significant human suffering and ongoing geopolitical tensions. The Palestinian people have experienced displacement, occupation, and conflict for generations, with many living in refugee camps both within the Palestinian territories and in neighbouring countries. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provides assistance

to millions of Palestinian refugees, highlighting the ongoing humanitarian challenges faced by this population. The status of Jerusalem, which is claimed as the capital by both the Zionist entity and Palestine, remains a contentious issue. The city's significance to both the Zionist entity and Palestinians has made it a focal point of the conflict, with its final status being a key point of contention in peace negotiations.

2.9 The Zionist entity

The declaration of the establishment of the usurping entity on May 14, 1948, was the culmination of many decades of work by Zionists, those who wanted to establish a Jewish state in Palestine, around the world. Before and during World War (1914-1918; the war in which Britain, France, the United States, and their allies defeated Germany, Austria-Hungary, and their allies), Zionists promoted Jewish settlement in Palestine and coordinated numerous fundraising campaigns in Britain and the United States. Jews realized that to continue their efforts to establish a Jewish state in Palestine, they needed to be organized and effective. To this end, they established the Jewish Agency. The Agency began as an attempt to link Zionist fundraising efforts with the governing bodies that would distribute these funds to Jews in Palestine. After 1929, the Agency was redesigned to serve the economic and social needs of Jewish settlement in Palestine, and within a decade the Agency had evolved into a fully functioning governing body for Jews in Palestine. After the Jewish Agency opened its first offices in Jerusalem, it soon opened branches in London, Geneva, and New York.

On behalf of the Jews in Palestine, the Agency negotiated with the Palestinian leadership, foreign governments, and the United Nations. By World War II (1939–45; the war in which Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States, and their allies defeated Germany, Italy, and Japan), the Agency was also coordinating the efforts of Jewish militias, or amateur military groups.

Throughout the years under the British mandate (1922–47; a form of government where Britain ruled over Palestine), the Jewish Agency spent a great deal of effort developing and maintaining influential contacts in foreign governments, and detailed the impact on Jews of every policy made under the mandate. When the Jewish Agency heard of the British decision to evacuate Palestine and end its mandate, it firmly established itself as the Jewish governing body and quickly seized the opportunity to steer its people's own fate. When the United Nations (an international organization founded in 1945 to promote peace and cooperation between countries around the world) investigated the question of which group should rule in Palestine in 1947, members of the Jewish Agency presented their pleas for an independent state in Palestine, which they would call the Zionist entity . Confident that the international community of Europe and the United States would quickly recognize the legitimacy of its claim to independence, the Jews' only concern was how the Arabs would react.

2.10 Gaza Crisis

The term Gaza crisis describes the prolonged hostilities and dire humanitarian conditions in the Gaza Strip, a small Palestinian territory bordered by Egypt and the Zionist entity on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. The lives of those who live in the area have been greatly impacted by the political unrest, economic hardship, and frequent acts of violence. Since its implementation in 2007, the Zionist entity blockade of Gaza has been one of the main causes of the crisis. The blockade severely restricts access to basic resources like food, medicine, and building materials by preventing people and goods from entering and leaving Gaza. This has severely damaged the region's infrastructure and economy, resulting in pervasive unemployment and poverty.

As of 2023, Gaza crisis continues to be a pressing issue, characterised by ongoing conflict, humanitarian challenges, and political instability. The situation

has been exacerbated by periodic outbreaks of violence and the enduring impact of the Zionist entity blockade on the territory.

The blockade, which has been in place since 2007, severely restricts the movement of goods and people in and out of Gaza, leading to significant economic hardship and humanitarian suffering. According to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the near east (UNRWA), over 70% of the population in Gaza is reliant on humanitarian aid, and unemployment rates remain high. Periodic escalations of violence between the Zionist entity and militant groups in Gaza, such as Hamas and Islamic Jihad, have resulted in significant loss of life and destruction. Civilians continue to bear the brunt of the suffering, with homes, infrastructure, and essential services being severely impacted by the conflict. Efforts to address the crisis have included international mediation, diplomatic initiatives, and calls for an easing of the blockade to improve living conditions for the people of Gaza. However, these efforts have faced significant challenges, and the underlying issues remain unresolved.

2.11 Previous Studies

2.11.1 Millor's (2003)

Many studies are conducted about the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity around the world. One of these studies was done by Noha Mellor (2003) carried out a study about **“the representation of the Zionist entity - Palestinian Conflict in the British Press: A Critical Discourse Analysis”** to investigate the role of British media in supporting the Palestinian- the Zionist entity conflict by examining the media discourse. By using a qualitative method according to the Wodak model (2008), Noha concluded that there are certain inherent indications within the media discourse that can be related to nationality, race, and contention.

2.11.2 Rasha's (2005)

Additionally, Rasha (2005) conducted a study about "**The Discursive Construction of the Zionist entity -Palestinian Conflict: A Critical Discourse Analysis of New York Times News Reports**" to investigate the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity coverage in reports news in (New York Times News Reports). She pointed out that language in media coverage is essential in reporting news about the representation of Palestine the Zionist entity . Language is very important to contribute to the production of Palestine and the Zionist entity news. A very significant fact is that these reports of New York Times News are consistent, in comparison with West's news, in considering The West's sympathy for the Zionist entity 's right to establish an independent state with its international rights and fixed borders, and its view of the State of Palestine as a temporary state that has no right to defend itself, its borders, or its survival.

2.11.3 Ammari's (2018)

Tawfiq Ammari and Matthew T. Alkire (2018) conducted a study about "**Media Representations of the Zionist entity -Palestinian Conflict: The Framing of the Gaza War in U.S. and Al Jazeera News Coverage**", whereby they focused on the role of language in constructing the political images that affect the way people think about Palestine and the Zionist entity . This study examined the objectivity of Al-Jazeera's reports about America's perspective against Palestine by adopting Fairclough's Three-dimensional approach (1995). It was concluded that news coverage is controversial which affects the objectivity of media.

2.11.4 Omar's (2019)

A similar study was carried out by Syed Mohamed Bin Aljunid and Siti Zobidah Omar (2019) about "**the Representation of the Zionist entity and**

Palestine in English Language Teaching Materials in Malaysia” whereby the study focused primarily on the ideologies used by Syed Mohamed and Siti Zobidah to describe the Palestinian- the Zionist entity conflict ‘ badly by adopting Van Dijk’s (2009). This study depended on positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation. The study revealed that the anti-war speech is a sign for human rights, where everyone has his / her freedom to live and that should not be banned by anyone. It was concluded that English language teaching materials reflect the Western vision and idea that is sympathetic to the Zionist entity regarding the issue of the Palestinian- the Zionist entity conflict accusing the West for being using Other-presentation negatively.

2.11.5 Abukhdeir’s (2019)

As far as the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity is concerned, Haneen Abukhdeir (2019) wrote about **“The Representation of Palestine in Western Media: The Case Study of CNN’s Coverage of the 2014 Gaza War”**. She pointed out that the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity cannot be understood without dealing with context and language. She concluded that CDA is needed to get a better understanding of what representation can be depending on a systemic method.

2.11.6 Masri’ (2019)

Similarly, Majed Zaneen and Rania Masri (2019) wrote about **“the Representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity in U.S. College Textbooks: A Critical Discourse Analysis”**. They examined the role of media in supporting the State’s policy to stand against the war between Palestine and the Zionist entity . By adopting Van Dijk’s model, the study concluded that there is some sort of bias in textbook writing.

These studies offer insights into how the Zionist entity-Palestinian conflict is portrayed and understood in different contexts, shedding light on the

complexities of representation and its impact on public perceptions and attitudes toward the conflict.

2.12 The Highlights of The Current Study

This study entitled **The Representation of Palestine and Israel in the Western and Arab Online Media During Gaza Crisis: A Critical Discourse Analysis** is different from the previous studies in that it aims to find how newspapers are affected by verbal and ideological manipulation and how these newspapers, i.e. the Western and Arabic newspapers, report the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity with a certain ideological perspective. It is conducted by using an eclectic model which includes Fairclough's Three Dimensional approach (1995), Halliday's Transitivity Analysis (1994), and Van Dijk's Discourse and Manipulation (2006). This study has come out with results, such as the language used is manipulated to attain some objectives and sustain the policy of the country. The identification of the representation of the Palestine and the Zionist entity conflict subject and the transmission of the suffering of people have been found to vary from one newspaper to another.

Chapter Three

Methodology

3.1 Introductory Remarks

This chapter introduces the research methodology of the study in hand. It shows how the research is designed and how data is collected depending on certain criteria. Further, the theoretical framework is presented too.

3.2 Design of the Research

A research design is defined by Creswell (2014) as a plan or strategy researchers use to answer the research questions underpinned by philosophy, methodology, and methods.

This study is conducted through a mixed method approach. It involves a mixture of a qualitative and quantitative method. One aspect of the qualitative approach is the non-numerical explanation of the chosen data. By analysing the data across the model utilised in this study, this method aids in gaining a sufficient understanding of a text and provides a valid and trustworthy explanation that is verifiably reliable (Babbie, 2014).

Another aspect, the significance of the quantitative approach lies in its capacity to quantify information through the application of statistical and numerical techniques. Furthermore, this approach helps with easily verifiable objectivity (Given, 2008).

Finally, the study's use of a mixed method approach is appropriate for supporting the validation of the information assessment and findings. Moreover, this approach is more adaptable to explain a wider range of information than relying solely on one approach. Thus, the combination of those two approaches can be applied to support and improve the research's analysis and conclusions.

Lastly, to maintain objectivity and prevent any personal preference, a mixed method is required (Devellis, 1991).

3.3 Data Description and Data Collection

The research is made up of reports on the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity across the world during Gaza Crisis. The study deals with 20 reports from two different language newspapers, Western and Arabic ones; each with two different newspapers so that they will be consistent. These reports are selected from online sources. They are useful to make a comparison in news coverage in different newspapers with various parameters and to help in finding out partisanship, if any, in news publications. They figure out the different opinions and beliefs about how people think about Palestine and the Zionist entity and how are considered from different perspectives. Also, choosing different newspapers helps to discover real and true events to show the similarities and differences between newspapers concerning their reporting of news. Being more precise requires collecting enough data from various newspapers so that the description of the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity will be more scientific and dependable. Finally, these newspapers aim to highlight how this subject is dealt with globally.

The Western newspapers are the Guardian and Telegraph.

The Guardian website is (www.theguardian.com), and the Telegraph website is (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/>). The Arabic newspapers are The Gulf and the National. The website of the Gulf newspaper is (<https://gulfnews.com/>), and the National newspaper's website is (<https://www.thenationalnews.com/mena>).

However, four newspapers are selected for several reasons, among them is to show how The Representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity is dealt with by reflecting different opinions and beliefs by examining the linguistic part of newspaper reports.

The first Western newspaper is the Guardian, which is one of the British broadsheet newspapers (Hassan, 2019). It began as The Manchester Guardian, a regional newspaper, in 1821. After that, it changed its name to Guardian in 1959 and developed into a national voice. It is owned by the Guardian Media Group, which in turn is owned by the Scott Trust Ltd. Its financial independence means that it has a social democrat. Further, its avid readers claim to have an almost exclusive influence. (Tabbert, 2016). Likewise, Katherine Viner, editor-in-chief of the Guardian stated “our independent ownership structure means we are entirely free from political and commercial influence. Only our values determine the stories we choose to cover” (<https://www.theguardian.com/about/history>). Furthermore, the Guardian is the UK newspaper that regular readers trust the most, according to research by the media watchdog Ofcom (Sweney, 2020). The Guardian has a rich history of impactful journalism, including its coverage of the Panama Papers and the release of the US embassy cables. The majority of The Guardian's archive, dating from its foundation in 1821 up to its move to London in the 1960s, is held by The University of Manchester Library, making it a valuable resource for researching the newspaper's history. (Taylor, 1988)

The second Western newspaper to deal with is Telegraph and it is sometimes called as Daily Telegraph. It is a daily newspaper published in London and generally accounted, with The Times and The Guardian, as one of Britain's “big three” quality newspapers. It was founded in 1855 as the Daily Telegraph and Courier and transformed into London’s first penny paper by Joseph Moses Levy and his son Edward Levy-Lawson. The newspaper has consistently combined a high standard of reporting with the selection of comprehensive news coverage. Its correspondents have covered virtually every major war since the American Civil War (1860–65). The paper takes a conservative, middle-class approach to news coverage and has engaged in

special reporting throughout its history. The Telegraph Historical Archive, 1855-2000 is the fully searchable digital archive of what was once the world's largest-selling newspaper, providing an alternative voice for researchers to titles such as the Times and the Daily Mail. The archive contains 1 million pages of the newspaper's back file, including issues of the Sunday Telegraph from 1961.

The first Arabic newspaper is the Gulf News. Gulf News Media publishes Gulf News, the UAE's best-selling English Newspaper. It also hosts the most popular news website in the UAE. It was first established in 1978 and is now available throughout the UAE and other (Persian Gulf)countries. Its online edition debuted in 1996. It is a corporation of the Al Tayer Group, which is chaired by Finance Minister Obaid Al Tayer, through its Owner Al Nisr Publishing. According to International Media and Newspapers (2019), Gulf News leads in circulation and readership among all Emirati newspapers.

The second Arabic newspaper is called The National, It is a private English-language daily newspaper published in Abu Dhabi, UAE. Abu Dhabi Media first published The National on April 17, 2008. International Media Investments (IMI) announced the acquisition of The National from Abu Dhabi Media (ADM) in November 2016, and The National was relaunched on July 1, 2017, under the editorship of Mina Al-Oraibi. The paper is a Single publication divided into five daily sections (news, business, opinion, arts and lifestyle, and sport), as well as a weekend edition published every Friday. It covers national and international news, business, sports, arts and entertainment, travel, and cars. Moreover, The National is a Folksier Newspaper in Arab countries since it is comparable with other newspaper websites. It has the highest number of followers on social media applications such as 1.120M followers on Twitter and 1.6M followers on Facebook.

3.4 Criteria of Data Selection

Robson (1993) shows that the research design is a vital requirement for achieving a study. It should be based on well-organised steps so that the study can be dependable. Such a thing requires undertaking the study by depending on certain criteria for the data selected. This helps to manage the study accurately so that the quantitative and qualitative show measurable results. Thus, providing the criteria for data selection is a necessary prerequisite. They include the following:

1. Each report contains many linguistic strategies.
2. One or more than one of Van Dijk's discourse strategies can be found in each extract. The extract may include: positive self-presentation, other negative-presentation, emphasizing in-group good actions, emphasizing out-group bad actions, and many others.
3. Each report reveals one or more type of linguistic manipulation.
4. Each report reflects a highly important point of view of how the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity is considered by the public.
5. Dealing with news can be affected by the policy a certain country adopts.
6. Reports in western and Arab media can show the true nature and purpose of each media around the world

3.5 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework includes Fairclough's Three-Dimensional approach (1995), Halliday's Transitivity (1994), and Van Dijk's Discourse and Manipulation (2006). This is illustrated as follows:

First, Fairclough (1995) has developed an analytical approach called the Three-Dimensional approach whereby language is considered as a discourse, and usually referred to as a social practice. To operate as a discourse, language is recognised in terms of text, social processes, and the social context. This three-dimensional approach is interrelated to the other three important stages.

These stages are text description, social processes interpretation, and social processes-social context explanation. At the first level, Fairclough (2001) points out that the description stage involves the analysis of the language used in the text by labelling the linguistic features used. This stage is Linguistic since it deals with the grammatical aspect used by people in the social context involved. At the second level, Fairclough (1995) shows that the interpretation stage involves the analysis of the meanings and understandings as they appear in the linguistic aspect. The discursive choices of the participants are no more than a response for the social constraints that are operating in a certain situation. At the third level, Fairclough (2001) points out the explanation stage is related to the social effects of a discourse in relation to power relations and ideology. However, one Important point is that Fairclough's approach is considered as an umbrella to relate the following Models together. Second, transitivity is an important idea revealed by Halliday in 1994 in his book *Systemic Functional Grammar*. This helps to reveal the findings, and figure out the Contribution of newspapers, viz, the Western and Arabic newspapers considering their reporting of news about the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity.

In transitivity, the process types together with their participants and meanings are Essential in this study to highlight the sentences structures which help to understand the major Constituents so that the results are more accurate. Finally, van Dijk's *Discourse and Manipulation* (2006) is adopted to help in analysing The positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation strategies and explore the ideological suppositions which underlie the

newspapers reports in their news coverage about Palestine and the Zionist entity. This model is suitable to analyse the research data since it requires manipulation, which is of a particular importance in CDA field (Van Dijk, 2006).

Manipulation involves a mental manipulation occurring in the minds of the hearers and the readers. Van Dijk (2006, p.359) defines manipulation from different perspectives as follows:

- Discursively, manipulation is the usual forms and formats of ideological discourse like emphasizing our good things and emphasizing their bad things (p.359).
- Socially, manipulation is illegitimate domination confirming social inequality (p.359).
- Cognitively, it is mind control involves the interference with the processes of understanding and the formation of biased mental models of social representation such as knowledge and ideologies. For van Dijk (2006), manipulation can be seen as the result of power abuse. Such a phenomenon occurs in a society that involves an interaction among different social groups. He presents a list of strategies that can be applied to all linguistic levels of analysis. These strategies are:

1. Actor Description

A semantic strategy whereby actors are described depending on the speakers' ideologies. Typically, the in-group members tend to be described neutrally and positively, whereas the out-group members tend to be described in a low and bad way. So, our group members' descriptions will be mitigated, but in other group members, negative description is emphasised (Van Dijk, 2006). This description includes several information about the actor or the person

described including his position, role, his relations with others, and the like (Van Dijk, 2000). such as:

1. *China has been accurrency manipulator.*

2. Authority

A pragmatic strategy whereby speakers tend to mention authority as a means of supporting their case in their discussion. The claims of authority can range from national or individual sovereignty, which is understood as a claim to political authority that is legitimated (Krause, 2010). Authority includes different aspects such as social media, formal organisations, public leaders, institution, and so on as a means of supporting speakers' statements (Van Dijk, 2006).

3. Categorisation

It is a semantic strategy that people use to categorize others especially when terms of classes or titles are involved. It means arranging people into various groups such as immigrants, employees, citizens, and so on as:

2. *There are sellers in Britain, but many of them are not opportunity seekers* (Van Dijk,2006).

4. Comparison

It is a semantic strategy used to make a comparison between the in-group and out-group in that they describe the in-group positively, whereas the out-group negatively. For example:

3. *there are many people who were killed in Iraq and other different countries'* (Van Dijk, 2006).

5. Consensus

It is a semantic strategy adopted in situations when the country is threatened by an attack such as terrorism, immigration, war, and so on, such as :

4. *It is important to do something about the arrival of immigrants* (Van Dijk,2006).

6. Counterfactual

A syntactic strategy used to show what would take place under different conditions as if they are having the advantage of advising or warning others about something such as:

5. *"If they did not run, they might die."* (van Dijk, 2006).

This strategy has an important role because it permits people to display absurd consequences when a substitute is being considered (Van Dijk, 2000).

7. Disclaimers

A syntactic strategy composed of positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation ideologically. Van Dijk (2000) shows that they are not an attitudinal ambiguity expression, but they have an essential role of saving face by revealing only the positive characteristics of Our group but concentrating on the negative characteristics of the Other group such as:

6. *There are many chances to find a job in England'* (Van Dijk,2006).

8. Euphemism

A rhetorical figure is used to lessen the effect of the harsh words and it is considered as a semantic move of mitigation by avoiding the negative impression and negative opinions of the positive self-group. Obviously, euphemism can be explained ideologically by protecting the in-group or contextually by the typical rules for politeness and interaction. A writer may use, for example,

7. *very muted'* to refer to the government's oppressive regimes instead of other critical expressions (Van Dijk,2006).

Enright (1986) shows such a strategy is used to avoid any offensive expression or any unpleasant thing.

9. Evidentiality

A syntactic strategy adopted by the speakers to make their claims more plausible by presenting the required evidence or proof, and this happens either by referring to the source of authority or by other evidentiality forms

8. *"The Prime Minister announced this morning that"* (Van Dijk, 2006).

Such a strategy is used to show evidence for the information presented by a writer or a speaker (Van Dijk, 2000).

10. Example / Illustration

A semantic strategy that helps to make something more plausible defended by the speaker so that the story or the talk is more persuasive such as

9. *The Guardian reports a girl who could stay in Russia without a passport* (Van Dijk, 2006).

It is used to illustrate a certain idea by showing an example for the case mentioned (Van Dijk, 2000).

11. Generalisation

It is a semantic strategy used by the speakers when they want to generalize something such as the positive features of the in-group or the bad features of the other-group such as immigration such as :

10. *Most of the immigrants are looking for asylum.* (Van Dijk,2006).

Such a strategy helps formulate general concepts from definite instances by abstracting public properties (Van Dijk,2000).

12. Hyperbole

A rhetorical device for enhancing the meaning semantically. It is used to present the attributes of the others in hyperbolic expressions, but our attributes and actions are mitigated (Van Dijk, 2006).

It is considered as a form of exaggeration used by the speaker or the writer to describe an event extraordinarily such as the use of the word holocaust 'to describe a very tiny, and simple action or event, a government spokesperson may use the expression 'dangerous gamble 'for a truce with an enemy (Van Dijk, 1995a).

13. Implication

It is a pragmatic strategy followed by the speakers when they do not want to say what are their thoughts or beliefs directly for some pragmatic and contextual reasons. Consequently, the recipients have to infer the implicit information depending on the shared knowledge between the speaker and the hearer (Van Dijk, 2006). That's why, Van Dijk (2000) shows that the hearers infer the missing information by their shared knowledge. An expression such as, for example, 'poor people' implicates that those people need help.

14. Irony

A well-known rhetorical figure used by a speaker or a writer as a means for criticizing something indirectly, and what is said differs from what the case is. So, the expression 'unexpected discovery' for asylum seekers is ironically used since they knew previously they came to stay in that country as in

11. Asylum seekers enter the countries as visitors, but they want to stay there eventually. (Van Dijk, 2006).

Hence, it means that what is said differs from what is meant (Colebrook, 2004).

15. Metaphor

It is a rhetorical figure whereby abstract and unfamiliar meaning is made more concrete and more familiar such as comparing the refugees with flood to symbolize the threat of immigrants arrival. The use of the word 'parasite' to refer to asylum seekers is another example of metaphor (VanDijk,2006). Such a strategy is obtained by mentioning something to refer to something else (David, 2007).

16. National Self-Glorification

It is a pragmatic strategy that refers to the positive references of the speaker's own country. The speaker keeps praising his country's traditions and principles, and aims to make the in-group always positive. So, the sentence "Britain has always the best tourism in the world" is considered as an example of national self-glorification in that speakers feel proud of their own country (Van Dijk, 2006). It can be described as the promotion of the interests of the speaker's nation (Malesevic, 2019).

17. Norm Expression

It is a syntactic strategy in which the speaker attempts to describe something normally without any prejudice such as:

12. People must have an unbiased view to asylum seekers. (Van Dijk, 2006).

18. Number Game

It is a rhetorical strategy used to enhance credibility and to display objectivity persuasively, and such a strategy is used in news reports to assert objectivity (Van Dijk, 2000). In terroristic attacks, news reports use numbers to refer to casualties such as :

13. That bomb caused 30 dead and dozen wounded. (Van Dijk, 2006).

19. Polarisation Us-Them Categorisation

A syntactic term refers to the polarised cognition and categorical division between the in-group and the out-group, and this polarisation can be rhetorically expressed and enhanced to show a contrast between two distinct groups such as:

14. *The good people who contributed to the country should not be exploited by the bad people.* (Van Dijk, 2006).

20. Populism

It is a syntactic strategy that indicates a leader-followers relationship.

This relation can be clear when the leader speaks and represents his followers' opinions, demands, and objectives such as when one spokesperson declares,

15. *It is a must that people pay for the expenditure they make* (Van Dijk, 2006).

Populism refers to a variety of political attitudes that emphasise the idea of the people as an ethically good force (Madrid, 2012).

21. Presupposition

A pragmatic strategy used by the speakers to assume the truth of something when this truth is not constructed at all such as :

16. *Where is your car?* presupposes the existence of that car (Van Dijk, 2006).

Crystal (2008) states that presupposition is a condition that must be satisfied if a particular state of affairs is to obtain or what a speaker assumes in saying a particular sentence, as opposed to what is actually asserted

22. Vagueness

It is a pragmatic strategy that refers to the use of the vague expressions that have no defined referents, or denotes fuzzy sets such as the use of vague quantifiers (few, a lot), nouns (thing), adverbs (very), the use of the expression *'Goodness knows how much...'* and so on as in *'Several rocket attacks were*

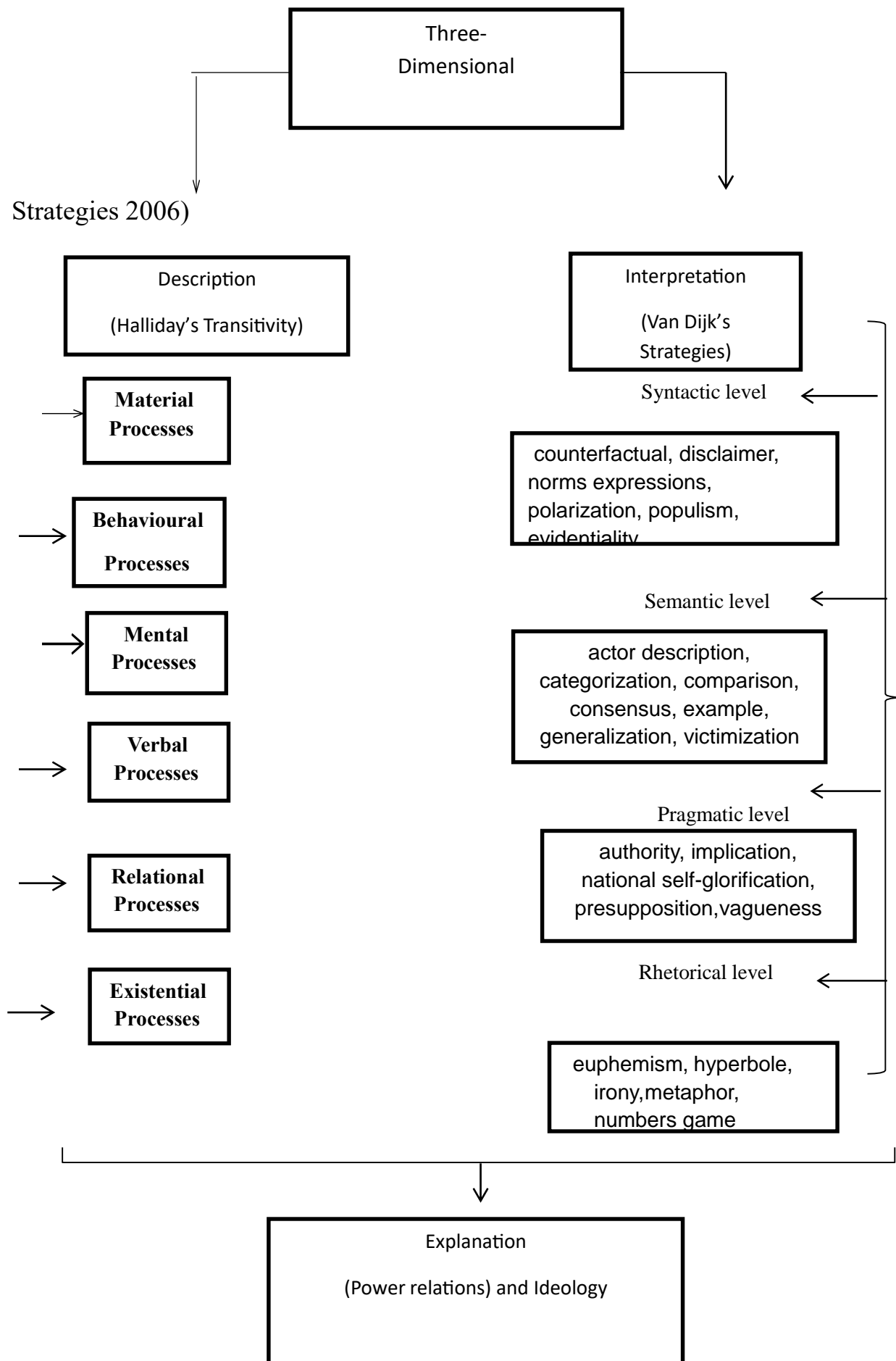
done by the Zionist entity army on different neighborhoods of Gaza (Van Dijk,2006). It means such a strategy is used to indicate uncertainty. People resort to this strategy when they want to avoid their failure that's why they tend to be vague in their explanations (Van Dijk,2000).

23. Victimisation

It is a semantic strategy used by the speakers or writers in every day communication which involves describing the in-group positively and the out-group negatively (Van Dijk, 2000). It is very useful to make people feel pity for the victims or to create hatred against a particular group such as:

17. the Zionist entity army killed many innocent people and car drivers during their exodus from Gaza. (Van Dijk,2006).

Fig.3 Theoretical Framework (adapted from Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Approach 1995, Halliday's Transitivity 1994, and Van Dijk's Strategies 2006)



3.6 Analysis Procedure

The researcher analyses the data of the four newspapers in chapter four by adopting the following steps:

Step 1: Analysis will be carried out according to the eclectic model. There will be 20 reports, 10 Reports from the Western newspapers (5 reports from the Guardian and 5 reports from the Telegraph); and 10 reports from the Arabic newspapers (5 reports from the Gulf and 5 reports from the National). They are all arranged chronologically.

Step 2: The data will be coded into phrases and clauses to find out the major constituents.

Step 3: Qualitative analysis is conducted to the data coded in which Fairclough's and Van Dijk's Models are applied on

Step 4: Statistical analysis concerning the frequency of Halliday's Transitivity processes is Identified in the data selected.

Step 5: Discuss the results through the tables identified.

Chapter Four

Data Analysis

4.1 Introductory Remarks

This chapter is concerned with the analysis of the reports that are selected from online Sources of Western and Arabic newspapers. The analysis involves 5 reports from each Newspaper about different topics that are related to representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity during Gaza Crisis in October 7 in 2023 .

4.2 Qualitative Analysis

4.2.1 Analysis of Western Newspapers

The analysis will start with 10 reports selected from the British newspapers during Gaza Crisis in October 7 in 2023 to be analyzed according to the eclectic model.

4.2.2 The Telegraph Reports

It is the first Western newspaper from which 5 reports are chosen and analysed According to an eclectic model.

Report 1

“Humanitarian crisis in Gaza ‘a priority’, says Biden” October 14, 2023 (Appendix A)

The language used in discourse is investigated by CDA uncovering how power and ideology are embedded. According to Fairclough, there are three levels of language analysis. These are description ,interpretation, and explanation. This report begins with a verbal process in which Biden, the participant, is the sayer. He, through authority stage, acknowledges that the situation is dangerous by saying crisis in Gaza is a priority

Besides, there is a material process of evacuating involving the Zionist entity as the actor and the whole population of northern Gaza as its goal. Hence, this situation shows how the reporter emphasizes the authority of the in-group among the out-group by the phrase *“to evacuate ahead of a ground offensive”*. It shows how powerful they are and how weak the people in the northern Gaza Strip are.

Furthermore, the reporter cites authority stage another time to validate his speech as in *‘We can’t lose sight of the fact that the overwhelming majority of Palestinians had nothing to do with Hamas and these appalling attacks and they’re suffering as a result as well ‘*

Biden's statement underscores a compassionate stance towards the Palestinian civilian population, distancing them from the actions of Hamas. This distinction serves to humanize the Palestinians and highlight their suffering. The report contrasts this with the Zionist entity's military strategy, which involves issuing evacuation orders and conducting localized raids to target Hamas operatives and secure hostages. The military operations are framed as necessary measures to combat terrorism and protect the Zionist entity citizens, indicating a complex interplay between military objectives and humanitarian concerns.

“ the Zionist entity gave 1.1 million people 24 hours to leave northern Gaza before it begins on offensive now said to be imminent The actor ‘ the Zionist entity ’ who issues an evacuation order threatens people to leave northern Gaza in 24 hours. The goal who is affected is 1.1 million people. This makes a situation of panic and terror resulting from such process. The word imminent also holds a meaning of fear and danger. Consequently, there is an implication strategy in which people have to infer that after 24 hours they will die if they don’t evacuate. This reflects the Zionist entity authority over Palestinians and the power dynamic

The reporter cites different authorities for the sake of objectivity and reliability as in *“Over the past 24 hours, IDF forces carried out localised raids*

inside the territory of the Gaza Strip to complete the effort to cleanse the area of and weaponry,” a spokesperson *terrorists* said which means that they carry out an attack inside Gaza with ID forces as its actor. Their attack is not random but specific. Therefore, the reporter utilizes the strategy of number game when he says to rescue around 150 abducted the Zionist entity and foreigners. Evidentiality strategy in *It added*” *During these operations, there was also an effort to locate missing persons*” shows the evidence for the information that is presented making the claims more plausible.

Report 2

“US voices support for pause in Gaza fighting as Blinken flies to Israel”

November 2, 2023

This report covers the U.S. government's support for pauses in the Zionist entity 's military operations in Gaza to facilitate the release of hostages and the distribution of humanitarian aid. It highlights Secretary of State Antony Blinken's upcoming visit to the Zionist entity to discuss these pauses with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

Verbal process is utilized dominantly in this report involving a sayer as a participant as in:

“The US has voiced support for a pause in Israel ’s military operation in Gaza to allow hostages to be released safely and aid to be distributed”.

This process is taken as evidence to what has been said since it gives objectivity and precision, thus, the editor cites different figures (evidentiality strategy) as in:

“Mr Blinken said discussions will also focus on the future of Gaza when and if Hamas is eradicated from it, and ways to ensure that the conflict doesn’t spread”.

Mr Blinken talks , through counterfactual strategy, about a topic which is not only false but contrary to fact because Hamas is still there and it is impossible to be eradicated. Moreover, he does not seem truthful in his speech as he employs another strategy called ambiguity to get his aims as in: *“We will be talking about concrete steps that can and should be taken to minimize harm to men, women, and children in Gaza, and this is something the United State is committed to”*.

In fact, Mr Blinken does not put emphasis on the topic of reducing harm to men, women, and children. Instead, he said something which is ambiguous word as this topic is related to Biden .

What is important is that the above actions are shown by the material processes in terms like talking and minimize whereby Antony Blinken, the Zionist entity , and the US are the actors. The affected participants are civilians in Gaza . This means the report categorizes people as weak and considers them as out-group. This is the categorization strategy.

The report also details the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, the Biden administration's efforts to balance support for the Zionist entity with addressing humanitarian concerns, and recent legislative actions related to U.S. aid to the Zionist entity and Ukraine.

The report reveals also material processes when it mentions “ Hamas attack” 1400 the Zionist entity is were killed and hostages were taken”. Enhancing credibility, a number game strategy is utilized in this context. This enhances the objectivity. Moreover, relational processes also used in the Zionist entity ’s

right to defend itself . This expresses a state of affairs. In “*Mr Biden flew to the Zionist entity* ” verbal processes are observed. As Mr. Biden responds to the Hamas attack, he emphasizes the right to defend himself. Besides, mentioned the hyperbolic expression in which Mr Biden “*forcefully “ defended the Zionist entity ’s right* “ . Here the report reveals the power dynamic of Mr Biden and Natenyahu in which Mr Biden is the key actor. He visited the Zionist entity , met Natenyahu and defend the Zionist entity . However, “Hamas attack” represents the conflict. Furthermore, there is no explicit mentioning of Palestinian perspectives.

Furthermore, the report demonstrates the Biden administration's diplomatic balancing act between supporting the Zionist entity 's right to self-defense and addressing the severe humanitarian crisis in Gaza. Blinken's planned discussions with Netanyahu signify a strategic push for temporary cessations in fighting to allow aid delivery and the safe release of hostages. Biden's remarks and the subsequent comments from officials like John Kirby highlight an evolving U.S. stance that seeks to mitigate civilian suffering while maintaining strong support for the Zionist entity . The legislative aspect underscores the political complexity within the U.S. regarding aid to the Zionist entity and Ukraine, reflecting broader geopolitical considerations and domestic political dynamics.

Report 3

“Hamas terrorists butcher civilians as stunned Israel suffers ‘9/11’ moment” October 7, 2023

The report describes a surprise attack by Hamas on the Zionist entity, which led to the killing of at least 250 civilians and the taking of numerous hostages. The assault included rocket bombardments and ground incursions into the Zionist entity territory, with Hamas militants capturing both civilians and military personnel. The hostages, including women and children, were paraded

through the streets of Gaza. The Zionist entity Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, vowed severe retaliation against Hamas for the attacks. The report provides a detailed account of the violence and the Zionist entity government's response.

Significantly, this report portrays the attack by Hamas as a highly coordinated and brutal assault, likening the impact on the Zionist entity to that of the 9/11 attacks on the United States. The graphic descriptions of violence and the abduction of civilians aim to emphasize the severity and barbarity of the attack. Netanyahu's strong response underscores the Zionist entity's commitment to retaliate and protect its citizens, framing the conflict in terms of moral outrage and the need for justice. The reference to the parading of hostages through Gaza suggests a deliberate attempt by Hamas to provoke and terrorize, further escalating tensions.

Besides that, the text illustrates the profound shock and outrage in the Zionist entity following the Hamas attack, highlighting the extensive civilian casualties and the psychological impact on the nation. By comparing the event to 9/11, the report underscores the magnitude of the attack and its intended effect on the Zionist entity society. The detailed descriptions of the violence and Netanyahu's vow for vengeance reflect the deep-rooted animosities and the cycle of retaliation that characterizes the Zionist entity Palestinian conflict. The portrayal of Hamas' actions as terrorist and inhumane seeks to justify the Zionist entity's impending military response and rally both domestic and international support against Hamas. This narrative aligns with broader geopolitical themes of counter-terrorism and the defence of national sovereignty.

This report conveys a message in which the Zionist entity makes a statement that “*Hamas terrorists slaughtered*”. This verb describes the violent action carried out against Civilians. This term emphasizes the meaning of brutality of life loss. It also refers to the large number of Killed people in which

“ Hamas terrorists ” are the agents responsible for the slaughter. Moreover “ Civilians are the victims of the attack. Besides that, the material process appears also in the verb of taking hostages as well as the existential process where the act is described. The choice of these verbs and participants shapes the portrayal of the Zionist entity as a victim in the war.

The report utilizes the strategy of Categorization more than once, “ Hamas terrorists ”, Civilians as hostages, “ crowds of the Zionist entity is ”. In this way, another strategy emerges which victimization. The use of the word terrorists create hatred against Hamas while “ Civilians, hostages, children ” make the readers feel pity.

To persuade, the report uses a Number Game, a rhetorical strategy displaying objectivity in “ *at least 250 civillians* ” dozens, major surprise. It is used to shed the light on the huge number of people who died and those who were kidnapped including Children as if they want to dramatize the situation for the sake of empathy.

However, the report doesn’t provide with specific figures. This creates uncertainty, although the term ‘substantial refers to large number of hostages which emphasizes the Seriousness of the situation.

The report focuses on the U.S. government's support for pauses in the Zionist entity 's military operations in Gaza to facilitate the release of hostages and distribute humanitarian aid. It highlights Secretary of State Antony Blinken's upcoming visit to the Zionist entity to discuss these pauses with Benjamin Netanyahu. The report frequently cites authoritative figures like Blinken to lend credibility and emphasize a narrative that supports U.S. and the Zionist entity actions. Statements from Blinken are presented as factual and authoritative, framing the U.S. and the Zionist entity as rational actors. In addition, the use of categorization strategy is evident when civilians in Gaza are

depicted as the out-group, weak and vulnerable, needing intervention from powerful actors like the U.S. and the Zionist entity .

The report exhibits bias toward the Zionist entity by emphasizing U.S. and the Zionist entity authority. The narrative consistently supports U.S. and the Zionist entity actions, portraying them as rational and necessary. The frequent citation of authoritative figures like Blinken and Biden reinforces the legitimacy of their actions while minimizing the perspectives of Palestinians. Additionally, balancing compassion with military necessity, the report acknowledges the humanitarian crisis in Gaza, and ultimately prioritizes the narrative of military necessity and self-defence for the Zionist entity. Statements about minimizing harm to civilians are presented ambiguously, without concrete actions, thus downplaying the actual impact on Palestinian lives.

The report also lacks explicit mention of Palestinian perspectives and primarily focuses on the actions and statements of U.S. and the Zionist entity officials. This omission creates a one-sided narrative that fails to fully represent the experiences and suffering of Palestinians in Gaza.

Finally, the use of numbers and authoritative quotes supports a narrative that justifies the Zionist entity military actions. The language and structure of the report frame the Zionist entity as a victim of terrorism, reinforcing the need for its military operations while overshadowing the humanitarian impact on Palestinians.

Report 4

“The West is about to hand victory to Hamas” February 14, 2024

The report, authored by Richard Kemp, critiques the West's approach to the ongoing conflict between the Zionist entity and Hamas, arguing that the West is at risk of prematurely ending the conflict, which would effectively hand victory to Hamas. Kemp points out that after initially supporting the Zionist

entity 's defensive war following the Hamas atrocities on October 7, Western allies, including the U.S., are now pushing for a ceasefire and blocking a significant the Zionist entityground offensive in Rafah. He criticizes the U.S. for not providing practical solutions, such as facilitating refugee movement into Egypt, and accuses President Biden of prioritizing domestic political considerations over the Zionist entity 's strategic needs. Kemp warns that halting the Zionist entity 's offensive could leave Hamas partially intact, leading to future conflicts and a weakened the Zionist entity security position.

Nevertheless, Kemp's report is a stark condemnation of what he perceives as the West's inconsistent and ultimately harmful approach to the conflict in Gaza. He argues that by not fully supporting the Zionist entity 's military objectives, the West is undermining the Zionist entity 's ability to eliminate Hamas, thereby setting the stage for future violence. Kemp implies that the U.S.'s reluctance to push Egypt to accept refugees and its call for a ceasefire are driven more by political expediency than by strategic logic. The report frames Biden's actions as a betrayal of the Zionist entity 's security needs and a potential boon for Hamas, which could regroup and reattach in the future.

Kemp's critique is rooted in a broader narrative of frustration with Western foreign policy, particularly the tendency to seek negotiated settlements that fail to achieve lasting peace and security. By drawing parallels to past conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, he suggests a pattern of Western retreats that ultimately empower adversaries. The report reflects a strong pro- the Zionist entity stance, emphasizing the necessity of allowing the Zionist entity to decisively defeat Hamas to prevent future conflicts and secure its borders. Kemp's argument underscores a belief that only through total military victory can lasting peace be achieved, and he sees current Western policies as dangerously naive and short-sighted. This narrative aligns with a broader

discourse that prioritizes hardline security measures over diplomatic or humanitarian considerations in conflict resolution.

Power dynamics and the strong point in the Conflict between Palestine and the Zionist entity are shown by the support of the West to the Zionist entity. Material process in the verb “Launched” suggests the Zionist entity as the actor as well as in having objectives “*of the destruction of Hamas and the release of the hostages*”, The situation reflects complex power dynamics and shapes the Zionist entity as a defender and aggressor.

Furthermore, there’s an indication of Power dynamic in which the US is expected to support the Zionist entity “*Surely, if it were standing behind Israel ...*” the use of the word **surely** suggests a presupposition of US support. The conditional structure introduces a hypothetical situation that implies doubt.

The material process where the Us is the actor and to find ‘a way ‘is the goal is revealed throughout the hypothetical condition. This is used to question the actual support of the US for the Zionist entity. Beside that, the actor ‘US’ tries to influence the participant ‘Cairo’ to perform a specific role. Hence, a counterfactual strategy is used showing that this action did not actually occur, reinforcing the counterfactual nature of the statement.

The report reveals that Joe Biden is influenced by domestic political factors. This suggests that Biden’s actions are Politically motivated, Therefore, this part of the report conveys a high degree of certainty highlighting the perceived shift in Biden’s Commitment to the Zionist entity’s actions against Hamas.

In “ *israel did not want the conflict*”, the sentence positions the Zionist entity as a participant who is forced into the war by external events such as October 7 and the slaughter of civilians. This leads to the idea that the Zionist

entity actions are justified framing the response as a defensive rather than aggressive move.

The main actors here are the wider west and the Zionist entity . The goals are how the war started and the conflict. Where there is a sign of cognition, a mental process is defined by the verb phrase “to be forgetting” . Moreover, expressing the negated desire, a material process is shown also in “did not want”. All of this highlights the power dynamics and ideological stances that provide a Comprehensive understanding of the report. Referring to the events of crimes, slaughter, taking hostages, the text gives an example and illustration which is a Semantic strategy used to give the right to the Zionist entity to take a reaction although it did not want the conflict.”

The report critiques the West's approach to the ongoing conflict between the Zionist entity and Hamas, arguing that the West is at risk of prematurely ending the conflict, effectively handing victory to Hamas. Kemp criticizes the U.S. for not providing practical solutions and accuses President Biden of prioritizing domestic political considerations over the Zionist entity 's strategic needs. He warns that halting the Zionist entity 's offensive could leave Hamas partially intact, leading to future conflicts and a weakened the Zionist entity security position. Kemp draws parallels to past conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan, suggesting a pattern of Western retreats that ultimately empower adversaries.

The material process in verbs like “launched” positions the Zionist entity as an active, decisive agent with clear objectives: "destruction of Hamas and the release of the hostages." This portrays the Zionist entity as both a defender and an aggressor, emphasizing its proactive stance. By stating " the Zionist entity did not want the conflict," Kemp positions the Zionist entity as a reluctant participant, forced into action by external events such as the Hamas

attacks on October 7. This frames the Zionist entity's actions as defensive and justified.

Significantly, the narrative frames the Zionist entity's military actions as necessary and defensive, responding to provocations from Hamas. This justification sidesteps the broader context of the conflict and the impact on Palestinian civilians.

Nevertheless, by questioning the consistency and effectiveness of Western support, especially from the U.S., Kemp implies that anything short of full backing for the Zionist entity's military objectives is inadequate. This creates a binary choice where supporting the Zionist entity unconditionally is the only acceptable stance. Moreover, downplaying Palestinians suffering, the report lacks substantial discussion of the humanitarian impact on Palestinians, focusing instead on the strategic needs of the Zionist entity. This omission dehumanizes Palestinian experiences and reduces their suffering to a secondary concern.

Report 5

"Israel-Hamas war: Don't make Israel withdraw from Palestinian land, says US" February 21, 2024

This report outlines the United States' stance presented to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) regarding the Zionist entity's withdrawal from occupied Palestinian territories. The U.S. argued that the Zionist entity should not be legally compelled to withdraw without security guarantees. This position was articulated by Richard Visek, a legal advisor at the U.S. State Department, who emphasized the Zionist entity's security needs, especially in light of the attacks on October 7. The report mentions that the ICJ is holding hearings with 52 countries participating, and it will eventually provide an advisory opinion on the legal consequences of the Zionist entity's policies in

the Occupied Palestinian Territories. However, the court's opinion will not be binding.

The report also reveals the U.S.'s strong support for the Zionist entity's security concerns in the context of the ongoing conflict with Palestinians. By opposing an unconditional withdrawal, the U.S. underscores the importance it places on the Zionist entity's safety and stability. The reference to the October 7 attacks serves to justify this stance, highlighting the perceived continuous threat to the Zionist entity. The ICJ hearings, involving numerous countries, reflect the global significance of this issue and the diverse international perspectives on the Zionist entity's occupation. The non-binding nature of the ICJ's forthcoming advisory opinion is also emphasized, suggesting that while the court's views are influential, they do not enforce action.

As an explanation, the text illustrates the U.S. administration's alignment with the Zionist entity's security priorities over immediate legal mandates for territorial withdrawal. This approach reflects a broader policy trend of prioritizing security and practical considerations over purely legalistic or humanitarian arguments in international conflicts. The U.S.'s intervention at the ICJ signifies its diplomatic support for the Zionist entity and signals to the international community its stance on the complexities of the Zionist entity Palestinian conflict. The involvement of 52 countries in the ICJ hearings underscores the contentious and globally impactful nature of the issue, while the advisory status of the ICJ's opinion highlights the limitations of international legal mechanisms in enforcing compliance on such deeply rooted geopolitical matters.

There is an assumption that the Zionist entity's security needs are important enough to condition its withdrawal from occupied territories. The U.S.'s intervention in the UN's top court highlights its influential role in international Politics and its support for the Zionist entity.

In this report, the actors are The United States and Richard Visek. Their speech is oriented toward the UN's Top Court which is considered as a receiver. The goal is the withdrawal from occupied Palestinian territory. This reveals verbal processes in "told" and "said" as well as material processes in "withdraw" and "requires".

In addition, there is a relational process in "*should not be legally forced*" in which it indicates a state, This process emphasizes that the Zionist entity's actions should be contingent on its security needs.

Coming up to van Dijk strategies and referring to the US and UN's Top Court, a pragmatic strategy of authority is raised. Furthermore, a syntactic strategy of evidentiality is formed through the mention of Richard visek.

Thus, showing the biases toward the Zionist entity at the expense of Palestine, some significant considerations are noticed. By emphasizing the necessity of security guarantees for the Zionist entity, the report implicitly suggests that the Zionist entity security concerns outweigh the legal imperative for withdrawal from occupied territories. This skews the narrative toward justifying the occupation as a security measure rather than addressing the occupation's legal and humanitarian consequences. Moreover, the focus on the October 7 attacks serves to justify ongoing security measures, positioning the Zionist entity as a perpetual victim in need of defense. This framing diverts attention from the broader context of occupation and its impacts on Palestinian lives. Concerning the power dynamics, the report underscores the influential role of the U.S. in international politics and its support for the Zionist entity, highlighting the asymmetry in power dynamics. This portrayal reinforces the idea that U.S. backing is crucial and that the Zionist entity's actions are justified by this powerful endorsement. Hence, the bias toward the Zionist entity is discovered by prioritizing its security needs over legal and humanitarian considerations, justifying its actions through recent events, and

marginalizing Palestinian perspectives. The use of authoritative figures and the focus on non-binding legal opinions further skew the narrative in favour of the Zionist entity, emphasizing its strategic needs and downplaying the implications of the occupation.

4.2.3 The Guardian Reports

Report 1

Israel and Hamas at war after surprise attacks from Gaza Strip.

Initially, the text mentions the recent escalation between the Zionist entity and Hamas which involves a large-scale aerial and ground operation launched by Hamas from the blockaded Gaza Strip. This attack led to sirens sounding across the Zionist entity, including Jerusalem, after Hamas claimed to have fired 5,000 rockets from Gaza. In response to the attacks, the Zionist entity's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu vowed that their enemy would face consequences unlike anything previously experienced. The report also mentions gunmen who opened fire in the border town of Sderot, resulting in casualties among the Zionist entity civilians and soldiers. The conflict has caused significant loss of life. An elderly woman died in a rocket attack in the Zionist entity, and four people in Bedouin villages in the south were killed by rocket fire. Additionally, Mohammed Deif, Hamas's military commander in Gaza, announced a new operation aimed at freeing Jerusalem's sensitive al-Aqsa mosque compound. The mosque has seen an increase in Jewish visitors due to the Jewish high holidays. Islamic Jihad, another faction in Gaza, joined the fighting. Moreover, violence spreading to the occupied West Bank. The Zionist entity military reported that terrorists infiltrated the Zionist entity territory from Gaza. Residents near the strip were advised to stay home. The IDF vowed to defend civilians, and reservist forces were mobilized. A description of the dire conditions in Gaza, including restricted freedom of

movement and the impact of the blockade imposed by the Zionist entity and Egypt after Hamas took control.

The situation is unsteady, with both sides engaged in intense conflict. the Zionist entity's strong response reflects the seriousness of this conflict. However, civilians on both sides are suffering, and social media footage shows the grim reality faced by those caught in the crossfire. The move of Islamic Jihad signifies Hamas's renewed efforts against the Zionist entity. These developments mark the most serious escalation since the 2021 battle between the Zionist entity and Hamas. Shaike Shaked's statement reflects the emotional impact of conflict on civilians. The fear and uncertainty highlight the human cost of war. Significantly, the description of Gaza's situation emphasizes the suffering of its population, with limited access to essential services. the Zionist entity's reliance on reservists underscores the urgency of the situation, as political differences are set aside for military mobilization.

In addition, the Zionist entity Defense Forces (IDF) reported that at one point, seven villages and towns were under Hamas control, and approximately 2,200 projectiles were fired. the Zionist entity's declaration of a state of war underscores the severity of the situation. The situation remains tense, and the death toll continues to rise but, conflict has already claimed 100 the Zionist entity lives, with 908 injured. Meanwhile, in Gaza, retaliatory the Zionist entity airstrikes have resulted in at least 198 Palestinian deaths. The conflict's impact is not only casualties, but it affects families, communities, and the overall stability of the region. □ The description of Gaza highlights power dynamics and the impact on civilians while the Zionist entity's military response reveals underlying political tensions.

Significantly, van Dijk's strategies are identified in this report. The text involves a comparison comparing the current situation to previous years, emphasizing the unprecedented nature of certain events (e.g., the ground

infiltration). Authority strategy in the statement by the Zionist entity's prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu as he asserts authority and determination in responding to the attacks. Implication in the statement "Our enemy will pay a price the type of which it has never known" implies severe consequences for the enemy. Norm Expression is identified in the phrase "*the Zionist entity has declared a state of war*" which expresses a normative stance that emphasizes the seriousness of the situation. Victimization strategy in the mention of casualties (the Zionist entity civilians and soldiers) and hostages (both civilian and military) is highlighted both sides. Actor Description is recognized twice, in mentioning "Mohammed Deif" as Hamas's military commander as well as "Shaikha Shaked, 70, from the Zionist entity town of Netiv Hahasara" as an individual expressing their experience during the conflict. The text categorizes events as an "operation" by Hamas. Number game strategy is also used twice, mentioning the number of rockets fired and casualties as well as "thousands" of reservists who had pledged to stop reporting for duty. Polarization (Us-Them Categorization) is clarified in highlighting the conflict between Hamas and the Zionist entity. Finally, the text generalizes the situation in Gaza, describing the lack of freedom of movement and the impact of the blockade imposed by the Zionist entity and Egypt after the Hamas takeover.

Transitivity processes are identified as the following:

Material Processes: The text describes actions related to warfare, such as launching rockets, ground infiltration, and casualties. Mohammed Deif's announcement of a new operation to free Jerusalem's al-Aqsa mosque compound involves an action (the start of an operation) and participants (Hamas, Jerusalem's sensitive site). The Zionist entity military's statement about terrorists infiltrating the Zionist entity territory and their defense of civilians involves actions and participants.

Mental Processes: Statements by the Zionist entity 's prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, express thoughts and intentions related to the conflict. The statement *“It is clear that this will lead to a war in Gaza”* involves a mental process. The speaker expresses their beliefs about the situation.

Verbal Processes: The text reports statements made by various parties, including Hamas claiming responsibility for rocket launches and Netanyahu declaring a state of war. The reporting of Shaikha Shaked's statement involves a verbal process. The verb “said” connects the subject (“Shaikha Shaked”) with the content of their speech.

Existential Processes: The mention of confirmed deaths, injuries, and hostages highlights the existence of these events¹. The phrase *“there is next to no freedom of movement”* contains an existential process. It asserts the existence of a condition.

This analysis reveals several biases toward the Zionist entity at the expense of Palestine. Prioritization of the Zionist entity experiences is regarded as a bias. By starting with the impact on the Zionist entity and detailing the Zionist entity casualties and suffering, the report frames the conflict from the Zionist entity perspective. This emphasis marginalizes Palestinian experiences and the consequences of the Zionist entity military actions in Gaza. In addition, the justification of military response is clearly pointed throughout the report. The focus on Netanyahu's vows and the IDF's statements presents the Zionist entity 's military response as necessary and justified, reinforcing the narrative that the Zionist entity is acting in self-defense against a significant threat. This framing neglects the broader context of the occupation and the blockade's impact on Gaza. One significant bias is the minimization of Palestinian suffering. While the report acknowledges Palestinian casualties and the dire conditions in Gaza, these aspects are not given the same detailed attention or emotional weight as the suffering of the

Zionist entity is. This imbalance creates a narrative that underplays the Palestinian perspective and the humanitarian impact of the conflict. Furthermore, the use of authoritative statements by the Zionist entity officials lends legitimacy to the Zionist entity's actions, while Palestinian statements are framed within the context of aggression. This rhetorical strategy biases the narrative by presenting the Zionist entity actions as more credible and justified. Additionally, the report's emphasis on the conflict between the Zionist entity and Hamas, simplifies the situation into a clear-cut battle between good (the Zionist entity) and evil (Hamas). This polarization obscures the complexities of the conflict and biases the reader toward supporting the Zionist entity.

As a result, the analysis reveals a bias toward the Zionist entity by prioritizing the Zionist entity suffering and justifying the Zionist entity's military response while minimizing Palestinian perspectives and suffering.

Report 2

A deadly cascade: how secret Hamas attack orders were passed down at last minute. 7 Nov 2023

The text describes a covert plan orchestrated by a small group of leaders. The plan was kept secret from the men who would carry it out until the morning of the attacks on the Zionist entity. Initial orders instructed those attending training sessions to pray instead of attending dawn prayers. Later instructions asked individuals to bring weapons and assemble at specific landmarks. Thus, the operation is referred to as "Operation al-Aqsa Flood." However, the men who would carry out the plan were unaware of its details. The secrecy surrounding the plan aimed to disrupt any sense of calm or progress in the Middle East. the Zionist entity's military and intelligence services were also unaware of the impending operation. Importantly, instructions were passed

verbally to Hamas militants across Gaza. The goal was to deceive surveillance systems and prevent leaks. The final orders were issued at 6 am. Men were to rush through gaps in the \$1 billion perimeter fence around Gaza. Their mission was to attack the Zionist entity soldiers and civilians on the other side. As a result, to this attack, the Zionist entity security forces faced multiple failures resulting in casualties.

Moreover, the main planners of the attack were Yahya Sinwar (overall head of Hamas in the enclave) and Mohammed Deif (commander of Hamas's military al-Qassam brigades and elite Nukhba squads). The plan was based on orders that were accompanied by maps detailing defenses and key locations. Information was derived from sympathizers working in the Zionist entity. The rave where 260 people died was not initially targeted as well as hostages were seized and taken to tunnels beneath Gaza.

It is significant to mention Yahya Sinwar. He is a founding member of Hamas, spent 23 years in the Zionist entity jails for killing the Zionist entity soldiers. He was released in a prisoner exchange in 2011. During his imprisonment, Sinwar refused to communicate with the Zionist entity and used violence against those who did. His commitment and intensity are emphasized by an the Zionist entity former interrogator. Sinwar believes that capturing the Zionist entity soldiers is the key to freeing Palestinian prisoners.

Furthermore, the secrecy surrounding the plan suggests a deliberate strategy by the leaders. The use of religious practices (praying) as a cover for assembling armed individuals adds complexity to the situation. Besides that, the reference to "Operation al-Aqsa Flood" implies a significant and potentially impactful event. Underscoring the challenge faced by the planners, the report refers to "*one of the most potent surveillance systems*". The return of weapons to Hamas's arsenals after training sessions suggests a well-organized system.

The written orders indicate a deliberate and coordinated plan and the breach of the fence allowed a large number of attackers to pass through. In addition, the involvement of Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ) adds complexity while the involvement of specific leaders (Sinwar and Deif) highlights their strategic role. Furthermore, the use of maps and insider information demonstrates careful planning. Expressing his unwavering stance, Sinwar refuses to talk to the Zionist entity as well as his focus on capturing the Zionist entity's soldiers aligns with Hamas's objectives. Therefore, the attack was unexpected and successful for Hamas. The Zionist entity's forces' delay enabled multiple trips into the Zionist entity, resulting in hostages. The use of GoPro cameras indicates a deliberate effort to document the attack.

Explaining the importance of CDA in the text, it highlights the power dynamics between leaders and followers. The leaders hold critical information, while the men executing the plan remain unaware until the last moment. The choice of religious practices as a cover may serve to legitimize and justify the actions. By distributing instructions verbally, the planners avoid electronic communication. The hierarchical dissemination of instructions ensures coordination while the casualties underscore the impact of the attack. The avoidance of suicide missions aligns with Islamic law. Sinwar's experience in prison shaped his perspective on the conflict. The attack's objectives extended beyond immediate violence, aiming to disrupt regional relations and provoke reactions. The IDF offensive in Gaza has resulted in significant casualties, including children

Turning to van Dijk's strategies, the report highlights some of them. Implication: The text implies secrecy and urgency. The orders are issued discreetly, and the operation remains undisclosed until the last moment. As an implication, the text implies secrecy and urgency. The plan remains unknown to key parties, including the Hamas militants and the Zionist entity's military and

intelligence services. Furthermore, the statement that Hamas had switched its focus from violence to economic development implies a shift in their strategy. A final implication in this text is the statement that capturing the Zionist entity's soldiers was the only way to free prisoners implies a strategic approach.

Clarifying evidentiality, the information is presented as factual, describing events that occurred as well as it is presented as derived from sources and interviews. Moreover, the use of phrases like “*the Zionist entity officials have described*” and “*a source close to Hamas told Reuters*” provides an evidence. The frequent mention of sources, such as “the Zionist entity officials said” and “according to the Zionist entity and Hamas sources,” emphasizes the use of specific evidence to support the narrative. This strategy helps ground the text in verifiable facts, making it more persuasive and trustworthy.

Identifying vagueness, the text avoids explicit details about the operation, leaving readers curious and uncertain.

Expressing categorization, the report categorizes different groups of individuals (Hamas leaders, militants, intelligence services) and their roles in the operation. Different units are assigned specific objectives (military bases, kibbutzim, roads, towns), categorizing their tasks. Besides that, the mention of “civilians who crossed into the Zionist entity” and their actions categorizes different groups involved in the conflict, highlighting the complexity and multiple dimensions of the situation. This strategy helps break down the events into understandable segments for the reader.

Highlighting comparison, the text compares Hamas's deceptive measures to deceive surveillance systems with the Zionist entity's “much vaunted” military and intelligence services.

Illustration is significantly recognized through the description of Deif's background and history in which it illustrates his involvement. Describing

Hamas attackers equipped with GoPro cameras illustrates and provides a vivid example of the tactics used in the attack. This illustration helps readers visualize the events and understand the methods employed by Hamas.

The strategy of authority has a main importance in this report. The report refers to Yahya Sinwar and Mohammed Deif as the main planners, emphasizing their leadership roles. The text also cites “many experts – and the Zionist entitysecurity sources.” This strategy is used to lend credibility to the information being presented.

Additionally, actor description is identified throughout the description of the roles of different groups (Hamas, the Zionist entitysecurity forces, civilians) in the operation. The text also provides a detailed description of Yahya Sinwar, emphasizing his background, actions, and personality traits.

Norm Expression is further clarified in the mention of the planners who consider Islamic law, emphasizing their adherence to religious principles. Besides, the mention of al-Aqsa mosque as Islam’s third holiest site establishes also a norm.

The report uses a hyperbolic language (in phrases like “1,000% committed” and “1,000% violent”) to emphasize Sinwar’s intensity.

Number game has a role in conveying the scale and impact of the conflict, making the consequences more tangible and impactful to the reader. The text includes precise figures, such as “more than 9,770 lives, including more than 4,000 children.”

Finally, the term “propaganda by deed” is a metaphor in which the idea is that the attack itself was intended as a form of propaganda.

Shifting to transitivity processes, some important processes are identified.

The majority processes in this report is the material processes. They are identified in verbs like “bring,” “assemble,” and “go to pray”. Further material processes are “shatter”, “deceive”, “keep”, “spread”, “given”, “told”, “passed”, “handled”, “returned”, “rush”, “blown”, “smashed”, “attack”. “explained” is a material process in which the written orders were explained to Hamas units. Besides that, “drawn up” is also a material process in which the precise plan was drawn up by two men. More material processes are recognized in verbs like “given”, “accompanied”, “blamed”, “released”, “described”, “ordered”, “considered”. Further material processes are also clarified in verbs like “were detailed”, “bringing”, “are believed”, “have been released” and “spent”.

In addition to material processes, the report involves also relational processes such as “was”. The related participants are “to the men whose violence”. “is” is also a relational process in which Deif means “guest.”. “was”; Deif was crippled by an the Zionist entity assassination attempt. “were killed”; Deif’s wife and young family were killed in an airstrike. “was”; Sinwar was a founding member of Hamas. “was”; there is no evidence that Hamas hoped to hold territory or spark a wider insurrection.

Therefore, the use of precise figures, like the number of rockets fired or casualties, conveys the scale and impact of the conflict. However, the selective use of these numbers can bias the narrative by highlighting the Zionist entity suffering more prominently than Palestinian suffering. The lack of Palestinian perspective is also revealed when the report minimally addresses the motivations and perspectives of Hamas and Palestinians, focusing instead on their actions and the consequences for the Zionist entity. This imbalance creates a one-sided narrative that lacks context and fails to fully explain the reasons behind the conflict.

Focusing on the secrecy, deception, and violent actions of Hamas, the report reinforces negative stereotypes and portrays Hamas as the primary

aggressor. This framing marginalizes the broader context of the conflict and the reasons behind Palestinian actions. In addition, the detailed account of the Zionist entity casualties and the failures of the Zionist entity security forces evokes sympathy for the Zionist entity and frames it as a victim of aggression. This focus on the Zionist entity suffering diverts attention from the impact of the conflict on Palestinians and the humanitarian crisis in Gaza. Thus, a notable bias is revealed in this report.

Report 3

Israel's darkest day: the 24 hours of terror that shook the country. Fri 13 Oct 2023

The text describes an incident at the Gaza- the Zionist entity barrier where Hamas militants launched an attack. The barrier, previously considered an “iron wall,” was compromised by explosive devices dropped from drones. These devices disabled communication towers and machine gun posts, leaving the Zionist entity defenders blind to the unfolding danger. As dawn broke, Hamas fighters breached the 20-foot double fence barrier, using wire cutters and explosives. They crossed on motorbikes and pickup trucks, followed by armed men, including the Qassam brigades. Some militants even flew over on motorized paragliders. A total of 1,500 gunmen crossed, amidst rocket fire. Over the past week, various sources—security cameras, car dashcams, and personal phones—have shared footage that vividly captures the unfolding events during this critical period. The situation reveals a lack of preparedness among those responsible for the Zionist entity's defence. The death toll includes 1,300 the Zionist entity residents (including 247 soldiers), while the Zionist entity government claims to have killed approximately 1,500 Hamas fighters within its territory. Simultaneously, more than 1,500 people have lost their lives in the Gaza Strip. The text also highlights an intelligence failure in which the

Zionist entity agencies detected increased communications activity on militant networks in Gaza, but this information was not acted upon effectively.

Moreover, three observation balloons used for monitoring the Gaza border had broken down and were not replaced. The Zionist entity's guard was relaxed, leading to a catastrophic miscalculation. Plans found on Hamas fighters' bodies revealed their knowledge of soldier numbers, response times, and vulnerable locations. Their orders were to kill and take hostages. The Bahad 4 base near Zikim was overrun, highlighting the consequences of reduced staffing based on misplaced confidence in the "iron wall" defense. The text depicts a harrowing scene during the Supernova festival near Zikim. As Boni typed her last messages, a Hamas paraglider hovered above a crowd of 4,000 people engaged in dancing, drinking, and laughter. The festival, initially promising a "journey of unity and love," took a dark turn. Defensive missiles from the Zionist entity military created black smoke in the sky as they intercepted rockets fired from Gaza. Suddenly, sirens blared, music ceased, and gunfire erupted. The local armed security was overwhelmed, and Hamas gunmen targeted anyone with a pulse. Some partygoers attempted to escape by car, while others fled on foot across fields, pursued by militants.

Furthermore, the text describes the situation in Kfar Aza, the largest kibbutz near the Gaza border. Approximately 750 the Zionist entity is lived just 800 meters from the "iron wall." Reports emerged of babies being killed in their cots. The Zionist entity government published images showing a baby's corpse, its clothes stained with blood. The context of vengeance and cellular communication breakdown adds to the gravity of the situation.

Additionally, the text records the initial the Zionist entity strikes on Gaza, marking the beginning of a sustained conflict. At 10:34 am, the strikes commenced, targeting a densely populated area with 2.2 million people. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu declared that the Zionist entity was at war,

emphasizing the seriousness of the situation. Within two hours, 21 buildings housing Hamas military operations were destroyed. Troops were dispatched to rescue survivors in settlements. The aftermath revealed a war zone—burnt cars, broken windows, and the urgency to flee for safety.

Significantly, the language choice, describing it as an “iron wall”, implies strength. However, the subsequent events reveal its weaknesses. The use of terms like “mockery,” “blinding,” and “murderous search” conveys the severity of the attack. The breach signifies a shift in power dynamics, challenging the Zionist entity’s defence. In addition, the spectacular tactics employed by Hamas militants (motorized paragliders) underscore their determination. Besides that, the phrase “*the Zionist entity’s darkest day*” underscores the severity of the situation. Despite advanced surveillance technology, the security forces were caught off guard. The casualties (both civilian and military) underscore the human cost of conflict. The intelligence lapse, raises questions about decision-making processes. The situation underscores the importance of constant vigilance in conflict zones. The malfunctioning observation balloons created blind spots, leaving the Zionist entity vulnerable. Hamas’s strategic awareness allowed them to exploit weaknesses. The breach at the Bahad 4 base exemplifies the impact of complacency while the term “iron wall” now appears ironic, emphasizing the need for adaptive security measures.

However, the text reveals shift from celebration to terror. The juxtaposition of violence underscores the vulnerability of civilians during conflict. The smoke, sirens, and gunfire disrupt the promised unity, exposing the fragility of peace. The phrase “anything with a pulse” dehumanizes victims, emphasizing the indiscriminate nature of the attack. The pursuit through orchards and dusty fields adds to the chaos and desperation. The use of phrases like “easy to snatch” and “destination unknown” underscores a sense of fear. The contrast between celebration (the festival) and violence (the carnage)

emphasizes the abrupt shift. The mention of hostages taken back to Gaza adds to the tragedy, while the video of Shani Louk's lifeless body evokes horror and grief. The images of innocent lives (babies in their cots) and violence (blood-spattered clothes) highlight the human cost. The emotional scene reflects the sudden shift from hope to horror. This shift from peace to conflict is too evident. The destruction of buildings reflects the high stakes while the mention of burnt cars and broken windows humanizes the impact on civilians. Joe Biden's support and Netanyahu's rhetoric highlight international involvement and escalating tensions. The characterization of Gaza as "*the city of evil*" sets a tone of aggression.

The report reflects broader socio-political contexts. The Gaza- the Zionist entity barrier symbolizes territorial conflict and security concerns. By breaching it, Hamas challenges the Zionist entity's dominance. The language, such as "terror on wings" evokes fear and emphasizes the asymmetry of power. The absence of neutral terms reinforces the narrative of aggression. It also highlights the delicate balance between intelligence gathering and timely action. The Egyptian security services' warning and the subsequent failure to prevent loss of life illustrate the complexities of conflict management. The role of leadership as well as communication breakdowns, and the fog of war all contribute to the tragedy. The failure to replace observation balloons and the reduction in base staffing highlight systemic issues. Moreover, the language choices such as "abandon," "murder," and "whistled" convey fear and loss while terms like "casually," "unnaturally bent," and "matted with blood" convey horror. The narrative serves as a stark reminder of the human cost of war, urging empathy and a commitment to peace. It prompts reflection on the urgency of conflict resolution and the need to protect civilians from such atrocities.

Finally, the text portrays the cost of war in which it leads to nothing but physical destruction, fear, and displacement. The phrase “*wiped from the earth*” conveys finality.

Van Dijk’s strategies are presented in this report as:

Authority: The report cites specific details and events, such as the disabling of communication towers and machine gun posts, which lend authority to the description. The mention of the Zionist entity intelligence, Egyptian security services, and the IDF chief of staff also adds authority. The mention of specific actions taken by the Zionist entity government and the US president lends authority to the report.

Actor Description: Hamas fighters, the Zionist entity defenders, and the Qassam brigades are described in detail, providing a vivid picture of the events. The text also describes specific individuals, such as Noa Argamani and Shani Louk, providing vivid details about their experiences.

Euphemism: The phrase “terror on wings” euphemistically describes the use of motorized paragliders by Hamas militants.

Implication: The mention of blinding the Zionist entity defenders, the deadly motion and the video of Shani Louk implies the severity of the situation. The mention of orders to “kill and take hostages” implies the seriousness of the threat.

Metaphor: The phrase “iron wall” serves as a metaphor for the Gaza- the Zionist entity barrier.

Victimization: The report portrays the Zionist entity defenders as victims, left staring at blank screens.

Comparison: The contrast between the casualties in the Zionist entity and the Gaza Strip highlights a comparison.

Euphemism: The phrases “ the Zionist entity ’s darkest day” and “catastrophic miscalculation” euphemistically refer to the severity of the situation.

Turning to transitivity processes, material processes are identified in verbs like “dropped”, “used” (Hamas fighters used wire cutters) and “detonated” (small explosive loads were detonated to create larger openings). “killed” (1,300 residents of the Zionist entity have been killed) and “claims” (the Zionist entity government claims to have killed about 1,500 Hamas fighters) are also material processes. “intercept” (missiles intercept rockets fired from Gaza), “firing” (Hamas gunmen ran amok, firing at “anything with a pulse”), “published” (the Zionist entity government published images) and “sent” (troops were sent to rescue those in the settlements) are material processes recognized in this report.

Verbal Processes are also clarified in, “become” (what has become evident), “show” (plans and maps found on the bodies of Hamas fighters show), “managed” (the Zionist entity navy managed to cut off at least one of the boats), “said” (one witness said), “said” (Maha said it’s like a dream), “announced” (Netanyahu announced in a first statement), “said” (Netanyahu made a second statement) and “told” (the prime minister told his nation).

The bias in the report leans toward the Zionist entity at the expense of Palestine by framing the narrative predominantly around the Zionist entity suffering and the failures of the Zionist entity defence, while minimally addressing Palestinian casualties and circumstances. Emphasising on the Zionist entity suffering, the report highlights the death toll of 1,300 the Zionist entity residents and the specific impacts on the Zionist entity civilians, such as the attack during the Supernova festival, and the harrowing scenes in Kfar Aza. The detailed descriptions of these events, including the targeting of babies and festival-goers, evoke strong emotional responses and sympathy towards the

Zionist entity side. The Zionist entity casualties are mentioned with precise figures and vivid imagery, which emphasizes the human cost for the Zionist entity, such as "babies being killed in their cots" and images of a baby's corpse. This detailed and emotionally charged language strongly focuses on the Zionist entity victims.

Moreover, the report describes the Hamas militants' attack methods, such as using motorized paragliders and breaching the "iron wall" with explosives, in a way that emphasizes their aggression and strategic planning. Terms like "terror on wings" and the description of Hamas gunmen targeting "anything with a pulse" contribute to a portrayal of Hamas as ruthless and indiscriminate aggressors.

The mention of the number of gunmen (1,500) and their violent tactics is detailed, highlighting the organized and premeditated nature of their actions. This contributes to a narrative of a well-coordinated and brutal attack on the Zionist entity.

Report 4

Hamas and Israel at war: what we know on day 10.17 Oct 2023

This report discusses an emergency summit convened by EU leaders via video link due to escalating tensions in the Middle East. The European Council president, Charles Michel, emphasized the Zionist entity's right to self-defense but stressed that any actions must comply with international law and humanitarian norms. Rishi Sunak, a British official, reported casualties among British nationals and attributed the violence to Hamas. Denmark is sending a navy frigate for potential evacuations, and Germany's chancellor, Olaf Scholz, plans to visit the Zionist entity.

Significantly, the situation involves a delicate balance between the Zionist entity's security concerns and adherence to international legal

standards. While the Zionist entity has the right to protect its citizens, the EU emphasizes compliance with established norms. Rishi Sunak's statement underscores the responsibility of Hamas for the violence, but also highlights the need to minimize harm to civilians. Denmark's proactive response and Germany's diplomatic engagement demonstrate the seriousness of the crisis.

Importantly, van Dijk's strategies are involved in this report.

Authority: The European Council president, Charles Michel, is cited as a source of information regarding the EU's stance on the Zionist entity's actions.

Actor Description: Rishi Sunak, a British official, is mentioned in connection with the casualties among British nationals.

Categorization: The report categorizes the situation as an "emergency summit" and highlights the "volatility in the Middle East."

Euphemism: The term "pogrom" is used to describe the Hamas attack.

illustrations: The report provides specific examples, such as Denmark sending a navy frigate and Germany's chancellor planning to visit the Zionist entity.

Implication: Rishi Sunak's statement implies that Hamas is responsible for the violence.

Victimization: The mention of casualties among British nationals' highlights victimization.

Finally, a set of transitivity processes are recognized in this report.

Material processes appear in "defended" (EU defended the Zionist entity's right to defend itself), "raise" (Rishi Sunak raised concerns) and "send" (Denmark decided to send a navy frigate).

Relational processes are identified in "is" (Hamas is responsible for this) and "has been" (the Zionist entity has been clear about Hamas's responsibility).

A verbal process is clarified in “said” (Charles Michel said the EU’s position).

Showing the bias, the report emphasizes the Zionist entity’s right to self-defense, as stated by the European Council president, Charles Michel. This framing supports the Zionist entity’s actions while potentially downplaying the implications of these actions on Palestinian civilians. The mention of compliance with international law and humanitarian norms is present, but the primary focus remains on justifying the Zionist entity’s defensive measures. Besides that, blaming Hamas for the violence, Rishi Sunak’s statement specifically attributes the violence to Hamas, which frames the conflict primarily as a result of Hamas’s actions. This can be seen as placing the blame squarely on Hamas while not equally addressing the Zionist entity actions that may have contributed to the tensions.

As a result, the report's emphasis on the Zionist entity’s right to self-defense, the specific attribution of blame to Hamas, the focus on Western casualties, and the portrayal of international support for the Zionist entity all contribute to a bias that favors the Zionist entity while minimizing the Palestinian perspective and suffering.

Report 5

Israel hits Gaza with one of deadliest nights of bombings so far in war against Hamas. 23 Oct 2023

The report highlights the ongoing conflict between the Zionist entity and Hamas in Gaza. It begins with the UN’s rights chief, Volker Türk, calling for an immediate ceasefire and humanitarian aid delivery. Joe Biden in Washington emphasizes that any ceasefire discussions depend on Hamas releasing captives. The situation in Gaza and southern the Zionist entity remains volatile, with aerial attacks continuing. Cross-border exchanges of fire

between the Zionist entity and Hezbollah in Lebanon escalate, leading to displacement. Gaza has suffered significant casualties during the Zionist entity's bombardment, including women and children. The conflict stems from Palestinian militants attacking the Zionist entity communities, resulting in fatalities and hostages. the Zionist entity forces respond with targeted strikes and raids. However, Hamas claimed to have destroyed the Zionist entity tank and two armoured bulldozers within their territory. Additionally, two drones launched from Gaza towards the Zionist entity were shot down. The situation has led to challenging rescue operations due to the extensive destruction and restricted access. The civil defense unit in Gaza is grappling with recovering victims, including body parts, while the chances of finding survivors are diminishing. On Monday, hostages were released, including two US- the Zionist entity citizens named Judith and Natalie Raanan. This development raised hopes for the families of other missing individuals, including foreign and dual nationals. There is a sense of urgency as negotiations may close due to an impending ground offensive.

Significantly, the report reflects power dynamics and ideological perspectives. The UN's call for a ceasefire and humanitarian aid represents a humanitarian stance. Biden's condition for talks reinforces the Zionist entity's position, linking captives' release to negotiations. The escalating conflict threatens regional stability. The mention of Hezbollah implies broader tensions. The casualty figures underscore the human cost, emphasizing vulnerability. The report portrays Hamas as aggressors, while the Zionist entity's military actions are framed as responses to threats. Moreover, the mention of rescue operations becoming more difficult underscores the human cost of the conflict, as responders struggle to retrieve victims. The aid convoy's arrival provides a glimmer of hope for Gaza's population, who are facing dire conditions due to food and water shortages. Finally, Hamas, through mediators, warned that a

ground invasion would decrease the chances of further hostage releases. This highlights the delicate balance between military actions and humanitarian concerns.

CDA reveals underlying ideologies. The report constructs meaning through language choices. The UN's appeal positions them as advocates for peace and human rights. Biden's condition aligns with the Zionist entity's interests, framing Hamas as responsible for prolonging conflict. The focus on casualties humanizes the situation. The narrative portrays Hamas as initiating violence, justifying the Zionist entity's military response. The term "bargaining chips" dehumanizes captives. The Zionist entity's military actions are legitimized as necessary defense. Therefore, the conflict has severe consequences beyond military engagements. The lack of fuel, which the Zionist entity has not allowed into Gaza, has crippled essential services like electricity and sanitation. Dr. Hatem Edhair's statement about the neonatal unit at Nasser hospital highlights the critical situation. Babies in intensive care and the neonatal department rely on life-saving machines, and with only 48 hours of fuel left, the hospital faces a dire scenario. The urgency is clear: if fuel runs out, lives are at stake.

Internationally, leaders from the US, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, and the UK called for the Zionist entity to adhere to humanitarian law, protect civilians, and defend itself. However, there are growing fears that the conflict could escalate into a broader Middle East crisis. Meanwhile, Hamas and Iran discussed ways to address the Zionist entity's actions in Gaza. Additionally, the Zionist entity struck Hezbollah cells in Lebanon, emphasizing the escalating tensions in the region.

Signifying van Dijk's strategies, the report presents some of them.

Authority: The mention of "The UN's rights chief, Volker Türk" calling for an immediate ceasefire and humanitarian aid delivery demonstrates authority in advocating for action. The statement by Hamas about destroying an the Zionist entity tank and bulldozers inside the territory reflects authority in asserting their actions. The statement by the leaders of the US, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, and the UK urging the Zionist entity to adhere to international humanitarian law and protect civilians reflects authority in advocating for specific actions.

Actor Description: The text describes Joe Biden as saying that discussions of a ceasefire could only occur if Hamas freed captives seized on 7 October. The mention of "the Palestinian Hamas leader, Ismail Haniyeh, and the Iranian foreign minister, Hossein Amir-Abdollahian" talking about stopping the Zionist entity's "brutal crimes" provides an actor description.

Generalization: The statement about "almost 20,000 people" leaving their villages in southern Lebanon due to cross-border exchanges of fire generalizes the impact of the conflict.

Implication: The mention of Gaza's health authority reporting casualties implies the severity of the situation.

Norm Expression: The text highlights the number of casualties.

Victimization: The reference to "many of them women and children" victimizes those affected by the bombardment. The mention of "recovering victims in the form of body parts" and the diminishing chances of recovering survivors victimizes those affected by the conflict.

Norm Expression: Dr. Hatem Edhair's description of the neonatal unit's critical situation emphasizes the severity of the fuel shortage and its potential impact on babies' lives.

Last but not least, transitivity processes are recognized stating with material processes. In “Volker Türk, called for an immediate ceasefire and the ‘prompt and effective’ delivery of humanitarian aid to the population of Gaza.” The actor is Volker Türk and the goal is an immediate ceasefire and the ‘prompt and effective’ delivery of humanitarian aid. In “Cross-border exchanges of fire between the Zionist entity and the Lebanese militia Hezbollah along the Blue Line separating the two countries are steadily increasing,” the process is “are steadily increasing”. A material process is significantly identified in “the Palestinian militants attacked southern the Zionist entity communities on 7 October, killing 1,400 people and taking 222 into the strip as bargaining chips.” Where the actor is the Palestinian militants and the goal is southern the Zionist entity communities. “ Hamas said the day before that it destroyed the Zionist entity tank and two armoured bulldozers inside the territory.” The actor is Hamas while the goal is the Zionist entity tank and two armoured bulldozers. “ *were shot down* ” is also a material process in which the goal is “ Two drones”. “has crippled” is a material process and the actor is “The lack of fuel” while the goal is the electricity supply and water and sanitation systems.

Relational processes are identified in several places in the text. “the conflict still threatens to spread to the north of the Zionist entity .” The carrier is the conflict.

Verbal processes are clarified in “Joe Biden said any discussions of a ceasefire could only take place if Hamas freed all the captives it seized on 7 October.” The sayer is Joe Biden. It means that any discussions of a ceasefire could only take place if Hamas freed all the captives. A verbal process is identified in “ Hamas said the day before that it destroyed the Zionist entity tank and two armoured bulldozers inside the territory.” A further process is revealed in “Mahmoud Basal, a spokesperson for the strip’s civil defence unit, told the independent Palestinian media organisation Wattan that rescue operations were

becoming more difficult because of the scale of destruction and impeded access.” Where the sayer is Mahmoud Basal.

The report demonstrates a bias toward the Zionist entity at the expense of Palestine through several key elements:

1- Framing and Language: The report begins with the UN’s call for a ceasefire, immediately followed by Joe Biden's emphasis on Hamas releasing captives as a condition for ceasefire discussions. This structure prioritizes the Zionist entity's terms and conditions for peace. The language used to describe actions, such as "Palestinian militants attacking the Zionist entity communities," sets a tone of aggression from the Palestinian side, while the Zionist entity's actions are framed as defensive responses ("the Zionist entity forces respond with targeted strikes and raids").

2- Portrayal of Aggressors and Victims: The report consistently portrays Hamas as the aggressor and the Zionist entity as responding to threats. For example, "the conflict stems from Palestinian militants attacking the Zionist entity communities," which places the initial blame on Palestinians. Casualty figures highlight the suffering in Gaza, but the framing around these figures, like "Hamas claimed to have destroyed an the Zionist entity tank and two armored bulldozers," portrays Hamas’s actions as aggressive and threatening.

3- Humanization and Victimization: The report mentions the release of US- the Zionist entity hostages by name, humanizing them and generating sympathy for their plight. In contrast, the casualties in Gaza are mentioned more abstractly, with less focus on individual stories. The term “bargaining chips” dehumanizes the captives taken by Hamas, reinforcing a negative perception of Hamas’s tactics.

4-Authority and Credibility: The report quotes authoritative figures like Joe Biden, Volker Türk, and leaders from major Western countries. This lends

credibility to the perspectives and actions favoring the Zionist entity . Statements from Hamas are included but are often framed in a way that emphasizes their aggression or illegitimacy, such as "Hamas claimed" versus factual reporting of the Zionist entity actions.

As a result, the report's framing, language choices, emphasis on authoritative Western voices, and portrayal of events create a narrative that supports the Zionist entity 's position while portraying Hamas and Palestinians primarily as aggressors, thus revealing a bias toward the Zionist entity .

4.3 The Arabic Newspapers

4.3.1 The Gulf reports

Report 1

“Gaza crisis: Behind the scenes of a geopolitical chessboard” November 16, 2023

The overarching theme of the text is the Gaza crisis, which is framed as a geopolitical issue with significant implications. Also the text follows a problematic narrative structure, presenting the crisis as a “harrowing scenario” and a “massacre,” which indicates a clear negative evaluation of the events. At the sentence level, the text employs lexical choices like “battleground,” “massacre,” and “divisive public opinion,” which are loaded with connotations and serve to influence the reader’s perception.

Linking this to M.A.K. Halliday’s Transitivity system, which is part of his systemic functional grammar, we can observe how the text realizes certain processes:

Material processes are also used through actions and events are depicted vividly, such as “unfolding events in Gaza” and “engage in this intense confrontation,” which are dynamic verbs showing physical actions.

The text reflects cognition and perception through phrases like “diverse perspectives emerge” and “questions loom,” indicating contemplation and consideration which are called mental processes

The text uses attributive and identifying processes as they called relational processes to describe states of being, such as “Gaza is a symbolic arena” and “prevailing discontent,” which classify and identify entities within the discourse.

The text employs a combination of these processes to convey a complex and multifaceted view of Gaza crisis, aligning with Van Dijk’s strategies to influence the reader’s understanding and Halliday’s categories of transitivity to represent the reality of the situation. The use of active voice in material processes and passive constructions in mental processes further emphasizes the actors and the affected parties in the conflict, respectively. This analysis shows how linguistic choices in the text serve to construct a particular reality and influence public opinion on the issue.

From this report, we can conclude that the text discusses the Gaza crisis as a geopolitical issue, describing it as a battleground where broader geopolitical manoeuvres are taking place. The events in Gaza are depicted as harrowing and potentially bordering on a massacre. The Arab world’s discontent is highlighted, leading to diverse perspectives and a divisive public opinion on the conflict.

According to Van Dijk’s strategies, we can see the following elements in the text:

Categorization: Gaza crisis is portrayed as a symbolic arena where broader geopolitical manoeuvres are playing out.

Description: The events in Gaza are described as harrowing and potentially leading to a massacre.

Evaluation: Different perspectives and public opinion on the conflict are highlighted, indicating a sense of disagreement and division.

The analysis indicates a bias oriented towards Palestine through negative lexical choices. The use of terms like “harrowing scenario” and “massacre” to describe events in Gaza implies a strong negative evaluation of the situation, highlighting the suffering and devastation experienced by Palestinians. These terms evoke emotional responses and paint a dire picture of the crisis from a Palestinian perspective. Moreover, phrases like “Gaza is a symbolic arena” and “prevailing discontent” present Gaza as a significant and troubled place. The focus on Gaza as a battleground with broader geopolitical implications suggests an emphasis on the complexity and depth of the Palestinian experience and struggles.

Report 2

“A birthday of compassion: Choosing humanity over celebration”

November 18, 2023.

This report starts as an explanation of what “a birthday” means. With the reason of making birthdays, the writer presents a sorrowful image of Gaza crisis and humanity. All the meanings of birthday are presented in a way that makes the reader understand the happiness behind such activity.

However, reaching to “*each child would be given..... each year of their life*”, “The world Kept silent” the image starts to vanish. Why would the world keep silent? Or why did the world do so? The writer tries to evoke an

emotional state. Many questions are raised to create empathy with young children whose simplest and legitimate right is to live in peace. The writer emphasizes the importance of choosing humanity over personal celebration.

Applying van Dijk's strategies, we can observe a shift in focus from the joyous occasion of a birthday celebration to the somber realities of the Gaza crisis. The writer employs negative evaluation by juxtaposing the festive nature of birthdays with the tragic events unfolding in Gaza. The use of phrases like "marred by sorrow" and "tragic story" conveys a sense of moral responsibility and compassion towards the suffering of others.

The frequent mentioning of Israeli bombs and Israeli aircrafts reflects the semantic strategy of consensus in which Palestine is threatened by a strong enemy that has no mercy. The text is an implication of the cruelty and brutality of killing people and children who have nothing to defend themselves.

A victimization strategy is raised by showing the Zionist entity as a strong member who is acting its deeds on the weak member, Palestinian people. This evokes a feelings of pity toward the Palestinians and hatred against the Zionist entity .

According to transitivity, some processes are identified. Starting with material processes, "*Israeli bombs exploded*", this explains how awful the action is and the remnants of the bombs. The affected group are the two young girls as their mother pulled their mangled bodies from under the rubble. It is such a harsh factual image of what an exploded bomb leaves behind. The same process is also identified in "*a hospital was bombed into oblivion by Israeli aircraft..*". In this process of a passive structure, the actor is the Israeli aircraft in which it is the responsible of the bomb on Hamas. However, the author makes it the world's responsibility that kept silent while such genocide occurs.

Thus, “kept silent” is regarded as a behavioural process. The whole world are behavers. Keeping silent is the behaviour.

After that, the author shows a material process in “*there has been no mood... Palestine continues.*” The description and the use of words like “unwarranted” and “collective” shows a situation that is unjustified and applied to all members of Palestine regardless if they are innocents or not. Therefore, this needs a careful consideration of how and why such punishments are applied, even the word “punishment” is used for guilty people. Nevertheless, are young children guilty?

Moreover, the verb “continues” refers to the unstoppable bombs and killing Palestinians by the Zionist entity. It is a further material process in which the Zionist entity is the actor while the civilians of Palestine are the goal.

Importantly, some significant points show the bias toward Palestine.

1- Emotional Appeal: The writer starts with the joyous occasion of a birthday but quickly shifts to a sorrowful image of the Gaza crisis. This shift is designed to evoke empathy and emotional responses from the reader, aligning them with the suffering of Palestinians.

2- Negative Evaluation: Phrases like “marred by sorrow” and “tragic story” create a sense of moral responsibility and compassion towards Palestinians, contrasting the happiness of a birthday with the tragedy in Gaza.

3- Semantic Strategy of Consensus: The frequent mention of “Israeli bombs” and “Israeli aircrafts” emphasizes the threat and danger posed by the Zionist entity, portraying it as a strong, merciless enemy. This strategy elicits pity for Palestinians and anger towards the Zionist entity.

- 4- Victimization Strategy: Describing the Zionist entity as a strong aggressor and Palestinians as weak victims creates feelings of sympathy for Palestinians and animosity towards the Zionist entity.

Report 3

“How Western media fails to understand the Gaza crisis. December 8, 2023.

The text discusses how Western media fails to understand the Gaza crisis by highlighting a specific incident involving a news anchor and an expert in Middle Eastern Studies. The author critiques the lack of historical context in mainstream media coverage of the Palestine- the Zionist entity conflict, arguing that this absence renders the narrative shallow and meaningless.

Using Van Dijk’s strategies and Halliday’s transitivity processes, we can analyse the text in detail: The opening statement sets the stage by expressing uncertainty about the outcome for the people of Palestine. Also the text introduces the concept of the ‘absent presence’ as a post-structural theory associated with Jacques Derrida, explaining how the absence of the writer’s voice in a text can lead to misinterpretation.

Then the author emphasizes the importance of historical context in narratives, suggesting that isolating a narrative from its context renders it shallow and meaningless.

After that specific example is provided where a news anchor questions why Egypt doesn’t open its borders to Palestinian refugees, showcasing ignorance of the historical complexities surrounding the issue. The expert on the show educates the news anchor on the historical context of Palestinian refugees and the Zionist entity's actions in 1948, highlighting the importance of understanding history in discussions about the conflict.

The text concludes by asserting that without historical context, debates on the Palestine- the Zionist entity conflict lack substance, with a reference to UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres as someone who recognizes this.

In Halliday's Transitivity framework, the text can be broken down based on the processes involved in each clause:

The use of the verb "fails" is a Material Process in which the actor Western media aims to understand the Gaza crisis from its perspective. Also, the verb "knows" express the mental process and the goal of using it that: if this will end on a note of grace for the tormented people of Palestine.

The using of the verb "call" is also a material process in which the literary critics considered it the 'absent presence'

In addition to that, a Material process is used by mentioned the verb "aimed" which is related to a post-structural theory at pointing out how the 'absence' of the writer's voice in a text leaves that text open to misinterpretation. Finally the verb "leave" also refers to the material process to say that it barren, shallow and meaningless.

To conclude, the text highlights shortcomings in Western media coverage of the Zionist entity -Palestinian conflict and calls for a deeper and more nuanced understanding of this issue. Specific analytical strategies are used to interpret this critique and emphasize the importance of including historical context in media reports. The text underscores the importance of translation and interaction between languages and cultures for a deeper understanding of the content and messages conveyed in the text.

Report 4

“Beyond war: Calls for a sustainable peace amid Gaza crisis December 22, 2023.

In this report ,the report discusses the ongoing Gaza crisis and the efforts to achieve a sustainable peace amid the conflict. It describes the recent escalation of violence, with Hamas firing rockets at Tel Aviv and the Zionist entity Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu making defiant statements.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has proposed a draft resolution at the UN calling for increased humanitarian aid to Gaza and the unconditional release of hostages. The report also highlights Netanyahu’s confusion and lack of a clear plan for dealing with Gaza, as well as the absence of a roadmap for achieving peace in the region.

In terms of Van Dijk’s strategies, the text presents a detailed analysis of the current situation in Gaza, including the recent escalation of violence, diplomatic efforts at the UN, and Netanyahu’s approach to the conflict. Also the text provides specific examples and events, such as the UAE resolution and Netanyahu’s statements, to illustrate the complexities of the Gaza crisis and the challenges in achieving sustainable peace.

The text employs specific terms and phrases which refers to Lexicalisation such as “sustainable truce,” “veto power,” and “road map” to convey the intricacies of the diplomatic efforts and the lack of clear direction in addressing the conflict. In addition to that, Style and rhetoric strategy is used in which the report represents a critical and analytical tone to convey the urgency of the situation and the need for a shift towards sustainable peace. The text also includes historical references, such as the Zionist entity ’s past actions in Lebanon, to provide context for the current conflict.

In terms of Halliday's transitivity processes, the text describes actions and events related to the Gaza crisis, such as Hamas firing rockets, Netanyahu making statements, and the UAE proposing a resolution at the UN which refers to material processes.

Then, through the text we can notice mental process which presents the thoughts and perspectives of key figures, such as Netanyahu's confusion and lack of a clear plan for dealing with Gaza.

Moreover, the relational processes also used that the text discusses the relationships between different parties involved in the conflict, such as the Zionist entity, Hamas, and the UAE.

In conclusion, the text employs Van Dijk's strategies to analyze the complexities of the Gaza crisis and the challenges in achieving sustainable peace, highlighting the need for a new approach to resolving the conflict. Additionally, it utilizes Halliday's transitivity processes to depict the actions, thoughts, and relationships within the context of the Gaza crisis.

Report 5

Gaza crisis spurs calls for immediate peace dialogue February 5, 2024.

In this excerpt, the report discusses the increasing opposition within the Zionist entity against the government's stance on the conflict and occupation of Palestinian territories. The text highlights that the Zionist entity is who are against the war recognize that continued occupation and subjugation of the Palestinian people will not lead to real peace. Additionally, the report mentions that voices within Jewish communities in Western countries are expressing concerns about the direction of the current the Zionist entity regime.

Applying Van Dijk's strategies to analyse the text: The text addresses the opposition within the Zionist entity against the government's stance on the conflict and occupation, as well as concerns raised by Jewish communities in Western countries about the current the Zionist entity regime. Also the text provides specific examples of growing opposition within the Zionist entity and concerns expressed by Jewish communities in Western countries regarding the direction of the Zionist entity government.

The text uses terms like "opposition," "subjugating a people," and "expressing concern" to convey the resistance to the government's actions and the worries about its direction, and this process called lexicalization .

The report adopts style and rhetoric as a critical tone to emphasize the negative impact of continued occupation and subjugation on achieving real peace, as well as to highlight the growing concerns within Jewish communities.

Analysing the text through Halliday's transitivity processes: The text describes actions taken by the Zionist entity is against the war and voices within Jewish communities expressing concern over the Zionist entity government's direction as a material process.

The text highlights the mental processes through understanding among the Zionist entity is that peace cannot be achieved through occupation and subjugation, as well as concerns expressed by Jewish communities about the current regime's trajectory.

The text also discusses the relational Processes in which that relationships between those opposing the government's stance, the Zionist entity regime, and Jewish communities in Western countries, emphasizing the need for a shift in approach to promote peace.

As a conclusion, the text underscores the growing opposition within the Zionist entity against the government's stance on the conflict and occupation, as

well as concerns raised by Jewish communities in Western countries about the direction of the current regime. It highlights the recognition that peace cannot be achieved through continued occupation and subjugation, emphasizing the importance of addressing these issues for lasting peace in the region.

4.3.2 The National reports

Report 1

Hamas attack complicates talks on Israeli -Saudi relations, experts say what now for the historic deal as prime minister Netanyahu warns of a long fight ahead October 7, 2023.

The text is started by the representation of Hamas actions towards the Zionist entity . The writer described the attack of Hamas as unprecedented that let the prime minister of the Zionist entity to tell his followers to prepare for a long war. This is a sign of how strong the attack Hamas launched against the Zionist entity was. This reveals a cause and effect relationship. The effect is the decision that is made by Netanyahu for preparing for a war which he describes as “long” as well as the tensions across the region. Moreover, the word “war” is proceeded by “long”. This adjective suggests how strong the resistance of Hamas was in the area. Besides that, it suggests also how the prime minister of the Zionist entity feels toward the resistance as he realizes it as strong and will take a long time. In “ *prime minister Benjamin Netanyahu to tell the Zionist entity is to prepare ...* ” the use of the verb “tell” is confusing in this context. The author was able to use the verb “command” instead showing the position of a prime minister.

The text shows the relationship between the US and the Zionist entity as they sharing the intelligence. The consequence of the consensus in Washington was to highlighting the development of the security situation in the country as it is better than used to be. This is regarded as a cause for the US to hold talks to

establish formal ties between Saudi Arabia and the Zionist entity . Furthermore, the multiple accords and agreements between the Zionist entity and its Arab neighbours are regarded as a result to the consensus in Washington. This consensus was as a declaration of the Zionist entity strength to the Arabs.

For that, the author tries to show the deeds of Hamas as they also have things to do and a role in this war. Hamas militants are represented as a power that has the ability to defend by killing, taking hostages and launch rockets. The use of the sort of people killed by Hamas “*soldiers and civilians*” suggests the strength of Hamas attack that can reach in the Zionist entity . In this sense, the Zionist entity representation seems to be the one who should defend the attack. Though, the Zionist entity reaction was harsh in which they killed at least 198 people.

Delivering a speech on Saturday night, the prime minister of the Zionist entity Benjamin Netanyahu acknowledges the challenge of war as he declared previously that the Zionist entity is expected a war. He employs all of the military strength in order to destroy Hamas as he claims. He notes that this war is taking a long time as well as it will not be easy. In addition, Netanyahu utilized a strong language conveying aggressive stance in “*use all of its strength destroy Hamas’ capabilities, take revenge.*” Hence, the production of such language involves highly significant statements from a political leader, intended for a wide audience not only domestically but also internationally. However, this might be interpreted differently according to the perceivers through the media. It might be seen as a necessary assertion of strength from the view of supporters while it might be seen as escalating violence for critics. Socially, this address is regarded as ongoing the Zionist entity -Palestinian conflict.

Significantly, in this report, the author refers to long term historical context in “*three decades of on-again, off-again...*” in which the outcome of this struggling is the failure of negotiations in producing a peace agreement as well

as creating Palestine as an independent state. Moreover, it seems to be the main point to end this violence. This reflects also the cause and effect relationship.

The text states that “ the Zionist entity has launched for scale wars...”. It further mentions an example that takes time in 2021 during Ramadan...

Therefore, the Zionist entity responded with air strikes resulting in that much of people killed in Gaza in addition to those small number of people in the Zionist entity as a comparison in 11 days of fighting. The author uses a descriptive language and actions in detail. Furthermore, the text continues to remark the long-standing and complex the Zionist entity -Palestinian conflict focusing on the repeating violence since 2007. Highlighting the timing of conflict and the cultural and religious dimension, the production of Ramadan is significant in this context in which it is an important period for Muslims.

Investigating power abuse, some of van Dijk’s strategies are identified in this text. A comparison is made that is resulted from the consensus in Washington. It is used to compare the security situation of the Zionist entity “*in the country was better than it had been of late.*” Ideologically, this part shows the role of the US as the main responsible of evaluating the situation. This is also identified as actor description strategy that explains the US position and relations with the Zionist entity.

Importantly, the strategy of number game is recognized in delivering the number of the Zionist entity is that have been killed and taken as hostages by Hamas militants. In addition, this rhetorical strategy is also used to refer to the number of casualties the Zionist entity commit in Gaza. Moreover, Netanyahu refers to the Hamas attack by Hamas militants as “*this black day*”. This is considered as a metaphor referring to the day of attack as “black” to show how awful consequences were after that for the Zionist entity .

A victimization strategy is realized in the phrase “especially among Palestinians.” This shows the Palestinians as the group most affected by the failure of negotiations to produce Palestine as an independent state after that long historical period in which the author refers to as three decades. Besides that, a cause and effect relationship shows the emotional impact while the Zionist entity still occupies the West Bank which is mainly regarded as the central issue of the ongoing conflict.

A syntactic strategy, evidentiality, is identified in “*Hani El Masri ...said; Mr El Masri says...*” this presents an evidence to the report as he is expected as a political analyst in Ramallah. The ideology is that there is no hand could be given to Palestinians but their own hand. He gives an adjective of origin “Palestinian” for the noun “solution” to reinforce the idea that there is no other solution and Saudi Arabia cannot help after the Hamas attack.

A final usage of van Dijk’s strategies is the number game strategy. The text makes use of it to refer to the number of people killed from both opposing parties in 11 days. As a result, to the Zionist entity air strikes, 250 people died in Gaza and 13 in the Zionist entity .

According to systemic functional grammar, some processes are identified in the present text. Material processes are appeared in “*the unprecedented attack Hamas launched...*”. The act is the strong attack of Hamas (the actor) against the Zionist entity (the goal). This reveals the cause and effect relationship as this attack promoted Netanyahu to take a reaction. In “*Hamas killed more than 100 the Zionist entity soldiers ...*” a material process takes place. The action of killing is done by the actors “Hamas” against “the Zionist entity soldiers and civilians” the goal which are the affected group. The same process is for the following verbs “took” and “launched”. In addition, “*..who earlier declared the Zionist entity to be at war,..*” the action of declaration is done by the prime minister of the Zionist entity Netanyahu (the actor). This is regarded as a

military reaction to the Hamas attack. This important decision shows the strength of the Zionist entity to Hamas and to the whole world as well. Significantly, in the speech of Mr El Masri “ *the Zionist entity could launch a massive operation ...*” the material process shows an acknowledgment of the power of the Zionist entity as it has the ability to destroy Hamas. However, still it has not done this and still as a possibility. The last material process in this text is “ *the Zionist entity responded with air strikes*”. The action is bombing Hamas by the actor (the Zionist entity) and the goal is people who died in Gaza.

Significantly, a Relational process is presented in “*the US shares intelligence with the Zionist entity ...it had been of late.*” This expresses the important role of the US in the consensus in Washington as the Zionist entity is presented to the world that it is strong and developed from the side of security situation.

Last but not least, Verbal processes are identified using the verbs “said” and “told”. The prime minister of the Zionist entity Netanyahu (the speaker) addresses the audience as he declaring a war. Using his power ideologies, he threatens to destroy Hamas with all of his military strength. From the other side, Hani El Masri (the speaker) to The National presents an idea that Palestine still has the ability to defend.

Report 2

**There is no military resolution to Israel ’s conflict with Gaza, experts warn
Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has ordered an 'extensive
mobilisation' of reservists October 7, 2023**

This report is opened with a discussion about the surprise attack of Hamas on the Zionist entity which results casualties and significant damage. A quote of Netanyahu reveals a cause and effect relationship. The Zionist entity

government has been left embattled over its security “failure” because of the surprise attack of Hamas. The reaction of the Zionist entity shows the power dynamics and the ability to resolve this by more violence against Palestinians. However, the text mentions the international reaction including Hamas’ condemnation and the Zionist entity’s right to self-defense, particularly from the US. It further discusses potential political implications, such as the impact on US-brokered talks between Saudi Arabia and the Zionist entity, as well as the possibility of involvement from other militant groups like Hezbollah.

Furthermore, the description of the aftermath of the Zionist entity bombardment in Gaza City, with Palestinians carrying the body of a victim depicts the violence attitude the Zionist entity does on Gaza. Besides, experts such as Mr Mekelburg demonstrates his views on the impossibility of a military solution to the conflict and the potential for escalating violence, including fears of a ground invasion of Gaza. The blockade of Gaza by the Zionist entity and Egypt since 2005 is mentioned, along with anticipated aggressive actions by the Zionist entity’s military in response to the attack. Reports of the Zionist entity civilians and soldiers being held hostage in Gaza add to the complexity of the situation.

In addition, the author highlights the long-term failure to address the issues in Gaza and Palestine, emphasizing the unsustainable conditions and the need for international intervention to prevent further loss of life and suffering. Tragically, a Gaza resident conveys and describes the chaos and fear experienced by civilians in the midst of the conflict.

Clarifying the power dynamics, Netanyahu’s declaration of “war” and vow to make the enemy “*pay an unprecedented price*” reinforces the image of the Zionist entity as a powerful military force. The “extensive mobilization” of reserves further underscores the Zionist entity’s ability to respond forcefully to threats. This reflection of power is not for Hamas only, but it is considered as an

announcement to the whole world. Despite the Zionist entity's military superiority, the blockade of Gaza and the potential for a ground invasion indicate the challenges and risks involved in attempting to resolve the conflict through force. Hence, it is the most way known by the Zionist entity to respond to any attack. However, while mentioning the political "failure", the text includes the lack of a political solution and the unsustainable conditions under the blockade. It suggests that without meaningful intervention and resolution, the cycle of violence will continue, leading to further loss of life and suffering for both Palestinians and the Zionist entity is.

Significantly, the report presents the Zionist entity as a strong and justified actor in the conflict, responding defensively to aggression from Hamas. The report also provides a complex analysis of the political, military, and international dimensions of the long-term the Zionist entity -Gaza conflict. Moreover, the text highlights the human cost and the failure of both military and political approaches to resolve the underlying issues. Quotes from experts and a resident of Gaza are regarded as perspectives and experiences of those directly affected by the violence.

Shifting to van Dijk's strategies, the semantic strategy of actor description is identified in mentioning "*Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has ordered...*" Typically, this strategy shows the power and strength of this order politically among the Palestinians. In addition to this, another strategy, hyperbole is illustrated in "*extensive mobilization*". This is regarded as a threat to Hamas that is not mitigated at all. The cause and effect relationship is deduced in this context. Therefore, the number of people who died proves this analysis.

Expressing the uncertainty, the report mentions "dozens" to point to those Palestinian gunmen who cross into the south of the country.

More importantly, national self-glorification, a pragmatic strategy is demonstrated in Netanyahu's announcement of war. Using first personal pronouns in his speech reveals his intention in presenting himself, his military force and power to the audience. He threatens Hamas describing them as "enemy" and "*will pay unprecedented price*". This term is regarded as an implication, referring to the amount of loss (people, building and productions) in Palestine as Netanyahu threatens. A hyperbolic expression is mentioned by Ambassador to the Palestinian mission to the UK, "massacres". This refers to the number of occupied people killed in Palestine.

Furthermore, a rhetorical strategy, metaphor, is identified in "*the Zionist entity's government is formed by ... it's a complete failure.*" This strategy is recognized in Mr Mekelburg's speech about the Zionist entity's inattention moment "*the Zionist entity was caught asleep in many ways.*" The deduction that there was a "political weakness" which led to a "complete failure". In addition, Mekelburg in "*in order to re-establish ...not always proportionately*" clarifies an ideology in which the Zionist entity has recently lost its balance in the area and it is looking forward to "re-establish" it by responding forcefully. A metaphor is illustrated in "poked the bear" which refers to provoking a powerful adversary. However, he acknowledges that retaliation is not always proportional.

A final strategy may be recognized is the victimization. The tragic description of a Gaza resident evokes empathy for unsafety and horror state that children feel.

According to Halliday's systemic functional grammar, transitivity processes are illustrated. Material processes are identified in different places. The first one is "*the surprise attack has left..*" in which the attack (the actor) forms a danger that left the Zionist entity government (the goal) embattled over its security. As a political reaction to this attack, a second material process is identified in "Netanyahu declared war". "launched into the Zionist entity", "Palestinian

gunmen cross” are also two more material processes. Expressing his authority, Netanyahu ordered an extensive mobilization of reserves “*I have ordered...*” “*we return*” “*the enemy will pay*” “*people have been injured*” “*44 the Zionist entity have been killed*” “*198 people have been killed*” and “*wounded*”. These material processes clarify the Zionist entity political power. “*have condemned*” and “*backed*” are two material processes that show the actor (western leaders especially the US) support the Zionist entity and expect its deeds as a self-defence. Moreover, “*the Zionist entity has formed*” is an addition material process. The supporting countries to the Zionist entity formed the Zionist entity government. The sentence structure is passive form. This construction removes the subject (the parties forming the coalition) from the active role making it distance from responsibility. Besides, passive construction focuses the sentence on the result (the formation of the government) rather than who performed the action. In addition, “*the Zionist entity was caught asleep*” is a passive construction that reveals shifting focus away from the agent onto the state from being unprepared. More material processes can be further identified in “*the Zionist entity has been divided*” “*Palestinians carry the body*” and “*could perpetuate*”.

Verbal processes are clarified in “*said*” in different places in the text. It appears as security, military and press statements as well as political speeches.

Relational processes also are analyzed in “*the Zionist entity is weak*”. This is the sensation of Hamas in the period of political weakness of the Zionist entity with Netanyahu. A further relational process is in “*the violence was linked to the long term failure*”. This is demonstrated by the cause and effect relationship. The long term failure leads the security situations to be weak in that period. Therefore. Hamas took the advantage to attack.

Report 3

Israel is process ‘worst assault’ in country’s history following Hamas attacks

Initially, the Zionist entity Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu addressed the nation. He declared that the country is “at war” after an unprecedented attack by the ruling Hamas militant group in the Gaza Strip. The attack caught the Zionist entity off guard, with thousands of rockets fired and dozens of fighters infiltrating the heavily fortified border. As a response, Netanyahu ordered a mass mobilization of army reserves. The text highlights the Zionist entity unity during these events, which is rare given the ongoing mass protests against the new government’s controversial judicial reform. It also raises questions about how such a disaster was allowed to happen, especially in a country that invests significantly in deterrence. Terry, a figure from Tel Aviv, mentioned in the text, calls for “maximum force” from the Zionist entity. He expresses doubt about receiving international solidarity. He also expresses himself how he is proud of the security development.

Netanyahu’s statement reflects the severity of the situation, emphasizing that this is not merely an operation or a round of fighting but a full-scale war. Both sides were affected by the surprise attack, with at least 40 the Zionist entity is killed and hundreds wounded. In Gaza, the Palestinian Health Ministry confirmed at least 198 deaths and 1,610 injuries due to the Zionist entity retaliation. Furthermore, Terry’s call for “maximum force” reflects a particular perspective on the Zionist entity’s response to the situation. It suggests a strong military reaction. Mentioning the international solidarity implies that Terry is uncertain about whether the Zionist entity will receive support from other nations or not.

Moreover, the situation is tense, with civilians seeking safety in bomb shelters. Terry, a witness from Tel Aviv, recounted the terrifying moment he rushed his children to safety. Amidst the chaos, there is a sense of national solidarity, but also horror as the Zionist entity hostages, both military and civilian, are now held by Hamas in Gaza. Netanyahu's call for mobilization aims to respond with unprecedented force, emphasizing the seriousness of the conflict. The impact of this conflict extends beyond the immediate casualties. The urgency of the situation demands careful consideration and decisive action. Besides that, the reference to mass protests against the new government's judicial reform indicates internal tensions within the Zionist entity. The text indirectly points to the delicate balance between deterrence and humanitarian considerations.

Exploring the ideological suppositions, the report indicates some of van Dijk's strategies. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's declaration of being "at war" establishes his authority as a national leader as well as his call for mass mobilization of army reserves reinforces his position. In addition, the mention of Giora Eiland, the former head of the Zionist entity's National Security Council, provides an authoritative perspective on the situation. Netanyahu is described as the "*the Zionist entity Prime Minister.*" This is regarded as an actor description. Besides that, the ruling Hamas militant group is also described. Significantly, Netanyahu's call for mobilization places a burden on the reserves to defend the country. As a euphemism, the term "mass mobilization" softens the urgency of calling up reserves for war.

Moreover, two signs of illustration strategy are identified. The description of the Zionist entity is seeking safety in bomb shelters and basements illustrates the impact of the attacks as well as Terry's account of rushing children to a bomb shelter adds a personal dimension. In addition, there are two implications recognized in the text. The first one is the mention of

PTSD which means post-traumatic stress disorder, implies the emotional toll on children. The mention of “maximum force” and “horrendous price” also implies a strong reaction from the Zionist entity. A final strategy is Victimization that is identified twice. The casualties and wounded civilians evoke a sense of victimization. The reference to innocent civilians getting killed as part of the chase of the Hamas leadership highlights also victimization.

The last part of analysis is identifying the process types. Material processes are recognized in different places. The initial one describes concrete actions. For example, “*firing thousands of rockets*” and “rushed his children to a bomb shelter”. “were launched” as the rockets were launched, representing a physical action, falls under material processes. “appear to be held”, the action of appearing to hold the Zionist entity hostages is the main material process in this sentence. The actors identified include “Hamas militant group,” “Netanyahu,” and “Terry.” While the goals are “the Zionist entity,” “country,” and “children”.

Mental Processes which represent cognitive and mental activities, are clarified in “said”, “will start accusing”, “get killed”. These processes involve mental activities such as thinking, speaking, and predicting. However, they are not explicit mental processes in this text.

Verbal Processes that Involve communication and expression, are found in Netanyahu’s declaration that the country is “at war”, “told” indicates the act of communicating information, “are being asked” another verbal process indicating the act of questioning and “called for” which indicates the act of demand.

Report 4

Palestinian militants launch dozens of rockets into Israel . Explosions could be heard in cities around Tel Aviv and outside Jerusalem October 7, 2023

This report describes how Palestinian militants in the Gaza Strip launched rockets into the Zionist entity, leading to air raid sirens across the country. Explosions were reported near Tel Aviv and outside Jerusalem. The rocket fire originated from multiple locations in Gaza, starting at 06:30 AM (0330 GMT). Besides that, the Zionist entity army advised the public to seek shelter in bomb shelters. However, a 70-year-old woman was injured, and another person was trapped when a rocket struck a building in central the Zionist entity. the Zionist entity Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's office announced a meeting with security chiefs in response to the attacks. As a result, the text mentions that the Zionist entity has maintained a blockade on Gaza since 2007 after Hamas took power.

Significantly, the ongoing conflict between the Zionist entity and Hamas and particularly the attack escalated tensions, prompting immediate responses such as air raid sirens and ordering the citizens to seek shelters. The injuries sustained by civilians underscore the human cost of such violence. Furthermore, the reference to the longstanding blockade on Gaza highlights the broader context of the conflict, where political issues are going on.

Dynamically, the Zionist entity -Hamas conflict has deep historical roots, with both sides asserting territorial claims and engaging in violence. Resulting in civilian casualties, Palestinian militants in Gaza have periodically fired rockets into the Zionist entity . In a cause and effect relationship, the Zionist entity 's response typically involves air raid sirens, telling citizens to seek shelter, and military actions to face and weaken threats.

As to van Dijk's strategies, the text sheds light on the “the Zionist entity Army” and the “*office of the Zionist entity Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu*” in which they are presented as authoritative sources of information. Evidentiality has also been used in phrases like “*according to several eyewitnesses*” and “starting at 06.30am (0330 GMT), according to AFP” which indicate an evidence. Moreover, actor description is utilized in the description of “Palestinian militants in the Gaza Strip” and “the Zionist entity Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu”. The text tries to show a victimization strategy through the mention of a “*70-year-old woman*” being injured and another person being trapped resulting from the rocket fire.

The last part of analysis is identifying the transitivity processes used in this text. Material Processes are clarified in “launched”, “sounded”, “could be heard”, “urged”, “was critically injured”, “was trapped”, “hit” and “imposed”.

Mental Process is identified in “said”. This process involves the mental activity of speaking.

Relational Process is also recognized in “has imposed” in which it establishes a state of being.

Verbal Process is clarified in “took power”. This indicates the act of power and authority.

Report 5

Gaza will not be governed by the Zionist entity or Hamas after war, Yoav Gallant says Israeli defense minister sets out plan for Palestinian control of enclave, but with continuing military operations. January 5, 2024

Analyzing the language used in this text, the report discusses the Zionist entity Defense Minister Yoav Gallant's postwar administration plan for Gaza. According to Gallant, neither Hamas nor the Zionist entity will govern Gaza

after the conflict ends. The plan involves continuing the Zionist entity's assault until the return of hostages, dismantling Hamas' military and governing capabilities, and eliminating military threats. The next stage of the conflict focuses on the northern part of Gaza, while pursuing Hamas leaders in the south. Post-war, Hamas loses control, and the Zionist entity maintains operational freedom, but without the Zionist entity civilian presence. Palestinians will oversee the enclave.

Furthermore, power dynamics and ideological perspectives are reflected by Gallant's plan. By emphasizing Hamas' loss of control, the Zionist entity asserts dominance. The absence of the Zionist entity civilians signifies strategic distancing, allowing the Zionist entity to act militarily while avoiding direct governance. However, Palestinians' role suggests a shift in power, but their agency remains limited. The US Secretary of State's involvement underscores international interest and potential influence.

Importantly, CDA reveals underlying ideologies and power relations. Gallant's discourse frames the Zionist entity as a decisive force, prioritizing security and military objectives. The absence of civilian presence aligns with the Zionist entity's strategic interests. Meanwhile, the hospital bombardment highlights humanitarian consequences, emphasizing the conflict's impact on civilians.

Significantly, to help the analysis revealing discourse and manipulation, van Dijk's strategies take place. Thus, the first strategy is authority. the Zionist entity Defense Minister Yoav Gallant's statement carries authority as he presents his plan for the postwar administration of Gaza. The text also involves a categorization strategy as it categorizes different entities, Hamas, the Zionist entity, Palestinians, and civilians. It distinguishes their roles and control over Gaza. Moreover, the text makes generalization through a general statement about Gaza's governance after the conflict, implying a broader perspective. The

last category is comparison. The text compares the situation before and after the conflict, emphasizing the change in control.

Shifting the analysis to transitivity processes, the text involves some of them to help understanding the major constituents. Essentially, material Processes such as “presented”, “continue”, “secured”, “dismantled”, “removed”, “involve”, “pursued”, “control”, “reserved”, “bombardment”, “run” involve physical and concrete activities.

Verbal Processes are identified in “said”, “unveiled”, “discuss”. These indicate the act of reporting and presenting information.

Relational Processes “will not be governed”, “would no longer control”, “would be in charge”. These processes establish a state of being.

Mental Process “expected” involves the mental activity of predicting.

4.4 Transitivity Statistics

In this respect, statistical tables are used to analyse 20 reports taken from 5 newspapers. This part of analysis is utilized to accomplish a quantitative method. Investigating Halliday's systemic functional linguistics, this study is interested in pointing to the participants and the processes in order to be investigated in the data of these newspapers for differentiating between the positive self-presentation (the in-group), and the negative other presentation (the out-group).

Significantly, the distribution of the participants and the processes are identified through the tables collectively. To clarify the idea, one table includes five reports from one single newspaper. This helps to investigate the ideology and power dynamics that are presented in that newspaper, measuring it with other newspapers that are involved in this study as it is shown in table 4.3.1.

4.3.1 The Frequency of processes and participants in the Telegraph newspaper.

The Telegraph Newspaper	Number of reports	Types of processes	Participants and their frequent numbers
	Report one	Material Mental	2 actors; 1 goal 1 sensor
	Report two	Material Verbal Relational	4 actors, 3 goals Responder 2 carriers, 1 identifier
	Report three	Material Existential	Actor, 3 goals place
	Report four	Material Mental	4 actors, 3 goals sensor
	Report five	Material Verbal Relational	2 actors, a goal Sayer Carrier

This table reveals that the usage of material processes shapes the portrayal of events. For instance, the Zionist entity 's statement that " Hamas terrorists slaughtered civilians " underscores the violent actions of Hamas, emphasizing brutality and significant loss of life. This depiction positions Hamas as the aggressor and civilians as victims, reinforcing the Zionist entity 's narrative of self-defense and justifying its subsequent actions. Besides that, the US is depicted as attempting to find " a way " to influence Cairo, highlighting a hypothetical material process that questions the actual support of the US for the Zionist entity .

Verbal processes in Richard Visek's speech to the UN's Top Court includes the verbs " told " and " said, " directs the discourse towards the goal of the Zionist entity 's withdrawal from occupied Palestinian territory. These verbal processes emphasize the US's stance and attempt to influence international opinion and legal outcomes.

Relational processes like "should not be legally forced" indicate states and conditions, reflecting ideological stances and power relations. This particular phrase suggests that the Zionist entity's actions are contingent on its security needs, highlighting the perceived legitimacy and justification of its defensive measures. Similarly, statements like "the Zionist entity did not want the conflict" frame the Zionist entity as a participant reluctantly drawn into the war, further emphasizing the defensive nature of its actions.

Moreover, mental processes highlight the importance of understanding the broader context and justifies the actions taken as necessary and reactive rather than proactive aggression.

Existential processes such as in the statement that " Hamas terrorists slaughtered civilians," which underscores the existence of the violent act. This process further reinforces the portrayal of Hamas as the aggressor and the brutality of the conflict.

4.3.2 The frequency of the processes and participants in the Guardian Reports.

	Number of reports	Types of processes	Participants and their frequent numbers
The Guardian Reports	Report one	Material Mental Verbal	2 actors, 3 participants, 1 goal 1 sensor 3 sayers
	Report two	Material Relational	2 actors, 1 goal 4 carriers, 3 identifiers
	Report three	Material Verbal	2 actors, 2 goals 2 sayers
	Report four	Material Relational Verbal	3 actors, 1 goal 2 carriers, 1 identifier 1 sayer
	Report five	Material Verbal Relational	3 actors, 5 goals 3 Sayers 1 Carrier

The text reveals that material processes take the first place. For instance ,EU defended the Zionist entity 's right to defend itself. Rishi Sunak raised concerns. Denmark decided to send a navy frigate. Relational processes are identified in several places. The conflict still threatens to spread to the north of the Zionist entity .Verbal processes are clarified in the following sentences: Joe Biden said any discussions of a ceasefire could only take place if Hamas freed all the captives it seized on 7 October. Hamas said the day before that it destroyed an the Zionist entity tank and two armored bulldozers inside the territory. Mahmoud Basal, a spokesperson for the strip's civil defense unit, told the independent Palestinian media organization Wattan that rescue operations were becoming more difficult because of the scale of destruction and impeded access. This analysis provides insights into the language choices used to convey information about the conflict.

4.3.3 The frequency of processes and participants in the Gulf Reports.

	Number of reports	Types of processes	Participants and their frequent numbers
The Gulf reports	Report one	Material Mental Relational	2 actors, 1 goal 2 perceptions 2 carriers, 1 identifier
	Report two	Material Behavioural	4 actors, 2 goals 1 behavior, 1 behaviour
	Report three	Material Verbal	2 actors, 1 goal 2 sayers
	Report four	Material Mental Relational	3 actors, 1 goal 1 sensor 3 carriers
	Report five	Material Mental Relational	2 actors, 2 goals 2 sensors 3 carrier

From this table, a deduction made which indicates that the reports frame Gaza crisis as a significant geopolitical issue, describing it as a battleground for broader geopolitical manoeuvres. It portrays the events as severe, possibly

bordering on a massacre, and highlights the Arab world's discontent, leading to diverse perspectives and divisive public opinion on the conflict. This framing aims to shape the reader's perception by emphasizing the gravity of the situation and the varied viewpoints surrounding it. Processes are made to construct a narrative that highlights the brutality of the actions against Palestinians and the global community's perceived complicity through silence, aiming to evoke a strong emotional response and critique the ongoing violence and its broader implications. Moreover, the table critiques the Western media's failure to provide a nuanced understanding of the Gaza crisis, advocating for a more comprehensive approach that includes historical context and cultural translation. The use of transitivity processes in the analysis highlights the actions, cognitive states, and consequences involved in media representations, emphasizing the need for more responsible and informed reporting on the Zionist entity-Palestinian conflict. The table utilizes these processes to depict the actions, thoughts, and relationships involved in the Gaza crisis, highlighting the complexities and challenges in achieving sustainable peace. They underscore the need for a new approach to resolving the conflict, addressing internal opposition within the Zionist entity, and considering the concerns of Jewish communities globally. This comprehensive analysis emphasizes the importance of understanding both the immediate actions and the broader relational dynamics to promote lasting peace in the region.

4.3.4 The frequency of processes and participants in the national reports.

	Number of reports	Types of processes	Participants and their frequent numbers
The national reports	Report one	Material Verbal Relational	4 actors, 2 goals 2 sayers 2 carriers
	Report two	Material Verbal Relational	3 actors, 3 goals sayer carrier, identifier
	Report three	Material Verbal	3 actors, 3 goals 2 sayers
	Report four	Material Verbal Relational	2 actors, 1 goal 1 sensor 1 carrier
	Report five	Material Verbal Relational	2 actors, 1 goal 2 sayers 2 carrier

The table emphasizes the dynamic interplay of actions, relationships, and communications in the Gaza conflict, highlighting the power dynamics and strategic interactions between the involved parties. The report's linguistic choices highlight the dynamic actions and strategic communications of the actors involved, emphasizing the Zionist entity 's military and political manoeuvres, the support from Western allies, and the broader implications of the conflict on regional stability. The table also uses a combination of material, mental, verbal, and relational processes to depict actions, thoughts, communication, and relationships, shaping the narrative and understanding of the Gaza crisis and the Zionist entity-Palestinian conflict.

4.5 Verification of Hypotheses

First hypothesis is that "Western newspapers are different from Arabic ones in representing Palestine and the Zionist entity during the Gaza crisis by using different linguistic devices". Western newspapers represent the Gaza crisis with a focus on authority, factual descriptions, and humanitarian concerns. They

often use authoritative sources to establish credibility and align their narrative with international standards. The language tends to emphasize casualty figures and the human cost, humanizing the conflict and evoking empathy. Material processes are used to describe actions and events vividly, while relational processes depict states and conditions, and verbal processes convey statements and positions. The representation tends to be more balanced, highlighting both the humanitarian impact on Palestinian civilians and the political conditions tied to negotiations and ceasefires. The narrative often portrays Hamas as aggressors, justifying the Zionist entity's military response as necessary defense. Western newspapers also represent the conflict with a balanced approach, highlighting the humanitarian aspect and the political conditions.

In contrast, Arabic newspapers employ more emotionally charged language and strong negative evaluations, framing the Gaza crisis as a severe humanitarian disaster and a geopolitical issue with significant implications. Material processes are used to depict actions and events dynamically, while mental processes reflect cognition and contemplation. Relational processes describe states and conditions, emphasizing the symbolic significance of Gaza and the broader geopolitical maneuvers at play. The narrative highlights the Arab world's discontent, diverse perspectives, and divisive public opinion on the conflict. This representation focuses on the emotional and symbolic dimensions, portraying the events as part of a larger struggle and emphasizing the humanitarian crisis and the negative impact on Palestinian civilians. In addition, Arabic newspapers represent the conflict as a severe humanitarian crisis with a strong negative evaluation, emphasizing the emotional and symbolic aspects of the situation.

The second hypothesis is that "Western and Arabic newspapers manipulate certain ideological perspectives in their reports". Western newspapers manipulate ideological perspectives by framing the Gaza crisis

through a lens of authority, factual reporting, and humanitarian concerns. They use statements from authoritative figures like the UN and Western leaders to establish credibility and align with international norms. The language often humanizes the conflict by emphasizing casualty figures and the humanitarian impact on civilians, which evokes empathy. However, this framing can also justify the Zionist entity's military actions as defensive responses to Hamas's aggression. By highlighting the Zionist entity's right to defend itself and linking ceasefire conditions to the release of captives, Western reports align with a perspective that supports the Zionist entity's security concerns while also acknowledging the humanitarian issues in Gaza. This dual focus can subtly reinforce the legitimacy of the Zionist entity's actions while showing concern for civilian casualties.

However, Arabic newspapers manipulate ideological perspectives by using emotionally charged language and strong negative evaluations to frame the Gaza crisis as a severe humanitarian disaster and a geopolitical conflict. By portraying Gaza as a symbolic arena for broader geopolitical maneuvers, Arabic newspapers highlight the struggle and resistance against perceived aggression. The narrative emphasizes the humanitarian crisis and the negative impact on Palestinian civilians, often depicting them as victims of a larger political and military oppression. This framing can reinforce a perspective that sees the conflict as part of a broader resistance against injustice and occupation, emphasizing the suffering and resilience of the Palestinian people while critiquing the actions of the Zionist entity and its allies.

The third hypothesis is that "Western and Arabic newspapers' reports about the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity have implied messages that are more extensively manipulated as far as critical discourse analysis is concerned". In Western newspapers, on one hand, the representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity is imbued with implied messages that align

with certain ideological stances, as revealed through critical discourse analysis (CDA). The use of authoritative sources, such as statements Western leaders, lends credibility to the narrative and aligns with international norms and values. This authoritative framing suggests an implicit endorsement of the international community's perspective on the conflict. The emphasis on the Zionist entity's right to defend itself and the conditions for ceasefire negotiations, such as the release of captives by Hamas, subtly manipulates the reader into viewing the Zionist entity's military actions as justified and necessary for security. The humanitarian impact on Gaza is acknowledged, but the framing often positions these casualties as collateral damage within a broader context of self-defense. Thus, the implied message reinforces the legitimacy of the Zionist entity's actions while balancing it with a concern for civilian casualties, creating a nuanced but ideologically laden narrative.

Arabic newspapers, on the other hand, embed their representation of the Gaza crisis with implied messages that resonate with a different ideological framework, as highlighted by CDA. The use of emotionally charged language and negative evaluations are designed to evoke strong emotional responses and underscore the severity of the situation. This linguistic choice manipulates the reader into viewing the conflict as a brutal and unjust assault on Palestinians. The narrative often portrays Gaza as a symbolic site of resistance against broader geopolitical oppression, highlighting the humanitarian crisis and the suffering of Palestinian civilians. This framing implicitly critiques the actions of the Zionist entity and its allies, positioning them as aggressors and oppressors. By emphasizing the humanitarian disaster and the resilience of the Palestinian people, the implied message supports a perspective of resistance and victimization, critiquing the perceived injustices and reinforcing solidarity with the Palestinian cause.

Chapter Five

Conclusions, Recommendations and Suggestions for Further Studies

5.1 Introductory Remarks

This chapter presents conclusions obtained from analysis, recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study ,the following conclusions are obtained :

1- Linguistic devices are employed to distinctly represent Palestine and the Zionist entity . For the Zionist entity , language such as " the Zionist entity security services," " the Zionist entity Defence Forces (IDF)," and statements from Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu using terms like "war" and "price" emphasize a strong, authoritative stance. Specific figures and official declarations reinforce the Zionist entity 's narrative of defending against aggression. In contrast, Palestine, particularly represented by Hamas, is depicted through terms like "militant group," "aerial and ground operation," and descriptions of surprise attacks and ground infiltrations. Language from Hamas leaders emphasizes resistance and retaliation, framing their actions as responses to perceived the Zionist entity aggression. These linguistic choices not only portray each side's military and political strategies but also shape broader narratives of conflict and justification within the reports.

2- The Zionist entity is depicted as responding to attacks with terms like "state of war" and "defending the Zionist entity civilians." Statements from the Zionist entity leaders emphasize a defensive posture and a commitment to protecting its citizens, framing their actions as necessary for national security. Ideological support is implied through references to the Zionist entity 's

historical context and past conflicts, suggesting a persistent stance against threats to its sovereignty and security.

3- Hamas is portrayed as initiating attacks described as "surprise assault" and "slaughter" of civilians, which invokes strong negative connotations. Statements from Hamas leaders highlight ideological motivations, such as reclaiming control over religious sites and resisting the Zionist entity presence in Palestinian territories. The reports also mention ideological alliances and support for Hamas from regional actors like Hezbollah and Iran, indicating broader ideological solidarity and geopolitical dynamics at play.

4- Western and Arabic newspapers deal with representation of Palestine and the Zionist entity reports with implied messages as far as critical discourse analysis is concerned. The reports use terms like "militant group" for Hamas and "the Zionist entity Defence Forces (IDF)" for the Zionist entity. These lexical choices frame Hamas as aggressive and the Zionist entity as defensive, which aligns with traditional Western narratives of the Zionist entity's right to defend itself against terrorism.

5.3 Recommendations

- **Cross-linguistic Comparison:** It is better to compare how specific terms, lexical choices, and framing differ between Western and Arabic newspapers when reporting on the Zionist entity and Palestine. Focus on how these linguistic strategies construct different narratives and ideological positions.
- **Analysis of Visual and Editorial Elements:** Incorporate analysis of visual elements, such as photographs, maps, and editorial cartoons, alongside textual analysis. Visual representations often convey implicit messages and emotions that complement or diverge from textual narratives.

- **Contextualize Historical and Political Discourses:** Contextualize the discourse within historical and political contexts relevant to both regions. Analyze how references to historical events, international law, and geopolitical alliances shape the representation of the Zionist entity and Palestine in each newspaper's discourse.

5.4 Suggestions For Further Studies:

1- **Impact of Audience and Readership:** Investigate how the intended audience (Western vs. Arabic readers) influences the framing and representation of the Zionist entity and Palestine in newspapers. Consider conducting reader reception studies or surveys to gauge how these representations are interpreted and internalized.

2- **Comparative Analysis of Opinion Pieces and Editorials:** Extend the analysis to include opinion pieces, editorials, and commentary sections from both Western and Arabic newspapers. Examine how ideological positions are articulated and debated within these sections, and how they contribute to shaping public discourse.

3- **Longitudinal Study of Media Coverage:** Conduct a longitudinal study to track changes in media coverage over time, particularly during periods of heightened conflict or diplomatic shifts. Analyze how media narratives evolve, and whether there are shifts in emphasis, terminology, or framing strategies over time.

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Appendix A

The reports of Western newspapers

Telegraph Reports

Report 1

Humanitarian crisis in Gaza ‘a priority’, says Biden

14 October 2023

Joe Biden said the “humanitarian crisis” in Gaza was a “priority” as the Zionist entity called on the entire population of the northern Gaza Strip to evacuate ahead of a ground offensive.

“We can’t lose sight of the fact that the overwhelming majority of Palestinians had nothing to do with Hamas and these appalling attacks and they’re suffering as a result as well,” the US president said in a speech in Philadelphia.

the Zionist entity gave 1.1 million people 24 hours to leave northern Gaza before it begins an offensive now said to be “imminent”.

The country’s ground forces have already launched localised raids into Gaza, the military said on Friday.

The raids came amid the Zionist entity air strikes on the Gaza Strip which Hamas responded to by firing back with rockets.

“Over the past 24 hours, IDF forces carried out localised raids inside the territory of the Gaza Strip to complete the effort to cleanse the area of terrorists and weaponry,” an IDF spokesperson said.

The raids mark an attempt to rescue around 150 abducted the Zionist entity is and foreigners.

It added: “During these operations, there was also an effort to locate missing persons.”

Report 2

US voices support for pause in Gaza fighting as Blinken flies to the Zionist entity Secretary of state will urge Benjamin Netanyahu, the the Zionist entity prime minister, to agree to series of brief cessations Andrew Buncombe 2 November 2023

The US has voiced support for a pause in the Zionist entity’s military operation in Gaza to allow hostages to be released safely and aid to be distributed.

Antony Blinken, the secretary of state, will urge Benjamin Netanyahu, the the Zionist entity prime minister, to agree to a series of brief cessations when he flies to the Zionist entity on Friday.

Speaking to reporters before departing on his second Middle East trip in less than a month, Mr Blinken said discussions will also focus on the future of Gaza when and if Hamas is eradicated from it, and ways to ensure that the conflict does not spread.

The top American diplomat, who will visit Jordan following the Zionist entity and before he heads to Asia next week, reiterated the Zionist entity’s right to defend itself but said both it and the US had a responsibility to ensure protection for civilians caught in harm’s way.

“We will be talking about concrete steps that can and should be taken to minimise harm to men, women and children in Gaza, and this is something that the United States is committed to. I’m not going to get into the details here, but it’s very much on the agenda,” said Mr Blinken.

His remarks came after Joe Biden, the US president, said for the first time that he supported a pause in fighting to allow more humanitarian aid to reach Gaza. “I think we need a pause. A pause means give time to get the prisoners out,” Mr

Biden said on Wednesday.

On Thursday, a top US official said the Biden administration perceived that there could be several pauses, not just one.

“What we’re trying to do is explore the idea of as many pauses as might be necessary to continue to get aid out and to continue to work to get people out safely, including hostages,” John Kirby, a national security spokesman, told reporters in Washington DC.

The move underscores the challenges Mr Biden has faced since the Oct 7 Hamas attack, in which which 1,400 the Zionist entity is were killed and hundreds taken hostage by the Iran-backed terror group.

In the days after the group’s cross-border raid, Mr Biden flew to the Zionist entity – the first US president to do so during a time of conflict – met Mr Netanyahu and forcefully defended the Zionist entity’s right to defend itself.

He pledged additional aid and arms and dispatched two American aircraft carriers to the eastern Mediterranean in a move intended to deter any regional escalation of the war, potentially involving Hezbollah, in Lebanon.

Although the US and other Western nations have traditionally supported the Zionist entity, images of bodies in the rubble and hellish conditions inside Gaza have triggered appeals for restraint and street protests around the world.

Washington has thrown its full support behind the Zionist entity, but the administration’s tone and focus have shifted as the civilian death toll rose and the humanitarian situation in Gaza deteriorated.

the Zionist entity’s bombardment of the Palestinian territory of 2.3 million has killed at least 9,061 people, including 3,760 children and 2,326 women, according to Gaza’s Hamas-run health ministry.

The first evacuees started leaving Gaza this week at the Rafah crossing into Egypt. The US said 79 of its citizens had left in the two days since the crossing opened. Mr Blinken said he expected more evacuations over the coming days. The pressure to allow more humanitarian assistance to enter Gaza has mounted

as conditions inside the territory have deteriorated, with Palestinian civilians suffering shortages of food, fuel, drinking water and medicine.

Reports say more than a third of Gaza's 35 hospitals are not functioning, with many turned into refugee camps. "The situation is beyond catastrophic," said Medical Aid for Palestinians, a charity.

Mr Blinken said: "When I see a Palestinian child – a boy, a girl pulled from the rubble of a collapsed building – that hits me in the gut as much as seeing a child in the Zionist entity or anywhere else. This is something that we have an obligation to respond to, and we will".

In another complication for Mr Biden and his efforts to secure new military funding for the Zionist entity, while maintaining the aid that goes to Ukraine, the House of Representatives passed a measure that dealt only with America's ally in the Middle East.

Mr Biden had urged that the two be tied, as he said the issue of fighting for democracy in both nations was inextricably linked.

But under new Speaker Mike Johnson, the GOP-controlled House passed a measure to provide \$14.3 billion in aid to the Zionist entity alone, the bill passing 226 to 196, largely along party lines.

As it is, the measure has all but no hope of being passed in the upper chamber of Congress, where senators are working on their own bill that ties funding for Ukraine and the Zionist entity.

Report 3

Hamas terrorists butcher civilians as stunned the Zionist entity suffers

At least 250 men, women and children slaughtered in ‘9/11’ moment surprise attack as rockets rain down and hostages are paraded through

James Rothwell, Nataliya Vasilyeva street

7 October 2023

the Zionist entity was at war on Saturday after Hamas terrorists slaughtered at least 250 civilians and took dozens of hostages to Gaza in a major surprise assault that left the country reeling.

Fighting between the Zionist entity troops and Hamas was still raging within the Zionist entity territory by the evening, hours after the Islamist group crossed into the south of the country and moved from house to house gunning down civilians.

More rockets were fired from the Gaza Strip towards the Zionist entity later in the day after an initial bombardment of 3,000 which sent crowds of the Zionist entity is into bomb shelters near the border and in Tel Aviv.

Hamas gunmen dragged off dozens of the Zionist entity civilian and military hostages, with some paraded through the streets of Gaza in front of crowds of cheering Palestinians. The naked body of a woman was seen being driven in the back of a pick-up truck. In video footage too graphic to publish, men and young boys are seen spitting on her body.

At least two elderly women were also kidnapped and taken to Gaza.

the Zionist entity said the number of hostages taken was “substantial” but did not give specific figures. Children were among those taken hostage.

“We will take mighty vengeance for this wicked day,” Benjamin Netanyahu, the the Zionist entity prime minister, said as he warned Hamas not to harm “even a single hair” of the civilians in captivity.

Scenes of appalling violence played out as Hamas terrorists indiscriminately slaughtered civilians in around a dozen towns, including the large border community of Sderot. One particularly disturbing video showed gunmen firing assault rifles into bodies piled up inside a room, apparently to kill anyone playing dead.

By Saturday night analysts were calling the attack the Zionist entity's "9/11" moment, as one former the Zionist entity military chief expressed astonishment that his country had been caught off guard by the assault.

There were calls in the Zionist entity for a major ground invasion of Gaza in retaliation for the combined rocket assault and hostage raids.

Unconfirmed Arab media reports said as many as 50 the Zionist entity hostages had been captured by Hamas, which could complicate the Zionist entity's military response.

The staggeringly brutal assault, the worst ever launched by Hamas, could quickly escalate into a regional war if other pro-Iran groups, such as Hizbollah, join the fray in the coming days.

"Since this morning, the state of the Zionist entity has been at war," Mr Netanyahu said in an address to the nation. He vowed to exact an "immense" price from Hamas, the Islamist group which since 2007 has controlled the Gaza Strip.

On Saturday night, Mr Netanyahu invited opposition leaders to form a national unity government with his coalition as the state draws up a massive armed response to the attack.

Rishi Sunak said he was shocked by the violence and backed the Zionist entity's right to defend itself. The Prime Minister was expected to tell his the Zionist entity counterpart that Britain was ready to offer assistance at the earliest opportunity.

In the US, Joe Biden warned other hostile groups in the region not to join the attack against the Zionist entity. He was also due to speak with Mr Netanyahu

on Saturday.

Antony Blinken, the US Secretary of State, spoke with Sameh Shoukry, the Foreign Minister of Egypt, to seek an immediate end to the offensive by the militants. Cairo is considered a key intermediary between the Zionist entity and Hamas.

the Zionist entity responded with air strikes on the Gaza Strip which Hamas officials said had killed at least 232 people.

Ismail Haniyeh, the leader of Hamas, claimed the group was on the brink of a “great victory” and threatened further violence in the West Bank.

In southern the Zionist entity , Sofie Berzon MacKie, a mother of two, told The Telegraph of how she took cover in her home in the kibbutz of Be’eri at around 6.30am when she heard explosions outside.

“We jumped out of the bed, grabbed my daughter, went to the safe room and shut the door,” Ms Berzon MacKie said.

A British- the Zionist entityfamily with a ten-day-old baby was also caught up in the horrific attack, spending nine hours holed up in a safe room in Nirim before they were rescued by troops.

Thousands fled an all-night “Nature Party” in the south. Video footage showed large crowds of the Zionist entity is running for their lives across a field, while one video showed Hamas gunmen posing for photographs next to captured the Zionist entitytanks.

Some local reports said a number of the Zionist entitymilitary bases had been taken over, though its military officials denied claims that senior officers had been taken hostage. Children are also understood to be among those taken away.

Most of the Hamas gunmen appeared to have crossed into the Zionist entity by smashing through border fences, though they also mounted naval assaults in speed boats and even tried to fly in on motorised hang-gliders.

It is unclear how the Zionist entity, which has one of the most advanced security services in the world, was caught off guard by the attack, which occurred on the Jewish holiday of Simchat Torah.

A combined ground and aerial assault of the Gaza Strip may prove to be the Zionist entity's chosen form of retaliation, possibly along the lines of 2014's Operation Protective Edge in which 2,300 Palestinians were killed.

Iran, the Zionist entity's arch-foe in the region and a key supporter of Hamas, is suspected of playing a role in the attack behind the scenes. The Zionist entity i-Iran tensions have hugely escalated in recent months over Tehran's nuclear programme, which the Zionist entity regards as an existential threat.

There were fears on Saturday that a second front could open on the Zionist entity's northern frontier with Lebanon, where the Iranian-backed militia Hizbollah – which has far more powerful weapons than Hamas including long-range missiles, is based. Hizbollah warned the Zionist entity that a ground assault in Gaza would prompt a “major ground operation” in kind by their troops.

On Saturday afternoon, the Zionist entity army officials said Lebanese fighters had attempted an incursion from the north on motorcycles but had been driven away with gunfire. The army was ready for any further escalation but was concentrating its efforts on Gaza, a spokesman said.

The United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon said it had increased its presence in areas of operations near Lebanon's southern border with the Zionist entity, including “counter rocket-launching operations”.

Donald Trump, who is running against Mr Biden in next year's elections, criticised him for allowing “American taxpayer dollars” to help fund Hamas, whom he branded a “disgrace.”

Isaac Herzog, the president of the Zionist entity, said Saturday's attack was the moment that Hamas, which is designated a terror group by Britain, the EU and the US, showed its "true face".

"Today we saw the true face of Hamas, a terrorist army whose only goal is the cold-blooded murder of innocent men, women, and children," Mr Herzog said. "Innocent civilians were massacred and wounded, and many are still under attack."

the Zionist entity's latest conflict has been described as its biggest since the 1973 Yom Kippur war, in which Egyptian and Syrian forces launched a surprise assault on the Jewish state.

Wars between Hamas and other Palestinian groups in the Gaza Strip have been an annual occurrence since 2021, but the scale of the incursion by Hamas and the number of hostages taken is unprecedented.

On Saturday night Turkey said it was "ready to provide any help it can to ensure that the developments in question do not escalate further".

Saudi Arabia, which has been holding normalisation talks that could be derailed by the outbreak of the war, called for an "immediate halt to the escalation between the two sides".

In an apparent rebuke of the Zionist entity, Riyadh added that it had issued "repeated warnings of the danger of the explosion of the situation, as a result of the continued occupation, the deprivation of the Palestinian people of their legitimate rights, and the repetition of systematic provocations against its sanctities."

The Hamas raids may have been launched to undermine the normalisation talks, which seemed to be nearing an agreement, though the complex and multi-

pronged nature of the incursion suggests it had been carefully planned over a long period of time.

Report 4

The West is about to hand victory to Hamas

It is chilling how many are beginning to forget that this war started because

By RICHARD KEMP of the terrorists' atrocities

20 February 2024

Just a few short months ago, the West claimed to stand united with the Zionist entity as it launched a war of self-defence after the atrocities of October 7. Now even Jerusalem's closest allies seem to want to stop the conflict in Gaza before the the Zionist entity Defence Forces have achieved its objectives of the destruction of Hamas and the release of the hostages taken by the terrorists.

The West has developed a defeatist tendency in recent years of pursuing negotiated settlements that never really lead to peace, only to running sores that inevitably flare up again and again, or indeed to the victory of our enemies. Iraq and Afghanistan are both cases in point. The US's new draft United Nations Security Council resolution on the war in Gaza could well be set to become another.

The text says that a major the Zionist entityground offensive into Rafah should not proceed "under current circumstances" – that is, with a heavy concentration of refugees from elsewhere in Gaza on top of the existing residents. The US is also calling for a "temporary" ceasefire "as soon as practicable".

It is what the resolution doesn't demand that is perhaps most telling. The US appears to have little interest in practical solutions consistent with both safeguarding the civilians of Gaza and permitting the Zionist entity to achieve victory over Hamas.

The obvious place for refugees to go temporarily is across the border into

Egypt, where there are vast empty spaces and infrastructure for the United Nations and Egyptian authorities to provide shelter, aid and medical assistance.

But the US draft resolution seems to exclude this possibility altogether. Egypt is understandably fearful of Hamas terrorists and their supporters entering its territory; it already has enough of a threat from like-minded Muslim Brotherhood extremists and the plethora of terrorist gangs that share Hamas's jihadist ideology.

But the terrain in northern Sinai should allow for measures to mitigate dangers such as these, especially given Egypt's powerful security forces. Surely, if it were truly standing behind the Zionist entity, the US would have found a way to encourage Cairo to play a role here?

It is hard to escape the conclusion that, instead, Joe Biden is no longer committed to the Zionist entity finishing Hamas off, largely because of domestic political considerations. And the danger is that what he really wants is not a "temporary" cessation to the fighting, but to impose a "peace" deal that would leave Hamas's terrorist organisation partially intact and end up solving nothing.

What President Biden and his ilk seem incapable of recognising is that the the Zionist entity people can accept no "solution" to the current conflict that leaves the country in a weaker position to the one that it occupied on October 6.

Indeed, the wider West appears to be forgetting how this war started. the Zionist entity did not want the conflict. It was the necessary response to the shocking crimes of October 7, the slaughter of civilians, and the taking of hostages – evil terrorist acts that the Zionist entity rightly wants to ensure can never happen again.

If the IDF does not move forward with its plans, the Zionist entity knows that it will only be a matter of time before we see another conflict in Gaza, as well as emboldened terrorists in the West Bank and on its northern border. Worse, the terrorists would know that the United States would never allow the Zionist

entity to truly defeat them.

Prime Minister Netanyahu therefore has to act. If President Biden does manage to force the cancellation of the planned assault, he will need to turn to a temporary option. That would see Rafah isolated from the remainder of the Gaza Strip, with a strong defensive line established to the east of the city, parallel to the border with Egypt. Inside such an enclave, Hamas could do little to threaten the Zionist entity .

But this solution would see some hostages remain in the hands of Hamas, and is also the last thing Egypt wants. Rafah and its terrorist garrison could well effectively become Cairo's problem.

It would be an infinitely inferior strategy to the obvious alternative: the United States and its allies steeling themselves to help the Zionist entity finish the war with the total defeat of Hamas.

Report 5

the Zionist entity - Hamas war: Don't make the Zionist entity withdraw from Palestinian land, says US

21 February 2024

the Zionist entity should not be legally forced to withdraw from occupied Palestinian territory without security guarantees, the United States told the UN's top court.

The International Court of Justice is holding a week of hearings after a request from the United Nations, with an unprecedented 52 countries giving their views on the Zionist entity 's occupation.

The UN has asked the ICJ to hand down an "advisory opinion" on the "legal consequences arising from the policies and practices of the Zionist entity in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem".

Richard Visek, legal advisor at the US State Department, said: "The court should not find that the Zionist entity is legally obligated to immediately and unconditionally withdraw from occupied territory.

“Any movement towards the Zionist entity withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza requires consideration of the Zionist entity’s very real security needs.”

He added: “We were all reminded of those security needs on October 7”.

The court will probably deliver its opinion before the end of the year, but it is not binding on anyone.

The Guardian reports

Report 1

the Zionist entity and Hamas at war after surprise attacks from Gaza

Strip Bethan McKernan in Jerusalem

Sat 7 Oct 2023

the Zionist entity and Hamas are once again at war after the Palestinian militant group launched a large aerial and ground operation from the blockaded Gaza Strip, its biggest attack in years.

Sirens sounded across the Zionist entity and as far north as the contested city of Jerusalem from about 7am on Saturday after volleys of what Hamas claimed were 5,000 rockets launched from the blockaded enclave. A ground infiltration by Hamas gunmen into the Zionist entity towns and villages on the periphery – an unprecedented development in the 16 years since the Islamists took over the strip – is ongoing, with the the Zionist entity Defence Forces (IDF) saying that at one point, seven villages and towns were under Hamas control. The the Zionist entity army put the number of projectiles at about 2,200.

In response to the attacks, which appear to have caught the the Zionist entity security services by surprise, the Zionist entity has declared a state of war.

“Our enemy will pay a price the type of which it has never known,” the Zionist entity’s prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, said in a televised statement.

“We are in a war and we will win it.”

Unconfirmed initial reports and graphic pictures and video appeared to show that gunmen had opened fire in the border town of Sderot, killing several the Zionist entity civilians and soldiers. It has been confirmed that an elderly woman died in a rocket attack, and that another four people in Bedouin villages in the Zionist entity 's south were killed by rocket fire.

One hundred the Zionist entity is have been confirmed dead so far and 908 injured, with the death toll likely to rise. At least 198 Palestinians were reported killed in Gaza in retaliatory the Zionist entity airstrikes beginning on Saturday afternoon, and five Hamas militants were reported killed inside the Zionist entity .

An unknown number of the Zionist entity is have been taken captive by fighters, with unverified social media footage showing elderly people and a young woman with her hands tied inside Gaza. The IDF later confirmed both civilian and military hostages had been taken to Gaza, but did not give details.

In a statement, Mohammed Deif, Hamas's military commander in Gaza, announced the start of a new operation to free Jerusalem's sensitive al-Aqsa mosque compound, which has had an increase in the number of Jewish visitors in the past few weeks owing to the Jewish high holidays. He said this was only the first stage of Hamas's renewed efforts against the Zionist entity .

“We warned the enemy not to continue their aggression against the al-Aqsa mosque ... The age of the enemy's aggression without a response is over.call on Palestinians everywhere in the West Bank and within the Green Line [the Zionist entity territory] to launch an attack without restraint. Go to all the streets.call on Muslims everywhere to launch an attack,” he said.

Islamic Jihad, another faction in Gaza, said in a statement on Telegram several hours later that they had joined the fighting. There are fears of a regional conflagration should the violence spread to the occupied West Bank, which is on partial lockdown, or to the northern front with the Lebanese militant group

Hezbollah, or if intra-communal violence breaks out on the streets of the Zionist entity, as seen in 2021.

Both Hezbollah, and its backers in Iran, issued statements of support for Hamas's operation.

The Zionist entity military said in a statement: "A number of terrorists have infiltrated into the Zionist entity territory from the Gaza Strip," adding that residents in the areas surrounding the strip had been told to stay in their homes.

"The IDF will defend the Zionist entity civilians, and the Hamas terrorist organisation will pay a heavy price for its actions," it said. Reservist forces have been mobilised.

Inside the strip on Saturday, civilians reported significant movement of armed factions, as people braced for a major escalation.

Mona Awda, a 31-year-old from Gaza City, said: "I was helping my children to go to school. All of a sudden explosions happened. My children were freaked out. I told them to stay at home and not go to school. We are surprised and worried about what's next, wondering when and how long this will last."

Saturday's dramatic developments are the most serious flare-up in the volatile region since the Zionist entity and Hamas fought a 10-day battle in 2021, and so far appear to be on a more dangerous scale.

Shaike Shaked, 70, from the Zionist entity town of Netiv Hahasara, said: "We are locked in the security room and don't know what is happening outside. We can hear explosions ... We are nervous and alert. It is clear that this will lead to a war in Gaza."

Since the Islamist group seized control of the strip – which is about 25 miles (41km) long and between 3.7 and 7.5 miles wide (6-12km) – in 2007, there have been four wars and several smaller conflagrations against the area's rulers and its other active factions that have exacted a devastating toll on Gaza's 2.3

million residents.

People in Gaza also have next to no freedom of movement. Healthcare, electricity, sanitation and other crucial infrastructure have all but collapsed since the Zionist entity and Egypt imposed the blockade after the Hamas takeover. The violence follows the most deadly period in Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank in 20 years, and widespread fears of a new intifada, or Palestinian uprising.

Clashes between Palestinians and settlers or IDF forces were also reported throughout the West Bank and Jerusalem on Saturday.

the Zionist entity 's army relies heavily on reservists, thousands of whom had pledged to stop reporting for duty in protest against a judicial overhaul being pushed by Netanyahu's far-right allies. On Saturday, however, political differences were put aside as reservists scrambled to army bases.

Report 2

A deadly cascade: how secret Hamas attack orders were passed down at last minute By Jason Burke in Jerusalem. Tue 7 Nov 2023

The first orders went out before 4am: anyone who had been attending the regular training sessions and was not planning to attend dawn prayers at their usual mosques must go to pray.

An hour later, as the sky began to lighten over Gaza and the congregations began to disperse, new instructions were issued. These too were straightforward and passed mainly by word of mouth: bring your weapons and any ammunition you have and assemble at specific landmarks.

But still no one was told what was about to happen. Operation al-Aqsa Flood, the most ambitious operation launched by Hamas since the extremist Islamist organisation had taken control of Gaza in 2007, was still a secret.

The plan had been formulated by a handful of hardened, veteran Hamas leaders and was still unknown to the men whose violence was about to shatter any passing sense of calm or progress towards a new stability in the Middle East. It was unknown, too, to the Zionist entity's much vaunted military and intelligence services.

The decision to pass instructions verbally to thousands of Hamas militants scattered among Gaza's 2.3 million inhabitants was the latest in a series of measures designed to deceive one of the most potent surveillance systems in the world and keep any word of what might be about to happen from a network of spies.

The instructions spread across Gaza in a cascade, given first to the commanders of the "battalions" of a hundred or more, then to leaders of platoons of 20 or 30, who told the squad commanders at the head of a dozen, who passed the message on to the friends, neighbours and relatives who had joined them at the twice weekly drills held in dozens of locations in the enclave.

Only when the men had assembled was extra ammunition and more powerful weaponry distributed. Many had handled such arms over previous months and had returned them to Hamas's arsenals after each lesson. Soon they were carrying hand-held and rocket-propelled grenades, heavy machine guns, sniper rifles and explosives.

It was now 6am. The sun was up and the final orders were issued. Now, these were written down: the men were to rush through gaps that would soon be blown or smashed through the \$1bn perimeter fence around Gaza and attack the Zionist entity's soldiers and civilians on the other side.

This account of the early moments of the 7 October terrorist attacks in the Zionist entity is derived from multiple sources, including meetings with the Zionist entity intelligence officials, experts, sources with direct knowledge of

interrogation reports of Hamas fighters captured during the attacks, and material released by Hamas and the the Zionist entitymilitary.

Though many claims are difficult to verify and have been contested, respected and independent experts on Hamas have described the account as plausible.

It underlines the scale of the planning behind the operation and partially explains the multiple failures of the Zionist entitysecurity forces that led to the deaths of 1,100 of their civilian compatriots and 300 of their comrades in arms.

One factor was the sheer number who came through the fence – some sources say as many as 3,000, including members of Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), an allied but independent faction that was not told in advance of the attacks, sources said, but joined once aware of the breach of the fence. Civilians also poured out of Gaza in the general chaos, emboldened by the slow response of the Zionist entitysecurity forces.

Written orders explained to Hamas units a precise plan drawn up by two men believed by the Zionist entity to have been the main planners of the attack: Yahya Sinwar, the overall head of Hamas in the enclave, and Mohammed Deif, the commander of Hamas's military al-Qassam brigades and elite Nukhba squads.

Each unit was given a separate objective: a military base, a kibbutz, a road or a town. Often their orders were accompanied by maps showing details of defences and key locations within their targets, drawing on information derived from sympathisers working in the Zionist entity , the sources claim. The rave at which 260 people died was not among the initial targets, it is thought.

Three tasks were given to different units. A first group was ordered to overwhelm the undermanned and unprepared the Zionist entitymilitary bases around Gaza, or to attack civilians in their homes.

Hamas has blamed much of the violence on civilians – and atrocities including rape and torture – on “criminals” who followed its attackers. The the Zionist entity Defence Forces released an interview with a captured attacker who said the “mission was to kill ... anyone we saw”. The attacker then described shooting children.

Other units were ordered to defend positions against the Zionist entity military forces when they came, often with ambushes on key roads. This was not a suicide mission, as the death of the attackers was not an integral part of the operation, a point of Islamic law that the planners of the operation had carefully considered, the sources said.

A third set of units were detailed with seizing as many hostages as possible and bringing them to the gaps in the fence where dedicated squads were waiting to take the hostages into the vast tunnel complex under Gaza. This is where more than 240 people, including infants, children and elderly people, as well as military personnel, are believed to be held. So far only four have been released and one rescued.

the Zionist entity security officials believe that Hamas’s political leadership overseas was not told the details of the operation, and nor were Hamas’s sponsors in Iran, though both were probably aware that something was being planned. “It was a very tight circle,” a source close to Hamas told Reuters last month.

Hamas officials have said planning for the attack began two years ago, after the Zionist entity police raids at Jerusalem’s al-Aqsa mosque, Islam’s third holiest site. the Zionist entity sources say the timescale was shorter – perhaps a year or 18 months – and that during this period an effort was made to reinforce an the Zionist entity belief that Hamas had switched its focus from violence against the Zionist entity to economic development in Gaza.

The exact role of different Hamas leaders in the attack is yet to be established, but it is clear that Sinwar and Deif were central to its planning.

Deif means “guest”, a reference to the 58-year-old’s constant relocation to avoid detection by the Zionist entity. A member of Hamas since his early 20s, the former science student oversaw a wave of suicide bombings against the Zionist entity civilians in the early 1990s, and another a decade later. Deif may have been crippled by one of many the Zionist entity assassination attempts, and his wife and young family were killed in an airstrike in 2014. the Zionist entity officials have described Deif, whose real name is Mohammed Diab Ibrahim al-Masri, as “a dead man walking”.

Sinwar, 61, also a founding member of Hamas – an acronym for Islamic Resistance Movement – spent 23 years in the Zionist entity jails for killing the Zionist entity soldiers before being released among more than 1,000 prisoners swapped in 2011 for Gilad Shalit, an the Zionist entity soldier captured by Hamas five years earlier.

In prison, Sinwar refused to talk to any the Zionist entity is and personally punished those who did, pressing one person’s face into a makeshift stove, according to one the Zionist entity former interrogator in the institution where Sinwar was held. “He’s 1,000% committed and 1,000% violent, a very, very hard man,” said the interrogator.

On his release, Sinwar said his experience had taught him that capturing the Zionist entity soldiers was the only way to free prisoners. A journalist who met Sinwar a decade ago told the Guardian that the Hamas leader was so focused on this goal that it was like “the world didn’t exist beyond his eyeballs”.

Analysts said other objectives of the 7 October attacks probably included halting efforts to normalise relations between the Zionist entity and Saudi Arabia, further undermining the Palestinian Authority, distracting from Hamas’s

failure to deliver services or break the blockade of Gaza, and provoking a violent reaction from the Zionist entity that would mobilise its own supporters in Gaza, the West Bank and elsewhere.

Five days after the attack, a Hamas leader claimed it had been a pre-emptive strike launched after the organisation learned that the Zionist entity forces were preparing a major assault on Gaza after the Jewish Sukkot holiday.

Many experts – and the Zionist entity security sources – said Hamas was surprised by its success. The slow response of the Zionist entity forces enabled some units to make multiple trips into the Zionist entity from Gaza to bring back more hostages, the Zionist entity officials said. Some of the civilians who crossed into the Zionist entity also took captives, complicating current rescue efforts and negotiations, according to the Zionist entity and Hamas sources.

Hamas equipped attackers with GoPro cameras to capture images of the attack. Some of the gruesome images recovered by the Zionist entity investigators show sadistic mistreatment and murder. An official montage of such footage, released by Hamas, shows terrified people pleading for their lives and a pet dog being shot. The release of these images on official Hamas channels suggests that the 7 October attack was at least in part “propaganda by deed”, terrorism experts said.

There is no evidence that Hamas hoped to hold territory or spark a wider insurrection, though some were told to fight to the end. Despite this, a significant number gave themselves up. the Zionist entity officials will not say how many, only that these captives have been a useful source of information. Hamas did order some attackers to retreat as the the Zionist entity forces began to rally, and many senior commanders returned to Gaza. This meant that although many members of the Qassam brigades and Nukhba units died, most of the leaders remained alive. Since then, some have been killed in the IDF

offensive in Gaza, which has so far taken more than 9,770 lives, including more than 4,000 children, according to local health authorities.

Report 3

the Zionist entity 's darkest day: the 24 hours of terror that shook the country Fri 13 Oct 2023

As dawn broke last Saturday over the 40-mile Gaza- the Zionist entity barrier, once confidently described as an “iron wall”, Hamas struck at the eyes and ears of the Zionist entity 's defence. It was shortly before 6.30am at the end of a Sukkot week of holiday when explosive devices, dropped from above by drones, made a mockery of past claims of impregnability by disabling the wall's communication towers and its remote-controlled machine gun posts, while snipers picked off sensors and cameras, blinding the Zionist entity defenders, left staring at blank screens, to what was in deadly motion.

Unseen in the weak light of early morning and unheard under the roar of the first of about 2,200 rockets fired towards southern and central the Zionist entity , Hamas fighters used wire cutters to make discreet punctures in the 20ft-tall (6 metres) double fence barrier or detonated small explosive loads to create larger openings.

It allowed their best trained men to scramble across on motorbikes and pickup trucks, their wheels churning up dust, as they embarked on a murderous search for the closest the Zionist entity soldiers.

The shock troops from the military wing of Hamas, known as the Qassam brigades, bristling with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades, were followed by bulldozers and hundreds more armed men, many on foot, swarming through 30 breaches of the defensive line.

Some of the Hamas militants, showing a taste for the spectacular, flew over on motorised paragliders – terror on wings. A total of 1,500 gunmen are believed to have crossed, under a sky lit by rocket fire.

“We have decided to put an end to all of the occupation’s crimes,” announced Hamas’s military commander, Mohammed Deif. “The time is over for them to act without accountability. Thus, we announce the al-Aqsa deluge.”

Over the last week, hours of footage has been shared on social media, taken from security cameras, car dashcams and the phones of terrorists and victims alike, providing an uncomfortably clear picture of how the Zionist entity’s darkest day unfolded.

What has become evident is that those charged with protecting the Zionist entity were hopelessly unprepared.

As of Friday, 1,300 residents of the Zionist entity have been killed, including 247 soldiers, while the the Zionist entity government claims to have killed about 1,500 Hamas fighters on its territory and more than 1,500 people have died in the Gaza Strip.

A surge of communications activity on militant networks in Gaza had been picked up earlier that Saturday by the Zionist entity intelligence. In combination with a general warning from the Egyptian security services of an impending event, the information could have saved lives.

Two telephone consultations had been held overnight between the Zionist entity’s southern security services, the the Zionist entity Defence Forces Intelligence Corps, the operations division and southern command with the knowledge of the IDF chief of staff, Herzi Halevi, according to the the Zionist entity newspaper Haaretz. It was decided that they were just picking up chatter around a paramilitary exercise and that the alert level need not raise.

Three observation balloons used to monitor the Gaza border had broken down in the past few weeks and they had not been replaced. The Zionist entity had relaxed its guard.

It was a catastrophic miscalculation. Plans and maps found on the bodies of Hamas fighters show that they knew the numbers of soldiers they might meet, how long it would take for local reinforcements to arrive, and from where.

Their orders were to kill and to take hostages “for negotiations”.

The closest machine gun posts were cleared with grenades within minutes of the wall being breached. At sea, a motorboat carrying Hamas commandos headed at pace to Zikim, an Israeli coastal town just north of the Gaza Strip that hosts the Bahad 4 base, where new IDF recruits were undergoing their basic training.

The Israeli navy managed to cut off at least one of the boats but already by 7am the Zikim base had been overrun by land.

The manning of such bases had been cut down over the years based on a misplaced confidence that the iron wall had their backs.

“I deeply care for all of you,” wrote Cpl Naama Boni, a 19-year-old soldier serving in the 77th Battalion of the Armoured Corps, to friends and family. “I have a head injury, and a terrorist nearby might start shooting at me. I am currently with an injured soldier from the Golani Brigade, and there are no reinforcements available.”

It was 7.30am. Boni would not survive. Zikim was one of 11 military bases to come under attack that morning, four of which were overrun.

Video footage taken by Hamas fighters showed how young men and women were slain as they tried to hide in toilet cubicles, bedrooms and cupboards.

As Boni in Zikim was typing out her last messages, a Hamas paraglider was cruising above the heads of 4,000 people dancing, drinking and laughing at the Supernova festival, south from her and 3.7 miles east of Gaza, close to the Re'im kibbutz.

Small plumes of black smoke had appeared in the sky from defensive missiles used by the the Zionist entity military to intercept rockets fired from Gaza. At first, few of the partygoers – who had been promised a “journey of unity and love” by organisers – were concerned by the smoke or by the man buzzing above them, perhaps reckoning it was all part of the event.

Then the sirens went off. The music stopped. Almost immediately the crack of gunfire was heard. Terror followed.

The local armed security was overwhelmed by fire from all directions. Stalking among the partygoers, Hamas gunmen ran amok, firing with abandon at “anything with a pulse”, one witness said. Some tried to get to their cars to escape but those who made it on to the main road faced armed men farther down the line, guns raised, murder on their minds.

Others attempted to flee in vehicles or by foot across the fields on the other side of the main access road, aiming to reach the woods on the horizon. Sniper fire whistled around them. Some of the Hamas militants took chase, pursuing for miles from the festival site, through orchards and dusty fields, looking for a kill.

Those easy to snatch, such as Noa Argamani, 25, and her boyfriend, Avinatan Or, were hustled away at gunpoint. “Don't kill me! No, no, no,” Argamani pleaded as she was driven away on the back of a bike. Her boyfriend was marched down a dirt path, destination unknown.

Video footage timed at 9.23am captured just one horrific moment among many during the carnage: a Hamas gunman firing close to one young man before leading him away. A second the Zionist entity i, lying by a car, possibly injured

and certainly playing dead, lifted his head momentarily. It was the last thing he would do.

A second Hamas fighter casually shot a round into his prostrate body. Others later took his belongings.

An estimated 260 partygoers were murdered. Tens more could be among the 150 the Zionist entity hostages believed to have been taken back to Gaza during the day. A video emerged of Shani Louk, 23, lifeless in the back of a truck, spat upon by Hamas fighters, legs unnaturally bent and her hair matted with blood.

It took minutes for Hamas to reach the closest the Zionist entity settlements to the Gaza Strip, communal gatherings known as kibbutzim.

The timings of the horror can be recounted precisely thanks to video released by a Telegram channel called South First Responders. A camera caught the arrival of two armed men at the Be'eri kibbutz at 6.55am. They attempted to lift the security gate but then hid themselves as a blue Mazda pulled up.

The gate lifted, at which point those inside the car were shot dead. Later footage at 10.06am shows Hamas militants pulling two dead men from the car and looting their bodies. They were two of 118 to die in Be'eri. A mobile phone is taken. One corpse is later thrown into the back of a white SUV and driven away.

Report 4

Hamas and the Zionist entity at war: what we know on day 10 Martin Belam Tue 17 Oct 2023

the Zionist entity has activated a plan to evacuate residents within 2km (1.2 miles) of Lebanon, the military said on Monday. It follows exchanges of fire with Hezbollah in parallel to the conflict in southern the Zionist entity with

Hamas. In a statement, the the Zionist entity Defence Forces and the ministry of defence said the plan had been approved by the defence secretary, Yoav Gallant, and included the evacuation of 28 communities. Residents will be moved to state-subsidised guesthouses.

The the Zionist entity military said it had confirmed that Hamas was holding 199 hostages in Gaza. The hostages were seized on Saturday 7 October when Hamas fighters broke through the the Zionist entity border fence in southern the Zionist entity and attacked a music festival and multiple other locations, killing more than 1,300 the Zionist entity is.

The the Zionist entity military spokesperson Daniel Hagari said: “There is a top national priority effort for the issue of the abductees and we are focused on this effort as a national top priority. The IDF is working around the clock to return the abductees.” He added that the IDF had notified the families of all 199. Cardinal Pierbattista Pizzaballa, the Catholic patriarch of Jerusalem, has offered himself in exchange for child hostages.

Benjamin Netanyahu told the Knesset that the nation of the Zionist entity was united in its goal of victory, while conceding that there would be an investigation into the intelligence and security failures that had allowed Hamas to mount such a devastating attack. He called on the world to unite and fight Hamas.

Gaza’s health ministry said at least 2,750 Palestinians had been killed and 9,700 wounded in the Zionist entity airstrikes on the Gaza Strip since 7 October. The Palestinian Journalists Syndicate said the Zionist entity had killed 11 Palestinian journalists in its airstrikes on Gaza.

The UN relief and works agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) has said there are not enough body bags for the dead in Gaza. Its latest situational report noted that Gaza had been without electricity for five days, there was limited access to clean drinking water, and more than 1 million people had been displaced.

The Egyptian foreign minister, Sameh Shoukry, said on Monday that the the

Zionist entity government had yet to take a stance that allowed the crossing between Egypt and Gaza to open. There was some movement of UN-flagged fuel trucks at the border on Monday morning, but despite speculation of a local ceasefire and a limited opening, the crossing has remained closed.

The UN aid chief, Martin Griffiths, said on Monday he would be travelling to the Middle East on Tuesday to support negotiations on getting aid into the blockaded Gaza Strip. Griffiths said his office was in “deep discussions” with the Zionist entity, Egypt and other parties.

Lebanon’s Hezbollah said it targeted five the Zionist entity positions in northern the Zionist entity. The IDF said it was returning fire over the “Blue Line” that has marked the boundary between the Zionist entity and Lebanon since 2000. Half of the hotel rooms in the Zionist entity are being used to house families evacuated from communities near the Gaza Strip, the head of the the Zionist entity Hotel Association said on Monday.

the Zionist entity and Hamas have made claim and counter-claim about whether the Zionist entity has resupplied water to Gaza. the Zionist entity said water was being supplied near Khan Yunis in southern Gaza. The Hamas interior ministry spokesperson Eyad al-Bozom said it was not.

The US secretary of state, Antony Blinken, has arrived back in the Zionist entity, his second visit since the Hamas attack. US citizens were boarding an evacuation ship at the port of Haifa which would take them today to Limassol in Cyprus.

Joe Biden has cancelled a planned trip to Colorado, opting to stay in Washington DC to focus on national security meetings.

Leaders of all 27 countries in the EU have called for the “immediate and unconditional” release of all the hostages. The leaders will tomorrow meet via video link for an emergency summit called over the weekend as fears rise across the EU over the volatility in the Middle East.

Report 5

the Zionist entity hits Gaza with one of deadliest nights of bombings so far in war against Hamas Bethan McKernan Mon 23 Oct 2023

called for an immediate ceasefire and the “prompt and effective” delivery of humanitarian aid to the population of Gaza.

“This violence will never end unless leaders stand up and take the brave and humane choices that are required by fundamental humanity,” he said.

In Washington, Joe Biden said any discussions of a ceasefire could only take place if Hamas freed all the captives it seized on 7 October.

“We should have those hostages released and then we can talk,” Biden said, when asked if he would support a halt in hostilities.

As the situation in Gaza and southern the Zionist entity appeared to settle into a deadly holding pattern of aerial attacks, the conflict still threatens to spread to the north of the Zionist entity .

Cross-border exchanges of fire between the Zionist entity and the Lebanese militia Hezbollah along the Blue Line separating the two countries are steadily increasing, leading almost 20,000 people to leave their villages in southern Lebanon, the UN’s International Organization for Migration said on Monday.

Gaza’s health authority has said at least 5,087 people have been killed in the Zionist entity ’s two-week bombardment – many of them women and children.

The new war – the fifth since Hamas seized control of Gaza in 2007 – broke out after the Palestinian militants attacked southern the Zionist entity communities on 7 October, killing 1,400 people and taking 222 into the strip as bargaining chips.

On Monday, the the Zionist entity military said it had hit more than 320 “military targets” in the last 24 hours, and that ground forces had conducted “limited raids” to kill gunmen and search for hostages.

Hamas said the day before that it destroyed an the Zionist entity tank and two

armoured bulldozers inside the territory. Two drones launched from Gaza towards the Zionist entity were shot down on Monday, both sides confirmed.

Mahmoud Basal, a spokesperson for the strip's civil defence unit, told the independent Palestinian media organisation Wattan that rescue operations were becoming more difficult because of the scale of destruction and impeded access. "Our crews are recovering victims in the form of body parts, and the chances of recovering survivors are diminishing," he said.

A third aid convoy, of 20 trucks, entered Gaza through the Rafah crossing with Egypt on Monday after being checked by the Zionist entity officials – a welcome development for Gaza's population of 2.3 million people, who are trapped and running out of food and clean water.

Fourteen trucks arrived on Sunday, and 20 the day before that, but the UN has said the volume of aid that has entered so far was just 4% of the daily average before the hostilities erupted, and at least 100 trucks a day are needed as medicines and fuel run out and the healthcare system verges on collapse.

The lack of fuel, which the Zionist entity has so far not allowed in, has crippled the electricity supply and water and sanitation systems.

Dr Hatem Edhair, head of the neonatal unit at Nasser hospital in Gaza City, said:

"We have eight babies in intensive care and 10 babies in the neonatal department. Half of these children are on Cpap [continuous positive airway pressure] and oxygen machines. We have about 48 hours of fuel left. If the hospital runs out of fuel, half of these babies will die in less than 24 hours."

The EU foreign policy chief, Josep Borrell, on Monday urged faster aid deliveries to Gaza, and said the bloc was debating calling for a "humanitarian pause" in the conflict.

Monday's hostage release, and that of two US- the Zionist entity citizens, Judith and Natalie Raanan, on Friday raised the hopes of families of those people still missing – including several foreign and dual nationals – that more could be rescued before the window for negotiations closes with the onset of a ground

offensive. the Zionist entity 's Kan Radio said on Monday that Hamas had warned via mediators that a ground invasion would reduce the likelihood of releasing hostages.

In a statement released on Sunday, the leaders of the US, Canada, France, Germany, Italy and the UK urged the Zionist entity to adhere to international humanitarian law and protect civilians, while underscoring their support for the Zionist entity and its right to defend itself – calls that come amid growing fears that the war could balloon into a wider Middle East conflict.

The Palestinian Hamas leader, Ismail Haniyeh, and the Iranian foreign minister, Hossein Amir-Abdollahian, talked by phone on Sunday about how to stop the Zionist entity 's “brutal crimes” in Gaza, Hamas said in a statement.

the Zionist entity aircraft struck two cells of the Iran-backed Hezbollah group in Lebanon early on Monday, the the Zionist entity Defence Forces said. With violence around its heavily guarded borders increasing, the Zionist entity on Sunday added 14 communities close to Lebanon and Syria to its evacuation contingency plan in the north of the country.

Appendix B

Arabic newspapers

The Gulf reports

Report 1

**Gaza crisis: Behind the scenes of a geopolitical chessboard Battleground
Gaza is a symbolic arena where broader geopolitical maneuvers are playing
out. 16 November, 2023**

The unfolding events in Gaza undeniably depict a harrowing scenario, bordering on a massacre. Amid the prevailing discontent in the Arab world,

diverse perspectives emerge concerning the ongoing conflict in Gaza, prompting a divisive public opinion.

Questions loom regarding whether the decision to engage in this intense confrontation in Gaza is solely attributable to Hamas, as suggested by certain factions of the resistance, or if there are collaborative forces behind this weighty choice.

Report 2

A birthday of compassion: Choosing humanity over celebration

In a world marred by sorrow, forgo celebration in the face of the Gaza crisis. 18 November, 2023

Birthday celebrations are events that take place daily and in all corners of the globe. This time-long tradition has a rich history behind it, beginning with the Egyptians of more than 3000BC who would be celebrating the birth of a new pharaoh.

A few hundred years later came the Greeks of ancient times who would offer up moon-shaped cakes adorned with lit candles to honour their deities.

With the Romans who followed came some of the practices that have survived the centuries. They would hold lavish parties where they would shower the birthday boy with gifts, thus starting the tradition of birthday presents.

Centuries later, birthdays became commonplace both for men and women, pretty much all around the world and another adornment to the birthday event came in the form of the birthday cake, the icing-topped colourful cakes that we celebrate with today.

We must thank the Germans from the late 18th century for that as they would hold Kinder Feste parties which closely resembled birthday parties as we know and love them today. Each child would be given a cake with a candle on the top for each year of their life.

The world kept silent

Now what birthday would be complete without the traditional birthday song? According to the Guinness Book of World Records, the 'Happy Birthday To You' song is the most recognisable song in the English language.

It is said that in 1893, two schoolteachers from Kentucky wrote the song 'Good Morning To All' with that very familiar tune, a tune whose words were later modified to the birthday song as we know it today.

So, when last week rolled around, as a November baby, my birthday was marked on the calendar for my daughter who unbeknown to me had been planning a lavish surprise party and calling members of the family to join in to celebrate my special day. In past years we always did have the cakes, candles and gifts that came with the occasion.

My wife let it slip that should not make any plans for that day as my daughter was planning something special. That is when told her to call my daughter back and cancel the event. Explained to my wife that was in no mood to celebrate.

It was a time when was looking through the glass darkly. How could contemplate any form of celebration after reading the tragic story of Um Hamza, a Palestinian woman in Gaza who only a few days ago had to pull the burnt and mangled bodies of her two young girls, ages 5 and 7 from under the rubble when the Zionist entity bombs exploded by their homes. These children were just starting their lives when it was so quickly and meaninglessly snuffed away.

How could celebrate any occasion when read of the hospitals that had been denied basic services, an action that led to the deaths of many patients badly in need of urgent medical care?

How could even think of eating a cake when hear of babies left to suffocate in their incubators, or when a hospital was bombed into oblivion by the Zionist entity aircraft under the pretext that Hamas was hiding there while the world kept silent.

And what about the 76 year old grandfather, who had reportedly built his home brick by brick to shelter his growing family only to watch it reduced to rubble in this conflict?

So many such tragic real events that will never make the front headlines of the Western media, but the reality lies in the innocent blood that flows on the streets and alleys of Gaza.

Indeed, there has been no mood for any form of celebration while this unwarranted and collective punishment against the hapless civilians of Palestine continues. As of this writing, more than 4000 Palestinian children have been targeted and killed, and the toll is rising. Women have not been spared either.

Where have morality and humanity been swept under? What have we as inhabitants of one planet evolved into? No, no celebration for me.

Instead, called up my daughter just before my birthday and asked her and all those who had planned to participate in the birthday event to spend whatever money that would have gone towards my party on donations to the Gaza humanitarian fund.

Just knowing that this simple request may help alleviate a little pain of a Gaza victim is celebration enough for me.

Report 3

How Western media fails to understand the Gaza crisis

No one knows if this will end on a note of grace for the tormented people of Palestine. 8 December, 2023

Literary critics call it the ‘absent presence’, a post-structural theory mostly associated with Algerian-born French philosopher Jacques Derrida (a term which also coincidentally happens to be the title of a diwan by the late

Palestinian poet Mahmoud Darwish) aimed at pointing out how the ‘absence’ of the writer’s voice in a text leaves that text open to misinterpretation, in contrast to the ‘presence’ in face-to-face interaction.

In short, isolate a narrative from its historical context — effectively what gives soul to that narrative — and you leave it barren, shallow and meaningless.

Here’s a case in point that highlights how the dominant voices in the mainstream media in the United States, engaging the Palestine- the Zionist entity conflict, will continue to lack needed depth and relevance so long as they are not anchored in that context.

On Friday night, after had exhausted everything CNN had to show and tell about the plight of the more than 1.8 million Gazans who had been “ordered” to evacuate their homes in the north of the Strip, marching stoically to find a sheltering refuge in the South (call it Gazans’ own Trail of Tears), turned to Scripps, the 24/7 “US News and the Latest World Headlines” news outlet. Del Walters, the news anchor (winner, according to the station’s website, of several news Emmys and “dozens” of other awards for his “investigative reporting”), that night hosted a guest on his show, an expert in Middle Eastern Studies, who was there to answer seemingly seminal questions about that plight.

At one point in the interview, Mr. Walters asked: “And why doesn’t the Egyptian government open its border to all these unfortunate people seeking refuge?”

His question, asked in an exasperated, accusatory tone of voice, was clearly intended to imply that government leaders in Egypt lacked the compassion to help Gazans in need of refuge.

There you have it. The one dimensional question here clearly betrayed the news anchor’s ignorance of the historical context that underpinned Egypt’s refusal to allow a mass of Palestinian refugees to enter the country — ignorance that Egyptian leaders, like other Arab leaders, are in touch with their history, that they have long memories still of the time in 1948 when another generation of

refugees, close to a million, fled or were expelled from their homeland and sought seeming temporary refuge in the surrounding countries, only to be prevented by the Zionist entity from returning.

And the Zionist entity at the time refused to allow them back despite repeated UN General Assembly resolutions that called for their repatriation — indeed even despite pleas by then President John F. Kennedy to have “few of them” return on “family reunification” grounds.

When the guest edified his news anchor host on all that point, Mr. Walters appeared amazed at what he had just discovered, much in the manner, thought, that Moliere’s character, Monsieur Jourdan, appeared amazed at discovering that he had been speaking prose all his life.

Historical context. Yes, say, the absence of its presence in the public discourse will render any debate over the Palestine- the Zionist entity conflict hollow. And no one has shown himself more astutely cognizant of that fact than UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres.

On Oct. 24, roughly two weeks after the bombing of Gaza began, Mr. Guterres told the UN Security Council that the Hamas attack on the Zionist entity, which he condemned in the strongest terms, “did not happen in a vacuum” — that, in short, it should be seen in a needed historical context.

“The Palestinian people have been subjected to 56 years of suffocating occupation”, he told the 5 permanent and ten non-permanent members of the powerful international body. “They have seen their land devoured by settlements and plagued by violence, their people displaced, their homes demolished [and] their hopes for a political solution to their plight diminished”. That is the historical context, Mr. Guterres was telling the international body, that is needed when we talk about Palestinians in our time — a people who have continued to mourn, then intermittently rebel against their condition for the last 56 years — and did so because they saw no closure to the anguish that defined

their lives.

Diaspora Palestinians will take that context further, back to their refugee exodus from Palestine in 1948. Seen from that prism, the tragic past of these Palestinians — many of whom, along with their descendants, continue to live in refugee camps today, waiting for Godot, i.e. the implementation of UN resolutions relating to their human rights — will unspool vividly right before our eyes.

Meanwhile, there's no adjective in Hell's lexicon that could qualify the consequences of the Zionist entity's assault on Gaza and the unspeakable horrors its population are being subjected to.

It seems as if many of us, with our minds already numbed, have ceased to turn away in nauseated disbelief at what we are witnessing. And what we are witnessing is the exposure of human beings there to the caprice of the inhuman. What we are witnessing in that strip of land, say, is a little people who, as we speak, find themselves able neither to comprehend nor to master the workings of their historical destiny, a theme that, tragically, had dominated the ethos of my own generation's era during our own Nakba 75 years ago.

Earlier this week, as the Zionist entity forces started their invasion of southern Gaza, nearing the major city of Khan Yunis, the Zionist entity warned civilians there to evacuate — except there was nowhere left in the Strip for them to go. When will all this end on a note of grace for the tormented people of Palestine?

Report 4

Beyond war: Calls for a sustainable peace amid Gaza crisis. 22 December, 2023

Thursday witnessed one of the fiercest bombardments of the Gaza Strip since the war broke out on 7 October 2023. Hamas retaliated by firing a salvo of rockets at Tel Aviv while its leader, ex-Gaza premier Ismail Haniyya arrived in

Cairo for ceasefire talks. Hamas is pushing for a long truce, no shorter than two weeks straight, while Benjamin Netanyahu remains as defiant as ever, threatening the Palestinian group to surrender “or die.” Twenty thousand people have already died, and yet, neither side has surrendered, nor seems ready to bend.

The UAE resolution

Also on Thursday, the UN debated a draft resolution put forth by the UAE ambassador Nana Nusseibeh, calling for an increase in humanitarian aid to Gaza and the unconditional release of all hostages. Deputy UAE Ambassador Mohammad Abushahab put it forcefully: “ the Zionist entity must stop blocking the entry of aid.”

The UAE resolution had been scheduled for debate earlier in the week, with the hope of bringing a sustainable truce ahead of Christmas, but was postponed with the hope that the US would either play along, or at best, refrain from using its veto power.

It remains unclear how the US will vote, having vetoed an earlier resolution.

Netanyahu confused

Tough talk aside, Netanyahu seems quite confused on what to do with Gaza. In 2006, his predecessor Ehud Olmert went to war against Lebanon with the declared objective of releasing two ISD prisoners taken hostage by Hezbollah. When that didn’t go as planned, he eventually stepped down in 2009, indirectly admitting failure.

the Zionist entity didn’t lose the Lebanon War of 2006 but it clearly did not win it as well, a scenario that is starting to repeat itself with Gaza in 2023. Netanyahu began this war promising to eradicate Hamas and either kill or expel its leadership from Gaza. the Zionist entity went as far as to toy with the idea of depopulating the entire strip and forcefully expelling its 2.3 million inhabitants to Egypt. That was vetoed by practically everybody in the neighbourhood, including Egypt.

the Zionist entity 's Plan B

A seemingly unannounced Plan B was to uproot all the residents of Gaza — which has mostly been done — while still focused on either killing the leaders of Hamas leadership or exiling them in a manner similar to what the Zionist entity did Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) during the Lebanese Civil War.

Times have changed however and there is no will for such a project.

Netanyahu, however, has presented the world with no road map as to where they would go, how they would leave, and who would administer Gaza the day after.

He has refused returning the strip to Palestinian Authority also. He has also said that he has no plans to annex Gaza or restore it to direct the Zionist entity rule, given that it had been a nightmare for the the Zionist entity is when they were actually in control of the strip.

Give peace a chance

The only path that Netanyahu has not taken is trying to go for a just and sustainable peace, not only in Gaza but with the Palestinians at large. He built his entire career on challenging the Oslo Accords of 1993 and has moved heaven and earth to make sure that nothing serious ever materialises with the Palestinians, both under Arafat, then Abu Mazen, and now Hamas.

If he survives the Gaza War — which is highly unlikely — then he ought to give peace a serious consideration, now that all else has clearly failed. If he ever manages to resurrect his career, it will also give him the chance to move towards a sustainable peace, now that every other option has been tried and failed.

Report 5

Gaza crisis spurs calls for immediate peace dialogue. 5 February, 2024

An the Zionist entitygovt fostering peace shall be able to unlock a bright future for all sides February 5, 2024 by Tariq A. Al Maeena, Special to Gulf News

The war on Gaza has now stretched to almost four months. In the ongoing conflict, the Zionist entity 's 122-day assault on Gaza has claimed the lives of at least 27,000 Palestinians and left 66,000 others wounded. The UN has cautioned that Rafah is evolving into a "pressure cooker of despair." Palestinian foreign minister Riyad al-Maliki has accused the Zionist entity of carrying out "the most savage bombing campaign" since World War II, leading to famine and the massive displacement of civilians. "This is an assault of atrocities which has destroyed countless innocent lives," he said.

UN Secretary-General, António Guterres reacting to the Zionist entityPrime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's stance on Palestinian statehood warned the Zionist entity last week that Netanyahu's rejection of a two-state solution "will indefinitely prolong a conflict that is threatening global peace and emboldening extremists everywhere."

In his toughest language yet on the the Zionist entity i-Hamas war, the UN chief told a ministerial meeting of the UN Security Council that "the right of the Palestinian people to build their own fully independent state must be recognised by all, and a refusal to accept the two-state solution by any party must be firmly rejected." The alternative of a one-state solution "with such a large number of Palestinians inside without any real sense of freedom, rights, and dignity ... will be inconceivable," he said.

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Peace-loving the Zionist entity is who had been campaigning for a change in government before the Oct. 7 attacks have renewed their efforts to bring about a change in government. They see that the doctrine being followed by this

hardliner regime has brought them no closer to peace with the Palestinians or their Arab neighbours. Resolving the Palestinian issue

Meanwhile Saudi Arabia's foreign minister flatly rejected peace overtures with the Zionist entity under current conditions. Prince Faisal bin Farhan told CNN recently that there can be no normalisation of ties with the Zionist entity without resolving the Palestinian issue. "That is the only way we are going to get a benefit. So, yes, because we need stability and only stability will come through resolving the Palestinian issue. What we are seeing is the the Zionist entity is are crushing Gaza, the civilian population of Gaza. This is completely unnecessary, completely unacceptable, and has to stop," he said.

The United States, under Joe Biden, is seen as playing both sides of the fence. On the one hand, they have airlifted and shipped thousands of tons of munition that has been used in the ongoing conflict. They have vetoed calls for a ceasefire on more than one occasion, notwithstanding the human toll and suffering that tragically occurs every hour of every day while on the other, they keep playing with words to soothe Arab leaders that they indeed are playing their part to minimise the conflict.

The State Department's undersecretary for civilian security, democracy, and human rights, told the UN council, "A key component of US diplomacy is to pursue a pathway both to a Palestinian state and normalisation and integration between the Zionist entity and other regional states. The goal is a future where Gaza is never again used as a platform for terror, and a future where Palestinians have a state of their own." That will not happen as long as the US keeps providing weaponry carte blanche to an the Zionist entity regime bent on exterminating the Palestinians.

the Zionist entity is against the war, whose numbers are fortunately growing, understand that their government's stance will only hamper real peace. One

cannot force peace by occupying and subjugating a people. Elsewhere, voices among the Jewish communities in Western countries are expressing concern over the direction the current the Zionist entity regime is headed towards.

More recently, the Zionist entity i, and American public figures numbering in the hundreds have called on US Jewish groups to speak out against the occupation of the Palestinian territories as “the elephant in the room” of Prime Minister Netanyahu’s deeply divisive administration. They know better than anyone else that lasting peace cannot be imposed by bombs but by genuine diplomacy that protects all sides.

Perhaps only when we see a regime come in that can genuinely give peace a second look, then perhaps all the chips will fall in the right places.

The National reports

Report 1

Hamas attack complicates talks on the Zionist entity i-Saudi relations, experts say What now for the historic deal as Prime Minister Netanyahu warns of a long fight ahead October 7, 2023 by Jihan Abdalla

The unprecedented attack Hamas launched against the Zionist entity on Saturday prompted Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to tell the Zionist entity is to prepare for a “long war” and raised tensions across the region. The assault caught the Zionist entity intelligence services completely off guard, with the US also seeming to have had no inkling that an attack was imminent.

The US shares intelligence with the Zionist entity and the consensus in Washington had been that the security situation in the country was better than it had been of late.

That had helped to set the scene for the US to hold talks to establish formal ties between Saudi Arabia and the Zionist entity under a continuation of the

Abraham Accords.

The accords were signed in 2020 by the Zionist entity and the UAE and Bahrain. Agreements were later signed between the Zionist entity and Morocco and Sudan.

About a week ago, White House National Security Adviser Jake Sullivan said the “Middle East region is quieter today than it has been in two decades” and sounded rosy about prospects for a Saudi- the Zionist entity deal that reportedly would include US security guarantees and a civilian nuclear programme for Riyadh.

On Saturday, Hamas militants killed more than 100 the Zionist entity soldiers and civilians, took dozens of the Zionist entity is hostage and launched more than 3,000 rockets.

the Zionist entity vowed to launch a major response and struck targets in Gaza, killing at least 198 people.

In a televised address on Saturday night, the Zionist entity Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who earlier declared the Zionist entity to be at war, said the military will use all of its strength to destroy Hamas’ capabilities and “take revenge for this black day.”

“This war take time. It will be difficult,” he said.

Hani El Masri, a political analyst in Ramallah, said the Hamas attack will complicate and delay efforts to normalise ties between Saudi Arabia and the Zionist entity .

“It will also reinforce the voices that say that without a Palestinian solution, there is no solution,” he told The National.

Three decades of on-again, off-again US-brokered negotiations have failed to produce a peace agreement and the creation of an independent Palestinian state, which has long been regarded as the key to ending the violence.

That failure has fuelled discontent, especially among Palestinians, as the Zionist entity continues to maintain its military occupation of the West Bank.

The situation had long affected efforts to establish ties between the Zionist entity and its Arab neighbours.

Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman said in an interview last month that an agreement between the kingdom and the Zionist entity should include “easing the lives of Palestinians”, without elaborating.

Prince Mohammed denied reports that Riyadh was putting talks on hold because the Zionist entity’s right-wing government was unwilling to offer concessions to the Palestinians.

Thomas Warrick, former deputy assistant secretary for counter-terrorism policy at the US Department of Homeland Security, said the latest violence would not change the “underlying strategic dynamic” of a future agreement.

“The normalisation process is being driven by factors in the relationships between and among the United States, the Zionist entity, Saudi Arabia and the other countries that are involved,” Mr Warrick, now a senior fellow at the Atlantic Council, told The National.

“Certainly this is going to put a pause on things, but in actuality it does not change the underlying strategic dynamic.”

Steven Cook, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, said the Hamas assault would not change the “underlying dynamic” under way between the Zionist entity and Saudi Arabia.

“It doesn't strike me that this episode will necessarily bring it to a grinding halt.

After all, the Saudis have indicated their ongoing frustration with the Palestinians in the Palestinian arena,” he said on a press call.

“Whether this comes to an absolute halt will really depend very much on how the the Zionist entity is respond in the Gaza Strip.”

Previous conflicts between the Zionist entity and Hamas led to widespread destruction in Gaza and high death tolls.

With a far-right government in the Zionist entity, the situation is now even more volatile. Experts have said a pause in the expansion of the Zionist

entity settlements is among the minimum requirements to appease the
Palestinians.

But the current make-up of the the Zionist entity government will make such a demand a tough sell. Ministers in Mr Netanyahu's government have openly said they want to pursue the full annexation of the West Bank.

“If it was difficult before, it makes it almost impossible now because any compromise, any gesture, anything that you offer the Palestinians right now will be looked at by the mainstream, let alone the zealots, as rewarding terrorists, as rewarding Hamas who kill people,” Akiva Eldar, a political analyst in the Zionist entity , told The National.

“Even the minimum requirements that the Saudis are expecting, such as putting on hold expansion of settlements, is impossible.”

Mr El Masri says a lot rests on how the Zionist entity responds to this latest escalation.

“ the Zionist entity could launch a massive operation on Gaza aimed at destroying Hamas. This will be difficult, but it's a possibility,” he said.

“Or, because of the hostages, which could be used as human shields, we could see American and Arab intervention leading to an agreement.”

A senior Biden administration official said Centcom commander Gen Michael Kurilla had been in contact with the Zionist entity partners for "regular coordination about some of the needs that the Zionist entity anticipates".

the Zionist entity has launched four full-scale wars, and scores of military strikes on the Gaza Strip since Hamas took over the territory in a coup in 2007.

Brokered ceasefires have ended the fighting, but proven short-lived.

The most recent example was in 2021. Following weeks of tensions around the Zionist entity actions in and around Jerusalem's Al Aqsa Mosque compound during Ramadan, Hamas began firing rockets into the Zionist entity .

the Zionist entity responded with air strikes. Nearly 250 people were killed in Gaza and 13 in the Zionist entity in 11 days of fighting.

Report 2

There is no military resolution to the Zionist entity 's conflict with Gaza, experts warn Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has ordered an 'extensive mobilisation' of reservists October 7, 2023 by Lemma Shehadi, Thomas Helm

The surprise attack by Hamas on the Zionist entity has left the government embattled over its security “failure”, but more violence against Palestinians is unlikely to resolve this, experts have told The National.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu declared “war” after the attacks on Saturday morning, which saw more than 500 rockets launched into the Zionist entity, and dozens of Palestinian gunmen cross into the south of the country. “I have ordered an extensive mobilisation of reserves and that we return fire of a magnitude that the enemy has not known. The enemy will pay an unprecedented price. We are at war and we will win it,” said Mr Netanyahu.

About 700 people have been injured in the attacks, and 44 the Zionist entity is have been killed according to the latest figures from the Zionist entity media. Palestinian authorities have said that more than 198 people have been killed and 1,618 wounded in the Gaza strip.

The the Zionist entity military said it launched strikes against 17 military compounds and locations connected to Hamas’s leadership in Gaza.

Western leaders have condemned Hamas' attacks and backed an the Zionist entity response, with US Defence Secretary Lloyd Austin pledging to give “ the Zionist entity what it needs to defend itself”. Yet questions about how such attacks happened in the first place are emerging – and appear to be changing the game.

However, Husam Zomlot, Ambassador to the Palestinian Mission to the UK, warned that unwavering international support for the Zionist entity risked escalating the conflict.

“Statements about ' the Zionist entity 's right to self defence' will only be interpreted by the most fanatical the Zionist entity government as a green light to commit further massacres against the occupied people of Palestine,” he wrote on X, formerly known as Twitter.

the Zionist entity 's government is formed by a coalition of right-wing and far-right parties that have been vocal about ensuring the country's security. “It is so unprecedented that [Hamas] managed to infiltrate inside the Zionist entity , entering towns, villages and kibbutzes,” said Yossi Mekelburg, associate fellow of the Mena Programme at Chatham House. “ the Zionist entity was caught asleep in many ways. On any level from an the Zionist entity point of view, it's a complete failure.”

The attack, named Operation Al Aqsa Flood, comes at a time when the Zionist entity has been divided over Mr Netanyahu's rule and judicial overhauls, with growing calls to resolve the Palestinian issue. “ Hamas sensed that the Zionist entity is weak, because of the political weakness of the Zionist entity with Netanyahu,” Mr Mekelburg said.

It is believed to be an attempt to jeopardise US-brokered talks between Saudi Arabia and the Zionist entity , which would see the two countries normalise for the first time. An aggressive the Zionist entity retaliation on Gaza, and assaults on its civilians, would make it harder for Saudi Arabia to follow through with a potential agreement.

While Hamas' objectives are still unclear, the secrecy of the planning could signal a rift within the organisation itself. “Given that it was a surprise attack, one would have to think that only very few people in Hamas knew about this. It begs a question whether all parts of Hamas are fully signed up to this action,” said Chris Doyle, director of Caabu, the Council for Arab-British Understanding.

Questions have also emerged as to whether the Lebanese militant group Hezbollah, which like Hamas also receives Iranian-backing, will get involved in

the conflict, thus putting Lebanon at risk of war with the Zionist entity. The group described Hamas's attack as a “decisive response to the Zionist entity’s continued occupation and a message to those seeking normalisation with the Zionist entity”.

Palestinians carry the body of a victim following an the Zionist entity bombardment in Gaza City on Saturday. Bloomberg

Escalating cycles of violence

Yet experts believe that a military solution to the conflict is not possible, as fears emerge of a possible ground invasion of Gaza. “Nobody can win this militarily. You can kill a lot of people but you cannot resolve it. There is only a political solution, but nobody wants to listen,” said Mr Mekelburg.

Instead, the Zionist entity's military response could perpetuate existing cycles of violence on the Gaza Strip, which has been blockaded since 2005 by the Zionist entity and Egypt. “It’s hard to think that it won’t be a very aggressive action on Gaza,” said Mr Doyle.

He anticipated “massive clampdowns” in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. “the Zionist entity security will be very nervous about potential attacks. Given the nature of this the Zionist entity government, its going to be a very tough crackdown.”

Reports of the Zionist entity civilians and soldiers being held hostage in Gaza could complicate the situation.

The violence was linked to the “long-term failure” on Gaza, said Mr Doyle.

“There is a long-term failure on Gaza and on the issue of Palestine. The assumption that you can leave that small strip of land to fester and it can stay contained, it won’t,” he said.

“The international community as a whole has to take stock of this. We have a long-term situation in Gaza which is completely unsustainable, two million under blockade with no horizon,” he said.

“Whilst you maintain that there’s an inevitability to have these conflagrations. If we go back to the status quo, we can be assured there will be further lives lost and ruined,” he said. Without a resolution, “things are only going to get worst,” he added.

Waseem, a 25-year old Gaza resident, described scenes of chaos and uncertainty to The National, as he braced himself for the possibility of the Zionist entity forces once again entering the strip. “No one in Gaza has an answer as to what’s happening. We woke up at 6am to the sounds of bombs everywhere,” he said.

“The press and politicians in Gaza are just trying to understand what’s happening but there’s no clear answer,” he said.

“My family went to my grandfather’s house which is in the centre of a camp. It’s not safe. Nowhere is safe. In this house we have four children, one of them is a newborn. They are terrified but we are trying to keep them calm,” he said.

“We are scared. We know how bad the occupation is,” he said.

Report 3

the Zionist entity is process 'worst assault' in country's history following Hamas attacks Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu says 'we are at war' and vows to retaliate after ordering mobilisation of army reserves

October 7, 2023 by Thomas Helm

Talking to the Zionist entity is from their bomb shelters, basements and cars as they seek safety is, for now, the best way to comprehend the scale of attacks on the country on Saturday.

“I have friends hiding in their basements on the border with their kids like the Holocaust,” Josh from Tel Aviv told The National.

“Watching this makes me sick to my stomach.”

He said there were reports of people, including women and children, being kidnapped and taken to Gaza.

“I have friends who have been hiding in their basement for six hours as

terrorists knock on doors of their kibbutz," he said.

The ruling Hamas militant group in the Gaza Strip carried out an unprecedented attack on the Zionist entity at daybreak on Saturday, firing thousands of rockets as dozens of fighters infiltrated the heavily fortified border, catching the country off guard on a major holiday.

the Zionist entity Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu declared the country was "at war" and called for a mass mobilisation of army reserves.

the Zionist entity's ambulance service said at least 40 the Zionist entity is were killed and hundreds wounded in the Hamas attack but the total appeared likely to rise, making it the deadliest attack in the Zionist entity in years.

The Palestinian Health Ministry confirmed at least 198 were killed so far while 1,610 were wounded by Saturday afternoon in Gaza following the Zionist entity retaliation on the Palestinian territory.

"We're in the Jewish festival of Sukkot. We were sleeping in our Sukkah [a temporary hut constructed for use during the week-long holiday] yesterday with our kids, in our garden," he told The National.

"We were woken up at 6.30 by the sirens. When you're outside it was booming.

It was pretty crazy to go running from there into the bomb shelter.

"They've taken the happiest day in the Jewish calendar and have tried to do the worst possible thing that they could do. This is just the beginning. It's going to get considerably worse."

the Zionist entity is donate blood in Tel Aviv's Sourasky Medical Centre after an official plea for donations, on Saturday. Getty Images

" the Zionist entity kids are currently in Gaza. I've tried to keep my children away from this. don't want them to have PTSD," he said.

"It's one thing having missiles, but breaking into your most personal space in the world and taking you away is something else."

He said he had not yet made contact with about his half of his family. "They live in Ashdod. All my nephews have been called up for reserve duty," he said.

Ari said he had to physically throw children into a bomb shelter, as a rocket slammed into the ground a couple of hundred metres from his Tel Aviv home.

“I was the last one in. There were kids streaming in and was throwing them down,” he said.

“Just before got down, we heard a massive boom. looked behind and there was smoke billowing out.”

The overwhelming sense among people right now is one of national solidarity, and particular horror that the Zionist entity hostages, military and civilian, now appear to be held by Hamas in Gaza.

“I think this will happen in the second phase once we push back the Hamas fighters to Gaza. But one of the main goals will be to bring them back, hopefully alive. don’t think we’ll stop the operation until we have them.”

Despite the Zionist entity unity in the face of these events, something rare in recent months as the country reels from mass protests against the new government’s controversial judicial reform, questions are already being asked about how such a disaster was allowed to happen, in a country that invests so much on deterrence.

“The magnitude of this intelligence failure will need some serious inquiry but in the meantime we have to get control of our borders, which are still open, and for the first time since 1948, recapture the Zionist entity communities,” Josh said.

Terry called for “maximum force” from the Zionist entity, which he said should mete out a “horrendous price for other enemies thinking of jumping on the bandwagon”.

“Deterrence is the best way of keeping some sort of peace here,” he said.

“If we don’t have deterrence, like we saw in Lebanon in 2006 where it’s been quiet ever since, there will be a lot more lives lost. This will be a stronger response than 2006.”

He also called for international solitary, something he was not too confident

the Zionist entity would receive in the weeks ahead.

“I expect that within three to five days lots of outlets will start accusing the Zionist entity of war crimes, as innocent civilians get killed as part of the chase of the Hamas leadership, with their cynical use of human shields,” Terry said.

“We have to get back all of the people who’ve been kidnapped alive. If it’s only bodies we need them back as well.

“Every generation has its challenges. I’m very glad we have an army to protect us. Seventy-five years ago there was no army to do so.

“We could only call out to the world and the world was silent. call out to the free world: we are on the front line, we are on the border with terrorists.

“This is not like the US where there’s some narcotics people on the border. We are literally less than a kilometre away from terrorists.

“When we respond we need you to be with us.”

Report 4

Palestinian militants launch dozens of rockets into the Zionist entity Explosions could be heard in cities around Tel Aviv and outside Jerusalem October 7, 2023 by The National

Palestinian militants in the Gaza Strip launched dozens of rockets towards the Zionist entity early on Saturday, as air raid sirens sounded across the country, according to several eyewitnesses.

Sirens warning of incoming rockets were heard for several minutes in southern areas surrounding Gaza and in the greater Tel Aviv area.

There were no immediate details on the origin of the attack from the military.

Explosions could be heard in cities around Tel Aviv and outside Jerusalem.

The rocket fire was launched from multiple locations in Gaza starting at 06.30am (0330 GMT), according to AFP.

The the Zionist entity Army urged the public to stay close to bomb shelters.

A 70-year-old woman was critically injured and another person was trapped

after a rocket hit a building in central the Zionist entity , the Magen David Adom emergency services said.

An emergency personnel works to extinguish fire after rockets launched from the Gaza Strip, as seen from the city of Ashkelon, the Zionist entity October 7, 2023. Reuters

In a separate incident, medics said a 20-year-old man was moderately injured by shrapnel.

The office of the Zionist entity Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said he will convene a meeting with security chiefs.

There was no claim of responsibility for the rocket fire. the Zionist entity has imposed a blockade on Gaza since 2007 after the Hamas militant group took power.

Report 5

Gaza will not be governed by the Zionist entity or Hamas after war, Yoav Gallant says the Zionist entity Defence Minister sets out plan for Palestinian control of enclave, but with continuing military operations

January 5, 2024 by The National

Gaza will not be governed by Hamas or the Zionist entity after the conflict is over, the Zionist entity Defence Minister Yoav Gallant said on Thursday as he presented his plan for the postwar administration of the Palestinian enclave. Under the plan, the Zionist entity 's assault will continue until it has secured the return of the remaining hostages taken on October 7, dismantled the “military and governing capabilities” of Hamas and removed any military threats. Mr Gallant is to submit his plan for the “day after” the war to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's war cabinet, which has been divided in recent weeks over the future of Gaza.

The next stage of the conflict is to involve a more focused approach by the Zionist entity forces in the northern part of the enclave, while Hamas leaders

continue to be pursued in the south.

“In the northern region of the Gaza Strip, we will transition to a new combat approach in accordance with military achievements on the ground,” Mr Gallant said in a statement issued by his office.

He said operations would include raids, demolishing tunnels used by militants, air and ground strikes and special forces operations. These will “continue for as long as is deemed necessary”, he said.

After the war, Mr Gallant said Hamas would no longer control Gaza and the Zionist entity would reserve its operational freedom of action.

But he said there would be no the Zionist entity civilian presence and Palestinians would be in charge of the enclave.

“Gaza residents are Palestinian, therefore Palestinian bodies will be in charge, with the condition that there will be no hostile actions or threats against the state of the Zionist entity ,” Mr Gallant said.

Mr Gallant unveiled his plan as US Secretary of State Antony Blinken was en route to the region for his fourth visit since the war began.

In the Zionist entity , he is expected to discuss transition to a new phase of the Zionist entity military operations in Gaza and steps to better protect civilians there, State Department spokesman Matthew Miller said.

Washington suggested Gaza should be governed by a “revitalised” Palestinian Authority, which is based in the occupied West Bank.

the Zionist entity National Security Minister Itamar Ben-Gvir on Monday called for the Zionist entity settlers to return to Gaza after the war and for a “solution to encourage the emigration” of its Palestinian population. The remarks echoed comments by Finance Minister Bezalel Smotrich.

The comments were condemned by Arab states, as well as the US.

On Friday, the Zionist entity continued its heavy bombardment of the areas surrounding Al Amal Hospital in the southern city of Khan Younis. The hospital

is run by the Palestine Red Crescent Society.

Hamas's armed wing, Ezzedine Al Qassam Brigades, said its targets were the Zionist entity forces west of Al Maghazi camp in central Gaza, adding that it detonated a "minefield" comprising three explosive devices in Khozaah, east of Khan Younis.

The attack killed or wounded seven the Zionist entity soldiers, it said.

The Palestinian Red Crescent Society said it received 5,283 lorries of aid from Egypt through the Rafah border crossing between October 21 and December 30.

More than 9,600 children and 6,700 women have been killed in the Gaza war, now in its fourth month, with 45,000 rockets and bombs used in attacks on the enclave since October 7.

At least 22,600 Palestinians have been killed and 57,910 injured in Gaza since October 7, the enclave's Health Ministry said on Friday.

It said 162 Palestinians were killed while 296 were wounded by the Zionist entity strikes in the past 24 hours.

The Hamas government's media office said 1.9 million people had been displaced and 65,000 tonnes of explosives used by the Zionist entity, damaging 290,000 homes.

الخلاصة

تستند هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل نقدي للخطاب للتقارير الإخبارية في الصحف الغربية والعربية حول تمثيل فلسطين وإسرائيل خلال أزمة غزة. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إيجاد كيفية تأثير تقارير الصحف بالتلاعب اللفظي والأيدولوجي. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، تحاول هذه الدراسة إظهار كيفية تعامل الصحف مع تمثيل فلسطين وإسرائيل في وسائل الإعلام الغربية والعربية عبر الإنترنت خلال أزمة غزة ، وكيف يتم الإبلاغ عنها باستخدام العديد من المفاهيم اللغوية.

و مشكلة الدراسة هي أن الصحف الغربية تقدم تقاريرها حول تمثيل فلسطين وإسرائيل من خلال التلاعب بالادوات اللغوية على عكس الصحف العربية

و لتحقيق هذه الدراسة ، هناك العديد من الفرضيات التي تم افتراضها لدراسة حقيقة هذه التقارير للتوصل إلى فكرة واضحة. من بين هذه الفرضيات أن اللغة المستخدمة في تدوين الأحداث يتم التلاعب بها لتحقيق بعض الأهداف أو المحافظة على بعض العلاقات التي قد تؤثر سلباً أو إيجاباً على مصداقية الحقيقة في هذه الصحف. إلا أن هناك شرحاً كافياً لمفهوم التحليل النقدي للخطاب والصحف، مع تقديم عدة تعريفات حول تمثيل فلسطين وإسرائيل خلال أزمة غزة.

أجريت الدراسة الحالية من خلال نموذج انتقائي يتضمن منهج فيركلاف ثلاثي الأبعاد (1995)، وتحليل النقلية لهاليداي (1994)، والخطاب والتلاعب لفان ديك (2006).

استخدمت الدراسة الحالية منهجاً مختلطاً لدعم التحقق من صحة تقييم المعلومات والنتائج. علاوة على ذلك، فإن هذا النهج أكثر قدرة على التكيف لشرح نطاق أوسع من المعلومات بدلاً من الاعتماد على نهج واحد فقط. ومن المفترض أن يوضح كيف تم تناول فكرة تمثيل فلسطين وإسرائيل خلال أزمة غزة في أربعة صحف مختلفة. تم اختيار 20 تقريراً لتحقيق أهداف هذه الدراسة. أُختيرت هذه التقارير من الصحف الغربية والعربية. الصحف الغربية هي الكارديان والتلغراف مع خمسة تقارير من كل منها. الصحف العربية هي الكولف والناشال مع خمسة تقارير من كل منها.

تلخصت هذه الدراسة مع النتائج ، بما في ذلك اللغة المستخدمة يتم التلاعب بها من أجل تحقيق بعض الأهداف والحفاظ على سياسة البلاد. تم تحديد "تمثيل فلسطين وإسرائيل في وسائل الإعلام عبر الإنترنت الغربية والعربية" ونقل معاناة الناس الذي يختلف تصنيفهم من صحيفة إلى أخرى. أخيراً ، تشدد هذه الدراسة على الصحف على أن تتبنى المصداقية والشفافية في التحقيق ونشر الحقائق. لذلك ، هناك بعض التوصيات والاقتراحات المقدمة في نهاية أطروحة للدراسات المستقبلية.

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تمثيل فلسطين وإسرائيل في وسائل الإعلام الغربية والعربية في أزمة غزة: تحليل نقدي للخطاب

رسالة تقدمت بها الطالبة

فرح يحيى عبد زيد محمد العواد

إلى مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية/ جامعة كربلاء/ جزءاً من متطلبات نيل درجة الماجستير في
اللغة الإنجليزية / علم اللغة

بإشراف

الأستاذ المساعد وسن نوري فاضل

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