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**American Press Framing of the Palestinian-Israeli War: A Content
Analysis**

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Master's Degree in Literature and Civilization**

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Dedication

First and foremost, we would like to praise Allah the Almighty, the most gracious, and the most merciful for His blessing given to us during our study and in completing this dissertation.

May Allah's blessing and peace be up on Muhammad, his family, and companions

To our beloved family, whose endless love, support and sacrifices have made this journey possible; your faith in us has given us the courage to pursue our dreams and achieve our goals.

Special dedication to our dearest friends, whose unwavering support and motivation have been our constant source of strength. Thank you for always being there for us and for making this journey more enjoyable and memorable.

Finally, we dedicate this work to the brave souls who have perished and those who endure unimaginable suffering in times of war in Palestine. May this research serve as a small tribute to your enduring spirit and unyielding strength.

(وَآخِرُ دَعْوَاهُمْ أَنِ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ)

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depth and rigor of our research.

Abstract

The present research examines how the American press represents one of the most recent conflicts, the Palestinian-Israeli war. It aims to identify the dominant themes and to examine the framing techniques employed by Cable News Network and The New York Times in their coverage. This study employs a qualitative content analysis to examine both visual and textual data. Additionally, the framing method is utilized to investigate how the press frames the war and to analyze how language and imagery shape perspectives and interpretations of the information. A total of 12 multimedia items are collected from two news outlets: Cable News Network and The New York Times. The analysis reveals numerous dominant conflict themes, such as territorial disputes, violence, security concerns, peace efforts, human rights violations, and devastation. Based on the themes, it can be concluded that the 2023-2024 Palestinian Israeli war is portrayed in the American press through four frames: humanitarian and rights perspective frame, conflict dynamics and military strategy frame, communication and narrative frame, and political and diplomatic frame. This study contributes to gain an in-depth understanding of how the framing of this war evolves in the press. However, the audience must scrutinize and be careful with the media content while considering evident bias, misrepresentation, manipulation of public opinion and behavior that is media driven.

Keywords: American press, Framing, Israel, Palestine, War.

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABC	American Broadcasting Company
BBC	The British Broadcasting Corporation
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis
CNN	Cable News Network
IDF	Israeli Defense Forces
NYT	New York Times
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
RT	Russian Today
US	United States

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General Introduction

1. Background of the study

Palestine is a Middle Eastern region with a complex history and contemporary geopolitical challenges. It has been a major point in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, with disagreements over land, borders, and Palestinian rights. The status of Palestine is a sensitive international subject, including discussions about statehood, refugees, and peace talks. The problem has enormous cultural, historical, and political implications, making it a matter of worldwide importance.

The struggle has its roots in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, specifically with the Zionist movement. The Zionist movement arose in the late nineteenth century as a political and patriotic movement calling for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. It was formed by Theodor Herzl, who proposed the establishment of a Jewish state to combat anti-Semitism and provide a safe haven for Jews. Zionism gained momentum, culminating in the First Zionist Congress in 1897. Over time, numerous ideas emerged, ranging from cultural to political Zionism.

After World War I, the Balfour Declaration of 1917, issued by the British government, proposed the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine. This declaration led to increased Jewish migration to the region, laying the groundwork for the eventual establishment of the state of Israel in 1948. Following Israel's establishment, Zionism evolved into a movement supporting the ongoing existence and development of the state. However, the historical and political dimensions of Zionism have also been a source of contention in the broader Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

Over the years, the Palestinian-Israeli War has piqued the interest of the media around the world. The war was portrayed through a variety of means, views, and ways of expression, and

the press played an important role in depicting and disseminating the events. The framing of the war in the news presents substantial issues, with varying perspectives and political pressures impacting media coverage. The press relies on transparency and objectivity to offer an accurate picture, yet it can sometimes succumb to political pressures and influencers, compromising the supply of a comprehensive view of events.

America is one of the most crucial countries to illustrate this conflict. The American press frequently seeks varied perspectives when framing battles. However, ideological and political factors can impact coverage. Some media outlets strive for impartial reporting, but there is a possibility of prejudice caused by political and economic forces. It is vital to critically evaluate sources in order to gain a more complete grasp of the complexity of war coverage in the American media.

2. Statement of the Problem

The American press plays a pivotal role in shaping public perception and understanding of global conflict. However, the framing of the Palestinian-Israeli war in the American media remains a topic of significant concern and scrutiny. Despite the complexity of the conflict and its far-reaching implications, the manner in which it is portrayed in American media outlets often lacks nuance and balance. This raises questions about the accuracy, fairness, and impartiality of the coverage, as well as its potential impact on public opinion and policy. Therefore, the need to critically examine the framing of the Palestinian-Israeli war in the American press is essential to understanding the role of media in shaping perceptions of this protracted and contentious conflict.

3. Research Questions

This study attempts to answer two research questions that tend to focus on the American press framing of the Palestine-Israeli war:

RQ1. What are the dominant themes associated with the representation of the Palestinian-Israeli war in the American press?

RQ2. How does the American press frame the Palestinian-Israeli war?

4. Aims of the Study

This study seeks to delve deeply into the complexities of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict by analyzing the role of the American press in shaping public opinions and understanding of this longstanding conflict. The primary objective is to investigate how major American media outlets, particularly CNN and The New York Times, frame and portray the conflict. Specifically, the study aims to examine the framing techniques employed by CNN and The New York Times in their coverage of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, including the selection of news angles, language used, and portrayal of key actors and events. Additionally, it seeks to investigate the extent to which the coverage of CNN and The New York Times reflects different perspectives and narratives related to this conflict.

5. Significance of the Study

By analyzing the framing of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict by prominent American media outlets like CNN and The New York Times, the study sheds light on how media representations shape public opinion and understanding of complex geopolitical conflicts. It contributes significantly to comprehending the ways in which the American press presents this conflict, thereby offering invaluable insights into how the broader populace perceives and interprets it. Additionally, this study's novelty lies in its methodological approach, which incorporates innovative techniques to delve into the multifaceted dimensions of media framing. Moreover, the study analysis of current developments in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict makes this study significant.

6. Research Methodology

This study utilisez qualitative content analysis and framing analysis to examine how the American press portrays the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. It analyses textual and visual data from CNN and The New York Times to understand dominant themes and framing techniques shaping public perception of the conflict.

6.1. Sampling

This research employs a qualitative content analysis to investigate how the American press frames the Palestinian-Israeli conflict from October 2023 to January 2024. The data are sourced from two globally recognized outlets, CNN and The New York Times (NYT), selected for their widespread popularity. CNN, standing for Cable News Network, is a prominent American news-based pay television network established in 1980, known for its 24-hour news coverage and global reach. On the other hand, The New York Times is an esteemed American daily newspaper founded in New York City in 1851, boasting 112 Pulitzer Prizes. Both outlets offer comprehensive coverage across various topics and employ thorough research methods to gather information from credible sources. CNN operates continuously, broadcasting news on television and online platforms, while The New York Times publishes a daily print edition and provides regular updates online and via social media. The data from CNN consist of spoken speeches, whereas those from The New York Times consist of written articles.

6.1. Corpus

The following table presents a comprehensive list of videos related to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict analysed in this study, along with their respective publication dates and link for reference:

Table 1.1. List of CNN Online News Headlines

Title	Date	Link
1-'They want the annihilation of Israel': IDF Spokesperson speaks to CNN	07/10/2023	https://youtu.be/zLTbsIVhvw?si=JITc2BDgHtQjIQJh
2-Video shows Israeli missiles intercepting incoming rockets near Gaza	08/10/2023	https://youtu.be/xNpjl8T4KMk?si=0KT1K6dXtsm2Mtoj
3-Israeli citizen describes sheltering during Hamas attack	08/10/2023	https://youtu.be/-q9ElFu5eJg?si=zUIsHowPTlqjyAWK
4-CNN team ducks from 'massive barrage of rockets' near Israel-Gaza border	09/10/2023	https://youtu.be/BJDmNgMEp1Y?si=qe52tQIYB5RkcB8j
5-How Hamas surprise attack on Israel unfolded	09/10/2023	https://youtu.be/hH8eMkO1CpA?si=2JrGvwq3wVVbW7xX
6-Israeli mother of missing son sends message to Hamas	10/10/2023	https://youtu.be/J5tFbJRdZAw?si=lvOyT9YzIoVCbAnt

These videos cover a range of events and perspectives surrounding the conflict, providing valuable insights into the ongoing dynamics and developments in the region. The links provided allow for direct access to each video, facilitating further analysis and understanding.

Table 1.2 presents a compilation of news headlines from The New York Times online, covering various events and developments related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Each entry includes the title of the news article, its publication date, and a link to the full article on The New York Times website.

These headlines provide insights into the ongoing tensions, violence, and humanitarian issues in the region, reflecting the multifaceted nature of the conflict. Topics range from military actions and political commentary to humanitarian crises and diplomatic efforts.

Table 1.2. List of New York Times Online News Headlines

Title	Date	Link
1-An Attack from Gaza and an Israeli Declaration of War. Now what	07/10/2023	https://www.nytimes.com/2023/10/07/world/middleeast/israel-gaza-war-hamas-palestinians.html?smid=url-share
2- Hospitals and Morgues in Gaza Are Crowded as People Seek Their Loved Ones	07/10/2023	https://www.nytimes.com/2023/10/07/world/middleeast/gaza-hospitals-morgues.html?smid=url-share
3- ‘The Children Were Terrified.’ Fear Grips Israel and Gaza	07/10/2023	https://www.nytimes.com/2023/10/07/world/middleeast/israel-gaza-war-scene.html?smid=url-share
4- I’ve Been Under Bombardment. There Must Be a Cease-Fire in Gaza.	30/10/2023	https://www.nytimes.com/2023/10/30/opinion/ceasefire-israel-gaza-bombardment.html?smid=url-share
5- In Israel, Hanukkah begins in the shadow of two months of war.	07/12/2023	https://www.nytimes.com/2023/12/07/world/middleeast/hanukkah-israel-war.html?smid=url-share
6- The Families of Hostages Are Calling on Israel to Do Something Radica	05/01/2024	https://www.nytimes.com/2024/01/05/opinion/israel-hostage-war-government.html?smid=url-share

6.2. Data analysis

6.2.1. Framing

The Framing theory originated in social psychology, sociology, and communication studies. The concept arose in the second half of the twentieth century, exactly with the sociologist Erving Goffman in 1974, who introduced the concept of framing analysis in his work "Frame

Analysis: An Essay on the Organization of Experience" to investigate how the presentation of information affects people's perceptions and judgments.

According to Gordon (2015) the term "frame," which is central to framing theory, has various interpretations across disciplines. As in Gregory Bateson's work (1972), "frames" primarily refer to psychological constructs that aid in sense-making. However, Goffman (1974) views frames as predominantly social and situational. According to Goffman, frames are the interpretations of a situation that individuals establish through their interactions. Framing involves highlighting certain aspects of a perceived reality in a communication.

The core idea behind framing theory is that any given issue can be seen from different angles and understood in terms of various values or factors. Framing involves the way individuals shape their understanding of an issue or adjust their perspectives on it. (Chong & Druckman, 2007)

In the context of media, frames are central organizing ideas or storylines that provide meaning to events and suggest the essence of the issue. They are essential features of news, organizing everyday reality and serving as working routines for journalists to quickly identify and classify information. Media framing can include the intent of the sender or unconscious motives (Scheufele, 1999). Entman (1993) delves into the concept of media frames, which are structures within communication that emphasize certain aspects of reality to shape how information is perceived. Frames define problems, diagnose causes, make moral judgments, and suggest remedies. Using the example of the "cold war" frame, he illustrates how frames operate by highlighting specific events, identifying sources of problems, offering moral evaluations, and recommending solutions. Frames can have multiple functions within a text and exist at various stages of communication, including the communicator, the text itself, the receiver, and the broader cultural context. Overall, frames play a pivotal role in shaping understanding and interpretation of information by audiences.

6.2.2. Content analysis

Content analysis is a technique used to structure open-ended data for diagnosis in various fields, including psychology, anthropology, education, linguistics, and history. Originating over 200 years ago, it analyzes textual material from newspapers, magazines, advertisements, political speeches, hymns, folktales, and riddles (Harwood & Garry, 2003). Stemler (2015) indicates that content analysis may be used with a broad range of data sources, including text, visual stimuli (e.g., images and videos), and audio data. Furthermore, the approach is quite versatile as it may be experimentally or theoretically driven. This research utilized content analysis, an organized and unbiased research approach that delves into textual and visual content to unveil intricate patterns, themes, and significance. The method involved a meticulous examination of CNN and NYT, including their written texts, photographs, videos, social media entries, and more. The overarching aim is to uncover latent messages, ideologies, and discourses embedded within these varied forms of recorded communication.

6.2.2.1. Textual Framing Analysis

This study employed to explore the textual framing analysis to investigate how the presentation of information shapes audience understanding, opinions, and perceptions about a subject by highlighting certain aspects while downplaying or omitting others. Specifically, we examine how specific language, and structural aspects used in written or spoken communication sourced from CNN and NYT influence message reception by employing thematic, rhetorical, and lexical analysis. This method allows us to uncover correlations and patterns in how concepts are conveyed, understand the intentions of individuals or institutions, identify propaganda and bias, reveal contextual differences in communication, and analyze the impact of communication content on information flow and audience responses.

6.2.2.2. Visual Framing Analysis

The utilize of the visual frame analysis to explore how visual elements—such as images, symbols, and representations—convey and emphasize specific meanings. To do this, we employed the methodology of Roland Barthes' (1972) semiological analysis of pictures, focusing on image connotation and denotation. Through this analytical approach, communicators are able to convey precise messages, evoke emotions, and direct audience attention to particular aspects of a topic or narrative. This method involves carefully selecting, arranging, and presenting visual elements in a manner that shapes viewers' interpretations, attitudes, and opinions about a subject. Additionally, it facilitates the analysis of deliberate uses of visual elements to underscore and advocate for particular interpretations of issues or events.

7. Structure of the Study

This thesis is divided into two chapters. The theoretical chapter, which makes up the first half of the thesis, provides a historical overview of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict with an emphasis on contemporary conflicts. The second section of the first chapter covers previous research that has framed the war. It also examines how framing influences public opinion and illustrates the essence of content analysis and framing in political discourse and the role of media in it. The practical part of the study is covered in the second chapter, where multimedia from various outlets was evaluated and the frames that resulted from the analysis were discussed.

CHAPTER ONE

Theoretical Background of the Palestinian Israeli War

Chapter One: Theoretical Background of the Palestinian Israeli War

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Introduction

This chapter provides a historical background of the Palestinian Israeli war, with a particular emphasis on conflicts of the twenty-first century, in order to help readers better comprehend how the American press frames the war. In the literature review section, the current paper analyzes and summarizes the relevant studies that have been conducted on the Israeli-Palestinian war. It also explores the impact of content analysis and framing on political discourses, including how framing affects public opinion and the role of the media in political discourse.

1.2. Overview of the Palestinian-Israeli War

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is a complex and enduring dispute involving land, resource, national identity, security, and refugee rights. Despite diplomatic negotiations, peace initiatives, and international mediation, a lasting resolution remains elusive. The conflict has caused profound human suffering, with individuals experiencing loss, trauma, and displacement. Despite these challenges, efforts to find a peaceful solution persist, driven by the aspirations of both sides for security, dignity, and a future of coexistence.

The roots of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict intertwine with the tumultuous geopolitics of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, characterized by the decline of the Ottoman Empire and the emergence of nationalist fervor across Europe and the Middle East. At the heart of this tumult lay Zionism, a burgeoning political movement advocating for the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. The rise of Zionism was spurred by escalating anti-Semitism in Europe and the aspiration for Jewish self-determination (Khalidi, 1997). In the middle of World War I, the British supported the Zionist cause and the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine through the Balfour Declaration of November 1917. They recognized Palestine's strategic importance near the Suez Canal and saw Zionists as potential allies. British foreign secretary Arthur James Balfour

expressed sympathy for Jewish Zionist aspirations and aimed to help the Jews achieve this goal (River, 2012).

In 1948, the Arab-Israeli War, commonly known as the War of Independence, proved to be a watershed moment in the conflict's narrative, culminating in the establishment of the state of Israel and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians. The war, catalyzed by the United Nations Partition Plan of 1947, witnessed a harrowing wave of violence, atrocities, and mass displacement, laying the foundation for decades of entrenched animosity between Israelis and Palestinians. Subsequent conflicts, notably the Six-Day War of 1967 and the Yom Kippur War of 1973, further deepened the schism between the two sides and reshaped the geopolitical landscape of the region. The aftermath of the Six-Day War saw Israel's occupation of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem, exacerbating tensions and igniting fervent Palestinian nationalist aspirations. The persistent expansion of Israeli settlements in these occupied territories emerged as a potent source of contention, fuelling resentment and impeding prospects for a viable peace settlement (Gelvin, 2005).

In the late 1980s, Hamas, a militant group with a charter advocating for the establishment of an Islamic state in Palestine, emerged in opposition to the secular Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Israel initially supported Hamas as a counterbalance to the PLO but later cracked down on the group after it began carrying out attacks. Hamas escalated its action through suicide bombings and rocket attacks, becoming a major security threat to Israel. Tensions between Hamas and the PLO led to a civil war in 2007 (River, 2012).

1.2.1. The 21st Century Palestinian-Israeli War

The conflict, ongoing into the 21st century, continues to deeply impact both Israeli and Palestinian communities, highlighting the complexities and challenges in achieving a sustainable resolution.

1.2.1.1. The Second Intifada

The Second Intifada, also known as the Al-Aqsa Intifada, was a period of intensified Palestinian-Israeli violence that erupted in late September 2000 and continued to 2005. The Second Intifada marked a significant escalation in the ongoing Palestinian-Israeli conflict. It was characterized by a wave of protests, demonstrations, suicide bombings, and armed confrontations. This tumultuous period reshaped the dynamics of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and had far-reaching consequences for the region, influencing political, social, and economic developments for years to come.

The roots of the Second Intifada can be traced back to a complex interplay of historical grievances, failed peace negotiations, and contemporary events. The collapse of the Camp David Summit in July 2000, where negotiations between Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat failed to produce a lasting agreement, served as a critical turning point. The visit of Israeli opposition leader Ariel Sharon to the Temple Mount in Jerusalem further fuelled tensions, sparking widespread protests and violent confrontations. These events underscored the deep-seated divisions and unresolved issues that lay at the heart of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, laying the groundwork for the outbreak of widespread unrest (Beinin & Hajjar, 2014).

The Second Intifada exacted a heavy toll on both Israeli and Palestinian societies, resulting in thousands of deaths, injuries, and widespread destruction. Pressman (2003) argues that while the Second Intifada failed to achieve its stated objectives, it had far-reaching consequences for Israeli politics, leading to increased securitization, the rise of right-wing political forces, and a hardening of attitudes towards peace negotiations. For Palestinians, the Second Intifada represented a struggle for national liberation and self-determination; it also brought about internal divisions and disillusionment with the leadership. Prolonged violence and economic stagnation

deepened the sense of despair and hopelessness, fuelling radicalization and extremism on both sides.

1.2.1.2. The Block of Gaza 2007

The blockade of Gaza, initiated by Israel in 2007, has led to dire humanitarian consequences for the Palestinian population residing in the enclave. According to Migdalovitz (2010), the blockade was imposed as a response to Hamas' takeover of Gaza, with the aim of isolating the militant group and preventing the influx of weapons into the territory. However, the blockade has resulted in severe restrictions on the movement of goods and people, exacerbating poverty, unemployment, and food insecurity among Gazans. The blockade has been described as a 'living hell on Earth' by Butt and Butt (2016), highlighting the profound impact, it has had on the daily lives of Gazans. The lack of access to basic necessities such as food, water, electricity, and medical supplies has created a humanitarian crisis of immense proportions. Gazans have been deprived of their fundamental rights and freedoms, with limited opportunities for economic development and social mobility.

1.2.1.3. War 2008-2009

The tensions between Israel and Hamas, the Islamist militant group elected by the people to govern the Gaza Strip, had been simmering for years prior to the outbreak of war in late 2008. The failure of previous peace initiatives, such as the Oslo Accords and the 2005 Israeli disengagement from Gaza, had left the region mired in a cycle of violence and recrimination. In December 2008, the situation reached a boiling point when Hamas, citing Israel's blockade of Gaza and the killing of several of its members, intensified rocket attacks on Israeli towns and cities bordering the enclave. The indiscriminate nature of these attacks, targeting civilian populations, drew condemnation from the international community and triggered a swift and forceful response from Israel (Alpher, 2010).

The conflict, known as Operation Cast Lead, lasted from December 27, 2008, to January 18, 2009, and resulted in significant casualties on both sides. Israeli forces conducted a massive aerial and ground offensive aimed at degrading Hamas's military capabilities and deterring future attacks. Gaza's dense population and militant strongholds led to civilian casualties and destruction. Despite international calls for a ceasefire, Israel and Hamas initially resisted de-escalation efforts. Israel sought to cripple Hamas's attacks, while Hamas continued rocketing into Israeli territory. The conflict escalated with Israeli forces' ground invasion of Gaza (Alpher, 2010).

After the war, Israel unilaterally disengaged from Gaza, withdrawing troops and settlers while maintaining control over borders and airspace. This move aimed to shift governance responsibility to Hamas and ease international pressure. Meanwhile, efforts to restart negotiations between Israel and the Palestinian Authority led by President Mahmoud Abbas faced challenges due to deep distrust, ongoing violence in Gaza, and domestic politics. Despite sporadic attempts, fundamental issues like borders, security, refugees, and Jerusalem remained unresolved (Alpher, 2010).

1.2.1.4. War 2014

In July 2014, Israel initiated 'Operation Protective Edge,' a 50-day military assault on the Gaza Strip. The operation, also known as 'Strong Cliff' in Hebrew, ended on August 26, 2014, following an Egyptian-brokered ceasefire. The onslaught resulted in the deaths of 2,100 Palestinians, primarily civilians, with thousands more injured and nearly half a million displaced. In contrast, 66 Israeli Defense Force combatants lost their lives. Amnesty International reported that 86% of Palestinian casualties were civilians (Bratchford, 2015).

A number of events contributed to the conflict; the groundwork for the start of the war was the riots in Jerusalem and other Arab communities following the murder of a Jerusalem Arab teenager by Jewish extremists, which led to conflict with Israel. Hamas saw these riots as a way

to incite unrest in the West Bank, undermine the Palestinian Authority's status in the West Bank, channel internal pressure towards Israel, and change Hamas's bargaining position to alleviate its financial crisis. This action undermined the Palestinian Authority's strategic aspirations and exacerbated Hamas's financial crisis (Chorev & Shumacher, 2014).

In July, Israel arrested 93 Hamas operatives attempting to organize a West Bank uprising. Hamas, along with other Gaza Strip organizations, fuelled the escalation and launched daily rockets at Israel. Israel's reactions exacerbated military threats, opening the door to an Israeli armed response, Operation Protective Edge (Chorev & Shumacher, 2014).

1.2.1.5. War 2021

In May 2021, Israel conducted a catastrophic 11-day military operation on the blockaded Gaza Strip, its fourth major offensive against Palestinian territory in 14 years (Humaid, 2022). The impact in human and material terms was already staggering. By 10 May, over 250 Palestinians had been wounded during police operations against what began as peaceful rallies in East Jerusalem. Since then, when Hamas, the Palestinian Islamist movement that administers Gaza, began shooting rockets into Israel and Israel responded with airstrikes, the violence has escalated dramatically. According to the Gaza health ministry, Israeli aircraft and artillery shelling injured 830 Palestinians and killed 119, including 31 children. During the same period, Hamas rocket assaults killed nine Israelis, including one child, and injured more than 400 (The Israel-Palestine Crisis: Causes, Consequences, Portents, 2014).

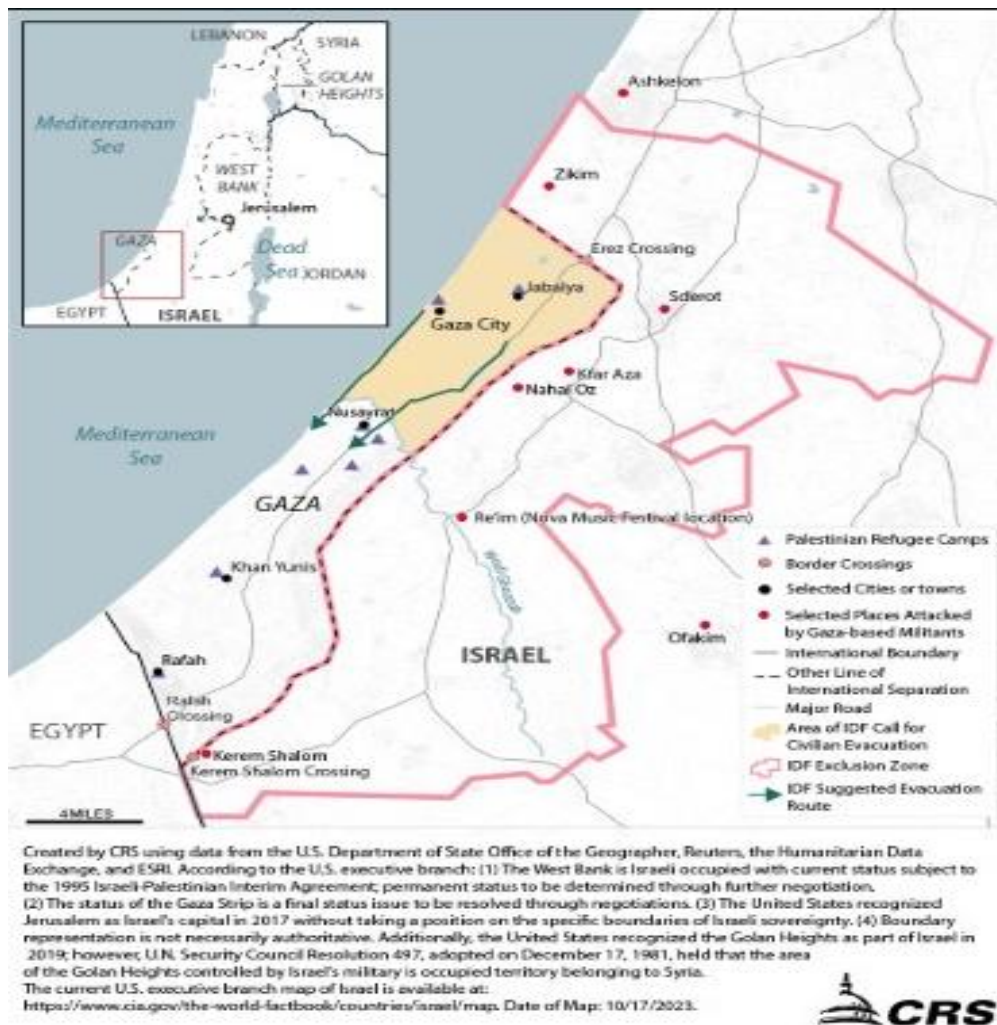
The May 2021 battle was prompted by a series of escalating incidents in Jerusalem. Tensions erupted first as Jews, backed by Israeli police, prayed in greater numbers in the Noble Sanctuary on Holy Hilltop, breaking a 1967 agreement and infuriating Muslims. Following a hung verdict in the April elections, members of the far-right Jewish party LeHava marched through central Jerusalem, yelling "Death to Arabs," resulting in fights with Arab pedestrians. Israeli

President Reuven Rivlin's address near the Al-Aqsa mosque strained ties further after the mosque management refused a request to refrain from broadcasting prayers during his speech. Subsequent curfews enforced by Israeli police on Damascus Gate on April 13, a popular meeting spot in East Jerusalem during Ramadan, and Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas' postponing of parliamentary elections heightened tensions. The situation deteriorated with skirmishes in Sheikh Jarrah, police raids on the Al-Aqsa mosque, and violent confrontations between Palestinians and Israeli troops, ending in a fatal shooting and the installation of a night time curfew (Singh, 2022).

1.2.1.6. War 2023-Ongoing

On October 7, 2023, Gaza-based militants, principally Hamas but also other organizations as Palestine Islamic Jihad, began a surprise series of operations against Israel that included land, sea, and air Operations (see figure 1.1 Israel and Gaza: Conflict Map). These strikes, unparalleled in scope and severity since Hamas gained control of Gaza 16 years ago, attacked both Israeli military positions and civilian areas on the final Jewish High Holiday (Zanotti et al., 2023).

Figure 1.1 Israel and Gaza: Conflict Map



Following the Hamas onslaught, Israel imposed a blockade to prevent vital supplies such as food, water, and gasoline from entering Gaza. A ground assault began on October 27, and Israeli forces encircled Gaza City on November 7, essentially splitting the area. By November 17, Israel had announced its intention to escalate military operations into southern Gaza, forcing evacuations. Israel's warnings to leave northern Gaza displaced more than one million Palestinians, generating widespread fear. Israel claims that Hamas utilizes civilian facilities for military reasons, resulting in strikes on hospitals, schools, mosques, and residential neighbourhoods. On November 15, the Israeli forces raided Gaza's largest hospital, Al-Shifa, claiming to have discovered evidence of Hamas tunnels although no definitive proof was presented (Livni & Gupta, 2023).

1.3. Literature Review

This section provides a comprehensive analysis of existing research and scholarly works relevant to the topic, offering insights into current knowledge gaps and areas for further investigation.

1.3.1. Previous Studies Framed the Palestinian-Israeli War

The media framing of the Palestinian war has been the subject of extensive scholarly inquiry, as evidenced by a significant body of previous research on the topic. Scholars from various disciplines, including media studies, communication, political science, and international relations, have contributed to this area of study. Through our review of the literature pertaining to the Palestinian war, it is apparent that a diverse range of methodologies has been employed to explore how the media portrays this conflict. Content analysis and discourse analysis are among the methods utilized by researchers to investigate media framing. This methodological diversity reflects an effort to provide comprehensive insights into the ways in which the media constructs narratives surrounding the Palestinian war and its implications.

Nikou (2016) examined the framing of the 2014 Gaza war, with a particular focus on how Middle Eastern countries perceive such conflicts compared to Western nations. The study involved analyzing the framing of the war coverage in a total of 197 news stories and articles. For the American press, the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal were selected, while Keyhan and Shargh represented the Iranian media. The data revealed that American newspapers tended to align with the official Israeli viewpoint, emphasizing Palestinian violence and frequently blaming Hamas. In contrast, Iranian newspapers were more in line with the Palestinian narrative, depicting Israel as the aggressor and focusing on Palestinian suffering within the larger context of Israeli occupation.

Similarly, Stawicki (2009) analyzed seven different frames of the conflict presented in articles from The New York Times, the Christian Science Monitor, and the St. Louis (Mo.) Post Dispatch newspapers during specific periods. Through investigating in which way the study explored US newspapers covered the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, focusing on two peak incidents: Israeli leader Ariel Sharon's 2000 visit to Jerusalem's Temple Mount and the 2002 Passover Massacre. Qualitative methods were employed to examine language, sources, and context. The dominant frame in the 2000 coverage was the Israeli government's quest for security, while in the 2002 coverage, the most frequently used frame was that of Israelis as military strong bullies.

In an attempt to examine the distribution of slant coverage and frames during the Israel-Palestine conflict, Shahzad et al. (2023) employed framing theory and content analysis to investigate the framing of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in international broadcast media over a timeframe spanning from July 2019 to July 2022. They selected 100 news stories from each of the chosen news channels - RT News, Al-Jazeera, BBC, and CNN - for analysis. The findings revealed significant differences in the framing of the conflict among international news channels, with RT and Al-Jazeera leaning towards a Pro-Palestine frame, while BBC and CNN favored a Pro-Israel coverage. Specifically, the human interest frame was more prominent in RT and Al-Jazeera, while the conflict frame was emphasized more in BBC and CNN. Additionally, the responsibility frame received more coverage on Al-Jazeera and RT compared to BBC and CNN.

Following content analysis, Aziz (2007) analyzed how print media outlets frame the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, guided by indicators of legitimation, condemnation, and prominence. This study aimed to express a pro-Israeli bias, with a focus on the bias in media coverage favoring the Israeli perspective and to investigate how this bias is expressed through framing in print media. It analyzed 54 articles from the New York Times and the Associated Press examining Israeli killers and killings of Palestinians and Palestinian killers and killings. As revealed by the study's findings, The New York Times and The Associated Press showed a pro-Israeli bias in their coverage of the

Palestinian-Israeli conflict, legitimizing Israeli killings while delegitimizing Palestinian ones. They justified Israeli killings, condemned Palestinians, and gave more prominence to the Israeli perspective.

In similar vein, Mhanna and Rodan's (2015) examined Australian media coverage of the 2014 Israeli war on Gaza. The study employed Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as its methodology to analyze news items from Australian mainstream media outlets during the conflict. A sample of 212 news articles was collected from print media sources like The Australian and The Sydney Morning Herald, as well as online news websites such as ABC and Crikey. Specific keywords related to Israel, Palestinians, and Gaza were used for article selection. The studied articles included 82 from The Australian, 46 from The Sydney Morning Herald, 78 from ABC, and 6 from Crikey, aiming to provide a diverse representation of Australian media coverage during the Gaza War of 2014. The main findings reveal the dominance of the conflict frame in Australian media coverage of casualties during the Gaza War of 2014, portraying casualties in a statistical frame and lacking a humanistic aspect. Furthermore, the voices of Israeli and Palestinian casualties were largely excluded from the media coverage.

1.3.2. Content Analysis and Framing in Political Discourse

Political discourse serves as a critical arena where ideas, beliefs, and ideologies are communicated, contested, and shaped. Within this realm, content analysis and framing emerge as essential methodologies for studying political communication, offering researchers valuable insights into how messages are constructed, conveyed, and interpreted within the public sphere. This literature review delves into key studies that have explored content analysis and framing in political discourse, elucidating their methodologies, findings, and implications for understanding the dynamics of political communication.

1.3.2.1. Content Analysis in Political Discourse

Content analysis is a systematic and rigorous method used to analyze the content of various forms of communication, including textual, visual, and audio data. It is a structured approach that allows researchers to examine the content of messages, identify patterns, and uncover themes and trends in the data. In the context of political discourse, content analysis has proven to be an invaluable tool for analyzing media coverage, political speeches, and public debates (Smith & Johnson, 2019).

In the realm of media coverage, content analysis can be used to examine how different media outlets report on political events, identify any biases or slants in the reporting, and track changes in coverage over time. For example, researchers can analyze the language used in news articles, the sources cited, and the overall tone of the coverage to understand how different media outlets are framing the events and what messages they are conveying to their audiences.

Content analysis can also be applied to political speeches to uncover patterns and themes in the language used by politicians. By analyzing the words, phrases, and rhetorical devices employed in speeches, researchers can gain insights into the strategies used by politicians to persuade their audiences and influence public opinion. For instance, content analysis can reveal how politicians use certain words or phrases to appeal to their views, evoke emotions, or position themselves on key issues.

In public debates, content analysis can help researchers identify the key issues being discussed, the arguments being made, and the positions being taken by different actors. By analyzing the content of debates, researchers can understand how different stakeholders are framing the issues, what arguments they are using to support their positions, and how they are responding to counterarguments. This can provide valuable insights into the dynamics of public discourse and the strategies used by different actors to shape public opinion.

Carnahan, Hao, and Yan (2019) conducted a comprehensive critical review of framing studies within the political communication literature, providing a detailed examination of the evolution of framing as a concept. Their analysis emphasized the need for more precise research approaches to better understand framing effects within political discourse. The authors underscored the importance of employing nuanced methodologies that can capture the complexities inherent in framing, highlighting the need for advancements in research methods to align with modern conceptualizations of framing theory.

Their review delved into the historical development of framing theory, tracing its roots in sociology, psychology, and communication studies. They highlighted the concept's evolution from a relatively simplistic notion of 'selective emphasis' to a more nuanced understanding of how frames shape and influence public opinion and political communication. The authors also discussed the challenges in measuring framing effects, such as the difficulty in isolating the effects of framing from other factors, and the need for more sophisticated research designs and methodologies to overcome these challenges.

One of the key contributions of Carnahan, Hao, and Yan's study (2019) is their emphasis on the importance of nuanced methodologies in capturing the complexities of framing within political discourse. They argued that traditional content analysis methods, which focus on the frequency and distribution of keywords or themes, may not be sufficient to capture the subtleties and nuances of framing effects. Instead, they advocated for the use of more advanced techniques, such as computational linguistics, machine learning, and network analysis, to analyze large-scale data sets and identify patterns and trends in framing effects. The researchers provided a valuable contribution to the field of framing studies within political communication literature. Their analysis highlights the evolution of framing as a concept, emphasizes the need for more precise research approaches, and underscores the importance of nuanced methodologies in capturing the complexities of framing within political discourse.

Similarly, Brugman, Burgers, and Steen (2017) contributed significantly to the study of framing in political discourse by publishing a systematic review that explored the research methods used in this area. Their study underscored the importance of experiments in understanding political frames and their impact on public opinion. By emphasizing the relevance of experimental research, the scholars highlighted the value of empirical studies in uncovering how different frames influence public perceptions and attitudes towards political issues.

Brugman, Burgers, and Steen (2017) emphasized the need for interdisciplinary approaches that integrate qualitative and quantitative methods to provide a comprehensive understanding of framing effects. This call for interdisciplinary collaboration recognizes the multifaceted nature of framing within political discourse and acknowledges that a holistic understanding requires a combination of qualitative insights into the nuances of framing strategies and quantitative analyses to measure the effects of these frames on public opinion accurately.

Their systematic review not only sheds light on the diverse research methods employed in studying framing but also advocates for a more integrated and comprehensive approach that leverages the strengths of different methodologies. By bridging qualitative and quantitative techniques, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of how framing operates in political communication, its implications for public opinion formation, and its role in shaping political discourse.

Brugman, Burgers, and Steen's (2017) study serves as a valuable resource for scholars and practitioners interested in framing theory within political communication. Their emphasis on experimental research methods, interdisciplinary collaboration, and methodological integration provides a roadmap for advancing our understanding of how framing influences public opinion and shapes political narratives.

1.3.2.2. Framing in Political Discourse

Framing theory, as posited by scholars like Goffman and further explored by researchers such as Carnahan, Hao, and Yan (2019), asserts that the presentation of an issue significantly influences public opinion and policy outcomes. This theory suggests that how information is framed or presented to the audience can shape how individuals perceive and interpret that information. Scholars have utilized framing analysis to delve into how political actors strategically construct narratives to advance their agendas and influence public perceptions. By examining the ways in which issues are framed in political discourse, researchers aim to uncover the underlying mechanisms through which framing impacts public opinion formation and decision-making processes.

The concept of framing is closely related to agenda-setting theory but expands on this tradition by focusing on how information is presented rather than just what information is presented. Frames act as cognitive structures that organize or structure message meaning, influencing how individuals interpret and understand communicated information. Frames can be seen as abstractions that work to shape the perception of news or media content by the audience, guiding them towards specific interpretations or understandings of events or topics. This process of framing is an integral part of human communication, with individuals bringing their own frames or perspectives to their interactions with information.

Framing techniques, as outlined by Fairhurst and Sarr (1996), include metaphors, stories, slogans, contrasts, and spins, among others. These techniques are used to frame conceptual ideas through comparison, narrative, catchy phrases, contrasting descriptions, and value judgments. By employing these framing strategies, communicators can influence how audiences perceive and interpret information, ultimately shaping public opinion on various issues.

In essence, framing theory provides a lens through which to understand the power of presentation in shaping public discourse and decision-making processes. By studying how framing

operates in political communication, researchers can gain insights into the strategies employed by political actors to influence public opinion and policy outcomes through strategic narrative construction.

Chong and Druckman (2007) provided a comprehensive review article about framing theory in political communication. The article delved into the significance of framing in shaping public opinion and political communication, emphasizing content analysis as a key method for studying framing effects. It highlighted the evolving nature of framing theory and its implications for understanding political messaging strategies.

Yu (2023) focused on detecting political framing in discourse using natural language processing approaches. The study highlighted the importance of analyzing framing effects arising from linguistic devices beyond topic coverage. By employing advanced computational methods, Yu's research provided insights into the role of rhetorical framing in shaping political discourse and influencing public perceptions.

1.3.3. The Role of Media in Political Discourse

Media plays a pivotal role in shaping political discourse and influencing public opinion. Content analysis and framing analysis have been applied to study media coverage of political events, revealing the complex interplay between media narratives and public perceptions. For instance, Boydston et al. (2014) conducted a content analysis of news articles from major US newspapers to examine the framing of climate change. Their study revealed that the media's framing of climate change was influenced by various factors, including the news cycle, political discourse, and public opinion. Similarly, Chong and Druckman (2007) explored how media framing affects public opinion on social welfare policies. Their research demonstrated that framing effects could be amplified when media coverage was consistent and reinforced by political elites.

1.3.4. The Impact of Framing on Public Opinion

Framing analysis has shed light on the significant influence of framing on public opinion and policy outcomes. Understanding how political actors strategically shape narratives to advance their agendas and influence public perceptions is crucial for scholars and practitioners alike. For example, Nelson et al. (1997) conducted an experiment to examine the effects of framing on public opinion about immigration. Their study revealed that the framing of immigration as an economic issue versus a cultural issue significantly influenced participants' attitudes towards immigration policy. Similarly, Sniderman and Theriault (2004) investigated the impact of framing on public opinion about affirmative action. Their research demonstrated that the framing of affirmative action as a remedial policy versus a preferential policy significantly influenced participants' attitudes towards the policy.

Conclusion

This chapter provided a historical overview of the long conflict between Palestine and Israel, with a special focus on the events of the twenty-first century. Through previous literature, it explored how content analysis and framing influence political discourse. Specifically, it discussed how different media frames shape public opinion and influence political discourse.

The next chapter provides an analysis of two American media outlets, examining how their framing of recent events has influenced public perception and political discourse in the United States. This analysis highlights the impact of media framing on international perspectives of the conflict.

CHAPTER TWO

Results and Discussion

Chapter Two: Results and Discussion

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Introduction

This chapter analyzes the textual and visual content of CNN and NYT outlets based on qualitative content analysis. The presentation of information is examined through textual framing analysis in order to understand how it influences audience understanding and perceptions of the conflict. To reveal correlations, patterns, intentions as well as communication content impact on audience responses, this study uses thematic, rhetorical, lexical analysis. In Visual framing analysis Roland Barthes' (1972) semiological analysis of pictures is used to understand how visual elements convey meanings, evoke emotions, and direct audience attention. It employs the framing theory which involves how the information presented affects perception, interpretation and decision-making processes.

2.1. The CNN Videos Analysis

A detailed analysis of CNN's coverage on the Palestinian-Israeli war reveals how the network frames key events and narratives. Through content analysis and critical evaluation, the underlying themes and perspectives portrayed in these videos are uncovered, shedding light on their potential impact on public perception and discourse.

2.1.1. Video 1: 'They Want the Annihilation of Israel': IDF Spokesperson Speaks to CNN'

2.1.1.1. Textual Framing Analysis of Video 1

The video suggests a dire threat to Israel's existence, with the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF) spokesperson highlighting the severity of the situation. Themes of existential danger, security concerns, and the need for defense measures are prominent. The phrase "They want the annihilation of Israel" employs strong language to convey the gravity of the threat, implying hostile intentions from adversaries. The mention of the IDF spokesperson speaking to CNN suggests an official and authoritative source, lending credibility to the statement.

The video employs a declarative statement to emphasize the seriousness of the threat faced by Israel. By quoting the IDF spokesperson directly, it seeks to underscore the urgency and legitimacy of the security concerns being raised.

The following themes are discussed in this video:

a. Existential Threat to Israel: The video suggests a grave danger to Israel's existence, emphasizing the seriousness of the situation. This theme highlights the perceived existential threats faced by Israel from external adversaries.

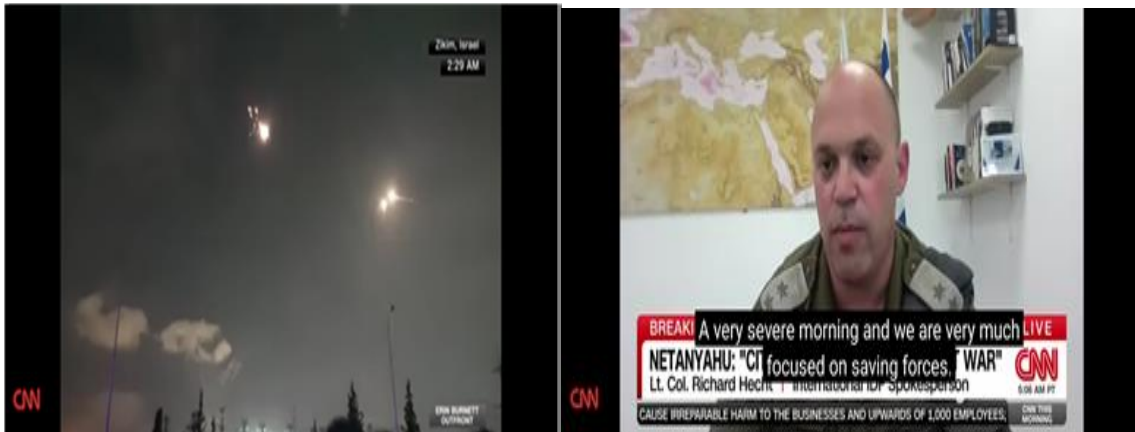
b. Security Concerns and Defense Measures: The video underscores the importance of security concerns and the necessity for robust defense measures in response to the perceived threat. It implies that Israel must take proactive steps to safeguard its security and sovereignty.

c. Official and Authoritative Source: By mentioning the IDF spokesperson speaking to CNN, the text emphasizes the credibility and authority of the statement. This theme underscores the importance of official sources in shaping public perception and understanding of security issues.

d. Strong Language and Urgency: The use of strong language like "annihilation" and the declarative statement in the video convey a sense of urgency and seriousness regarding the threat to Israel. This theme highlights the gravity of the situation and the need for immediate attention and action.

2.1.1.2. Visual Framing Analysis of Video 1

Figure 2.1 Screenshots from Video 1



Visuals include footage of the IDF spokesperson delivering the statement, alongside imagery depicting regional tensions, conflicts, and security challenges. This reinforces the theme of existential threats and the need for robust defense measures.

Portrayals of the IDF spokesperson may emphasize their authority, credibility, and commitment to protect Israel's interests. Images or footage showing military capabilities and defensive preparations could further highlight the agency of the IDF in addressing security threats. The visual narrative may focus on the motivations behind the perceived threat to the Israel's existence, highlighting geopolitical dynamics, historical conflicts, and ideological differences. The framing of scenes may convey a sense of urgency and determination in defending Israel against external adversaries, reinforcing the narrative of resilience and survival.

2.1.2. Video 2: 'Video Shows Israeli Missiles Intercepting Incoming Rockets Near Gaza'

2.1.2.1. Textual Framing Analysis of Video 2

The video captures the intensity of conflict in the Gaza region, highlighting the ongoing struggle between Israeli missile defense systems and incoming rockets launched by Palestinian militants. It highlights the continuous threat of violence and the efforts made to defend against it, underscoring the tense and precarious situation in the area. The use of terms like "Israeli

missiles intercepting" and "incoming rockets" (CNN, 2023) conveys a sense of urgency and military confrontation. The language suggests a dynamic where defensive actions are taken in response to offensive threats, reflecting the ongoing cycle of violence and conflict in the region. The video likely aims to draw attention to the security challenges faced by Israel due to the rocket attacks from Gaza. By emphasizing the successful interception of incoming rockets, it may seek to portray Israel's missile defense system as effective and capable, reassuring the public and signaling deterrence to potential aggressors.

The main themes discussed in this video are the following:

a. Intensity of Conflict: The video captures the intensity of the conflict in the region of Gaza, highlighting the ongoing struggle between Israeli missile defense systems and rockets launched by Palestinian militants. This theme emphasizes the volatile and dangerous nature of the situation in the area.

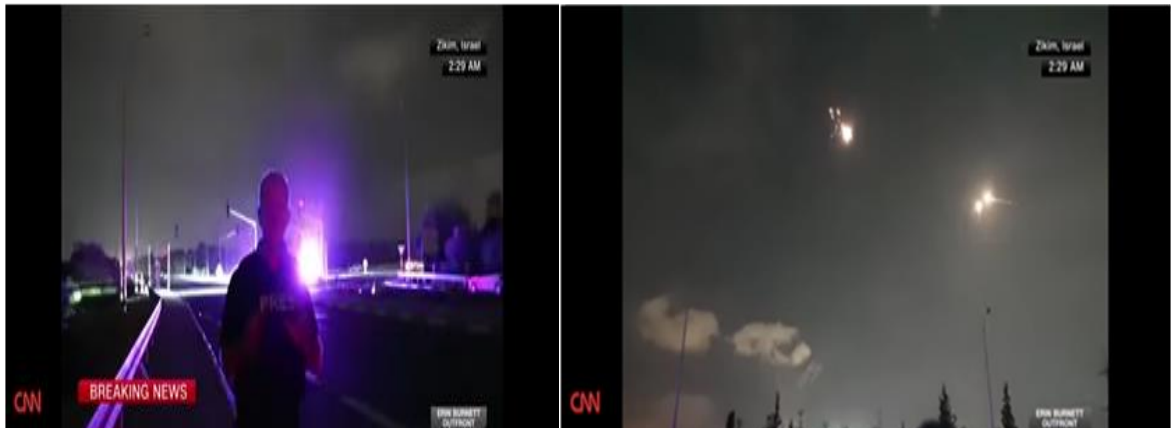
b. Continuous Threat of Violence: The video underscores the continuous threat of violence posed by rocket attacks from Gaza, highlighting the need for ongoing defensive measures. This theme reflects the persistent cycle of violence and conflict in the region.

c. Urgency and Military Confrontation: The use of terms like "Israeli missiles intercepting" and "incoming rockets" conveys a sense of urgency and military confrontation. This theme suggests a dynamic situation where defensive actions are taken in response to offensive threats, reflecting the ongoing struggle for control and security.

d. Effectiveness of Missile Defense: The video aims to draw attention to Israel's missile defense system and its capability to intercept incoming rockets successfully. This theme portrays Israel's defense capabilities as effective and capable, reassuring the public and signaling deterrence to potential aggressors.

2.1.2.2. Visual Framing Analysis of Video 2

Figure 2.2 Screenshots from Video 2



Visuals accompanying this headline could include footage of missile interceptions lighting up the sky over Gaza, juxtaposed with scenes of civilians taking cover or emergency response teams mobilizing. These visuals highlight the intensity of the conflict and its impact on both military and civilian life in the region. Portrayals of the missile interceptions may depict Israeli defence forces in action, highlighting their capabilities and determination to protect against incoming threats. These portrayals could evoke a sense of security and resilience, emphasizing Israel's commitment to defending its territory and population from attacks. The visual narrative may frame the missile interceptions as a strategic response to aggression, emphasizing Israel's right to self-defense and the necessity of taking proactive measures to safeguard its citizens. The framing of the footage may convey a message of deterrence, signaling to adversaries the futility of launching attacks and the consequences they will face.

2.1. 3. Video 3: 'Israeli Citizen Describes Sheltering During Hamas Attack'

2.1.3.1. Textual Framing Analysis of Video 3

The video likely portrays themes of conflict, defense, and security, focusing on the experience of an Israeli citizen during a Hamas attack. Themes of civilian perspectives and

humanitarian aspects might be absent. Active verbs like "describes" could highlight the agency of the Israeli citizen in narrating their experience. Mentioning " Hamas attack " and " sheltering " may emphasize the defensive actions taken by civilians. The headline could employ emotive language to convey the intensity of the situation, emphasizing the impact on civilians during the attack. Themes discussed in this video include:

a. Conflict, Defense, and Security: The video likely focuses on portraying the experience of an Israeli citizen during a Hamas attack, emphasizing the defensive actions taken by civilians amidst the conflict. This theme highlights the ongoing security concerns and the need for defense measures in the region.

b. Emotive Language and Impact on Civilians: The video could employ emotive language to convey the intensity of the situation and emphasize the impact on civilians during the attack. This theme underscores the emotional toll and humanitarian aspects of the conflict on civilian populations.

c. Resilience and Human Experience: The portrayal of an Israeli citizen describing their experience could highlight the resilience of civilians in the face of danger. This theme emphasizes the human experience of conflict and the strength of individuals in coping with challenging circumstances.

2.1.3.2. Visual Framing Analysis of Video 3

Figure 2.3 Screenshots from Video 3



The photos may include scenes of civilians seeking shelter, possibly showing the aftermath of the attack. This reinforces the themes of conflict, defense, and security. The photo of an Israeli citizen describing their experience could assign agency to civilians, highlighting their resilience in the face of danger. Intense moments captured in the video might evoke emotions such as fear or determination, contributing to the narrative of civilian experiences during conflict. The framing of the scenes could evoke a sense of urgency and tension.

2.1.4. Video 4: 'CNN Team Ducks From 'Massive Barrage of Rockets' Near Israel-Gaza Border'

2.1.4.1. Textual Framing Analysis of Video 4

The video portrays themes of conflict, defense, and security, focusing on the experience of a CNN team during a rocket barrage near the Israel-Gaza border. Active verbs like "ducks" and phrases like "massive barrage of rockets" could highlight the immediate actions taken by the CNN team to protect themselves. The mention of the Israel-Gaza border emphasizes the ongoing conflict in the region. The headline may utilize emotive language to convey the severity of the situation, emphasizing the danger faced by the CNN team.

The following themes are discussed in this video:

a. Conflict, Defense, and Security: The video likely focuses on portraying the experience of a CNN team during a rocket barrage near the Israel-Gaza border, highlighting the ongoing conflict and the need for defense and security measures.

b. Immediate Actions Taken: Active verbs like "ducks" and phrases like "massive barrage of rockets" emphasize the immediate actions taken by the CNN team to protect themselves. This theme underscores the urgency and intensity of the situation.

c. Emotive Language and Danger: The video may utilize emotive language to convey the severity of the situation and emphasize the danger faced by the CNN team. This theme highlights the risks journalists face while covering conflicts and volatile situations.

2.1.4.2. Visual Framing Analysis of Video 4

figure 2.4 Screenshots from Video 4



The visuals in this article include scenes of the CNN team taking cover from incoming rockets. They also possibly show the intensity of the rocket barrage. This reinforces the themes of conflict, defense, and security. The portrayal of the CNN team ducking from the rockets could emphasize their vulnerability in a conflict zone, highlighting the dangers faced by journalists covering such events. Intense moments captured in the video evoke emotions such as fear or urgency. They contribute to the narrative of journalists who take a risk by their safety to report from conflict zones. The framing of the scenes could evoke a sense of chaos and danger.

2.1.5. Video 5: 'How Hamas Surprised Attack on Israel Unfolded'

2.1.5.1. Textual Framing Analysis of Video 5

The video likely portrays the unfolding of a surprise attack by Hamas on Israel, focusing on the military aspects of the event. Themes of conflict, military action, and security are prominent, while perspectives from civilians or diplomatic efforts might be absent. The use of terms as "surprise attack" suggests a sudden and unexpected action by Hamas. It possibly emphasizes their agency in initiating hostilities. Military terminology and descriptions of tactics contribute to highlight the active role of Hamas in the attack. The video employs language that

emphasizes the suddenness and impact of the attack, possibly using words like "unfolded" to convey the dynamic nature of the event.

Themes discussed in this article include:

a. Military Aspects of the Event: The video likely focuses on the unfolding of a surprise attack by Hamas on Israel. It highlights the military aspects of the event. This theme emphasizes the strategic and tactical elements of the attack.

b. Conflict, Military Action, and Security: Themes of conflict, military action, and security are prominent, indicating the focus on the dynamics of warfare and the security implications of the surprise attack. They underscore the ongoing tensions and security challenges in the region.

c. Emphasis on Hamas's Agency: The use of terms like "surprise attack" suggests a sudden and unexpected action by Hamas, highlighting their agency in initiating hostilities. This theme emphasizes Hamas's role as an active participant in the conflict.

d. Military Terminology and Tactics: Descriptions of military terminology and tactics may contribute to highlight the active role of Hamas in the attack. This theme underscores the strategic planning and execution involved in carrying out the surprise attack.

e. Dynamic Nature of the Event: The video uses language that highlights the suddenness and impact of the attack, with terms like "unfolded" to convey the event's dynamic nature. This theme highlights the fluidity and rapid development of the situation.

f. Focus on Tactical Aspects: The video focuses on the tactical aspects of the surprise attack. It explores how it was planned and executed by Hamas. This theme highlights the strategic significance of the event in the ongoing conflict.

2.1.5.2. Visual Framing Analysis of Video 5:

Figure 2.5 Screenshots from Video 5



The video includes photos and scenes that illustrate the sequence of events leading up to and during the surprise attack. Scenes of military movements, missile launches, or strategic planning are featured. Thus, they reinforce the themes of conflict and security. Representations of Hamas operatives carrying out the surprise attack could emphasize their agency in initiating hostilities, possibly depicting them as strategic planners or executing military maneuvers. The video's narrative may focus on the tactical aspects of the surprise attack, exploring how it was planned and executed by Hamas. The framing of the scenes and editing techniques convey a sense of tension and urgency that highlight the strategic significance of the event in the ongoing conflict.

2.1.6. Video 6: 'Israeli Mother of Missing Son Sends Message to Hamas'

2.1.6.1. Textual Framing Analysis of Video 6

The video likely portrays the emotional plea of an Israeli mother to Hamas regarding her missing son, focusing on the personal and humanitarian aspects of the conflict. Themes of civilian perspectives and the human cost of war are prominent. The use of expressions as "sends message to Hamas" suggests an attempt to communicate directly with the group. It highlights the agency of the mother in seeking information about her missing son. The headline employs emotive

language to convey the anguish and desperation of the mother's plea, emphasizing the human tragedy at the heart of the conflict.

Themes addressed in this article include:

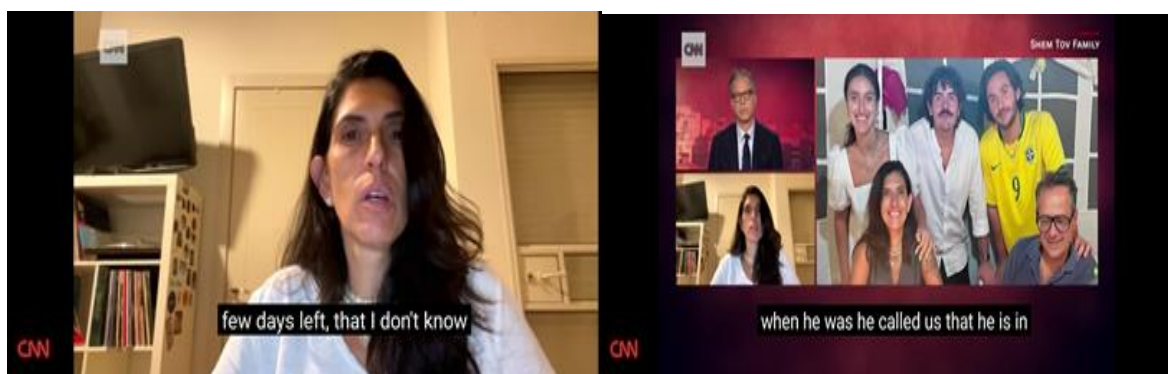
a. Personal and Humanitarian Aspects of the Conflict: The video captures an Israeli mother's heartfelt appeal to Hamas about her missing son, shedding light on the deeply personal and human side of the conflict. This theme emphasizes the human side and individual experiences within the broader context of war.

b. Civilian Perspectives: Themes of civilian perspectives are prominent as the use of an example that shows the mother's perspective and her request for information about her missing son. This theme underscores the impact of conflict on Israeli civilian populations and their voices in seeking resolution.

c. Emotive Language and Human Tragedy: The video employs emotive language to convey the anguish and desperation of the mother's request to emphasize the human tragedy at the heart of the conflict. This theme indicates the emotional impact and suffering experienced by Israeli individuals affected by war.

2.1.6.2. Visual Framing Analysis of Video 6

Figure 2.6 Screenshots from Video 6



Video 6 includes scenes of the mother delivering her message that shows her emotional state and the impact of her words. This reinforces the themes of civilian perspectives and the

human side of the conflict. The portrayal of the mother's plea could emphasize her agency as a concerned parent, highlighting her efforts to reach out to Hamas in search of information about her missing son. The video's narrative focuses on the personal story of the mother and her quest for answers, exploring the human side of the conflict. The framing of the scenes may evoke empathy and compassion, drawing attention to the plight of Israeli civilians affected by war. This theme emphasizes the need for understanding and support for those impacted by conflict.

2.2. The New York Times Articles' Analysis

Analyzing The New York Times articles provides insight into how this prominent publication frames issues surrounding the Palestinian-Israeli war. Through rigorous examination and comparison of journalistic approaches, this analysis aims to uncover nuances in narrative and their potential implications for shaping public discourse and understanding.

2.2.1. Article 1: 'An Attack from Gaza and an Israeli Declaration of War. Now What?'

2.2.1.1. Textual Framing Analysis of Article 1

The article characterizes the recent attack from Gaza as a sudden and full-scale assault by Hamas and its allies. Drawing a link to a historical event such as the Yom Kippur War of 1973, which also occurred in October, the article emphasizes the concept that Middle Eastern calm is an illusion, misleading, and that the reality is marked by conflict, bloodshed, and instability. Furthermore, it compares the impact of this attack to that of the universally recognized traumatic event, the 9/11 attacks. This comparison is intended to evoke a powerful emotional response from readers, highlighting the gravity of the situation and emphasizing the human side of the conflict.

Moreover, the article highlights the significance of leadership and decision making with a focus on the Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's role in the escalating conflict. Terms such as "pressure," "declaration of war" and "political backing" show the pressure and scrutiny facing Netanyahu underscoring the gravity of his choices in steering the course of the

conflict. It also delves into the complexities of leading during times of crisis, where decisions carry consequences on both domestic stability and international relations.

2.2.1.2. Visual Framing Analysis of Article 1

Figure 2.7 Photos from Article 1



The photos portray the destruction and rubble in Gaza and Israel on October 7th after the sudden attack led by Hamas. The first photo is in Gaza which represents the extent of the destruction caused by Israeli strikes, curing the sense of tragedy, devastation and human suffering. It also shows a number of people who try to rescue victims beneath the rubble. On the other hand, the second photo is in Israel. It shows the aftermath of Hamas's incursion, symbolizing fear, chaos, and insecurity in the Israel territory.

2.2.2. Article 2: ‘Hospitals and Morgues in Gaza are Crowded as People Seek Their Loved Ones’

2.2.2.1. Textual Framing Analysis of Article 2

The article sheds light on the situation, in Gaza worsened by the ongoing conflict. It portrays hospitals and morgues as overwhelmed and packed with facilities struggling to handle the increasing number of casualties. The crisis has put a strain on services such as hospitals, electricity and access to supplies making it more challenging for the affected population to obtain the care and resources they require. Additionally, the closure of schools adds another layer of complexity

to the issue emphasizing the disruption of life and underscoring the urgency of the predicament. The article uses detailed language, emotional phrases, and strong expressions to depict the human experience during the crisis. Words like "empty," "terrified," "packed," and "frantically" convey a feeling of urgency and panic, creating a vivid image of the civilian population's disarray and desperation.

A harrowing picture of the escalating hostilities in Gaza is shown in the article. Israeli airstrikes retaliate against Gaza's armed groups attack on October 7th, exacerbating the cycle of violence and retribution. The civilians pay a high price for this cycle, as 198 of them were killed, and another 1,610 were injured. The theme of violence and conflict is further emphasized by talking about the striking of a hospital in northern Gaza that led to the killing of a worker and destroying an ambulance in front of another hospital in the southern Gazan town of Khan Younis wounding several hospital workers and civilians. The recurring phrases such as "living through these conditions," "every war," and "returning fighters" highlight the constant presence of violence and conflict in Gaza. This repetition underscores the feelings of despair and hopelessness experienced by those living in the midst of continuous hostilities.

The theme of fear and trauma is a central aspect of the article as it describes the devastating impact of the conflict on the civilian population in Gaza. The streets of Gaza strip are described as "mostly empty", as a result of Israeli bombings that have left a pall of dread and uncertainty over the region. As the onslaught continues, children are described as hysterical and terrified as they witness the horrors unfolding, forcing families to flee their homes, like Dr. Ismael Ahel, who recalls the mental pain of previous airstrikes and the lasting impact on his family's well-being.

2.2.2.2. Visual Framing Analysis of Article 2

Figure 2.8 Photos from Article 2



The first photo portrays a group of civilians gathered in front of the morgue at the Shifa Hospital in Gaza, with the manifestation of fear and sadness on their faces. It particularly focuses on two women who are depicted as extremely sad. The second one shows a little boy in a damaged or destroyed house, where he is holding his toy.

Both photos depict humans suffering and tragedy experienced by the Gazans after the Israeli airstrikes. The presence of the morgue in the first photo symbolizes the devastating loss of life resulting from the airstrikes. The expressions of the sadness on the women's faces suggest that they have lost their relatives. Additionally, the destroyed room represents the ruin caused by an airstrike, and the child is gathering his valuable stuff in order to leave his home as it was not safe anymore.

2.2.3. Article 3: ‘The Children Were Terrified.’ Fear Grips Israel and Gaza’

2.2.3.1. Textual Framing Analysis of Article 3

The article highlights the harrowing experiences of civilians and the impact of conflict between Israel and Palestine on both sides, resonates strongly within the narrative, painting a vivid picture of the toll exacted by the ongoing violence. With descriptive language such as "explosions and booms," "bloodied bodies," "gunfire," and "desperate pleas," creates mental pictures that

enhance the reader's understanding of the chaotic and distressing scenes unfolding in Israel and Gaza. Also, the article illustrates how innocent lives, including those of children, bear the terror, and endure trauma, uncertainty and violence which have resulted in significant casualties, with thousands of people, both Israeli and Palestinian, losing their lives. Furthermore, the use of parallel structures, such as "from Israeli citizens barricaded in their homes" and "to Palestinian families fleeing amidst explosions and gunfire," provide a balanced and comparative framework for examining the impact of conflict on both sides of the border.

Furthermore, the article provides insights into the strategic maneuvers and responses from both sides, shedding light on the intricacies of geopolitical tensions in the region. Utilizing descriptive language such as 'strategic maneuvers,' 'geopolitical tensions,' and 'cycle of violence and retaliation' enhances the reader's understanding of the intricate dynamics at play in the conflict. The use of specific terminology, such as 'surprise attack,' 'militants,' 'Israeli military response,' and 'international reactions,' provides clarity and precision in describing the events and actors involved. Additionally, the surprise attack by Palestinian militants highlights the unpredictable nature of the conflict, prompting Israeli forces to engage in military engagements. The Israeli military responds by deploying fighter jets and conducting airstrikes on Gaza, reflecting the ongoing cycle of violence and retaliation.

2.2.3.2. Visual Framing Analysis of Article 3

Figure 2.9 Photos from Article 3



The photos depict the aftermath of harm in Ashkelon, Israel, following the Hamas attack. The first photo shows a police officer evacuating a mother and her child, conveying a sense of safety and security amidst the chaos caused by the Palestinian rocket strike, as depicted by the fire and smoke. This conveys a sense of urgency and emergency. The second photo shows a man inspecting his damaged car, symbolizing material loss and inconvenience. The man's posture and facial expression may convey frustration or resignation in the face of adversity.

Figure 2.10 Photos from Article 3



On the other hand, the photos above depict the stark reality confronting the people of Gaza enduring airstrikes that target buildings and cars. The visuals depict the peril and devastation caused by the bombings emphasizing the pressing necessity for inhabitants to flee the conflict zone. The feelings of vulnerability and disorder are evident as the pictures bring to mind the encounters and deep sorrow endured by the community. Additionally, the sight of forced displacement underscores the humanitarian crisis unfolding in Gaza.

2.2.4. Article 4: ‘I’ve Been under Bombardment. There Must Be a Cease-Fire in Gaza’

2.2.4.1. Textual Framing Analysis of Article 4

The article highlights how urgent it is for the violence in Gaza to be stopped and peace restored. The writer used a series of well-crafted anecdotes to show the devastating effect that continued bombings and air raids have on innocent civilians. The title itself “I’ve been under Bombardment. There Must Be a Cease-Fire in Gaza” makes a very emotive appeal against this

continuous stream of destruction and misery. From the storyline, it becomes obvious that not only does the ongoing conflict cause physical harm, but also greatly affects the mental health and individuality of people who are always living under anxiety. The use of such phrases like ‘death hangs quite literally over your head’ or ‘time itself is stretched and stuck’ shows the immense fear and anxiety among individuals who are waiting for air strikes. The call for cease-fire amidst all such horror points shows some hope in form of peace that can come out of this unending cycle of violence which will enable rebuilding life again after destructions. Essentially, this article has a consistent theme on ceasefire as a way to end civilian suffering and bring peace back to Gaza.

Article 4 also explores the deep violations of human rights that are going on in Gaza, shedding light on the systemic repression, murders, and arbitrary apprehensions of innocent people. The use of phrases such as “devastating effect,” “profound human rights violations,” and “harrowing picture” emphasizes the seriousness of the problem thereby evoking reader’s emotions. The human rights theme is addressed more by the emotional plea contained in the title, which focuses on the basic right to live in peace and security. In addition, the use of words like “oppression”, “illegal custody” and “random shelling” helps to provide a comprehensive view of what constituted violations of human rights in Gaza.

2.2.4.2. Visual Framing Analysis of Article 4

Figure 2.11 Photo from Article 4



The photo shows a besieged city, with airstrikes filling the sky as a glowing lines and thick black smoke billowing from the city. It evokes feelings of chaos, danger and destruction. The red sky and the dense smoke create urgency and danger suggesting that the Gaza Strip is facing a severe crisis. The multiple airstrikes imply the sense of fear and implication paints a picture of violence and suffering.

2.2.5. Article 5: ‘In Israel, Hanukkah Begins in the Shadow of Two Months of War’

2.2.5.1. Textual Framing Analysis of Article 5

The article discussed how Israelis get together in a show of support for the families of hostages in Gaza during Hanukkah, providing each other with needed support. This gathering is a representation of hope and resilience in the face of challenging times. It highlights the determination and boundless optimism of the people to stay bright even in the darkest days, using such phrases as "perhaps some of these energies, this strength, get to them" and "here's a little bright." Furthermore, the candle lighting ceremony serves as a powerful symbol of "hope," "strength," and "light," which are emphasized throughout the article to underscore the shared hope of the community and their belief in a brighter future.

Furthermore, the article emphasizes the importance of the unity in confronting crisis, as demonstrated by the Israelis gathering to celebrate Hanukkah and show solidarity with the hostages in Gaza. Phrases such as "together," "group," and "community" reinforce the theme and confirm the power of collective action and solidarity in difficult times. Additionally, the article portrays unity through the depiction of hundreds of the Israelis gathering in square, wearing t-shirts bearing demands for the release of the hostages, and lighting 138 candles, each representing a missing loved one.

2.2.5.2. Visual Framing Analysis of Article 5

Figure 2.12 Photos from Article 5



A photo of people congregated, with everyone donned in a t-shirt that demands to bring them home now grabs the reader to the desperation and want of the families. The sadness, cheerless face expressions, and holding each other perceptibly reveal the extent of their emotional damage and complexities of the situation. The fact that they participate in a candle lighting ceremony in Tel Aviv, an event signifying hope and even illumination, combinations sorrow and terror can at the same time, articulate poignantly their plea for return of hostages safely again home.

2.2.6. Article 06: The Families of Hostages are Calling on Israel to Do Something Radical

2.2.6.1. Textual Framing Analysis of Article 6

The article illustrates a tragic story of failure of the state and the responsibilities that come with it within the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. As demonstrated, the article highlights the grave consequences of the state's inability to protect its citizens, as families mourn the loss of loved ones due to what they perceive as negligence on the part of the state, showing how individuals once held captive by Hamas are left vulnerable even to their own country's military which incites public fury and indignation. The language used expresses the tragedy and the impact of the political and military mistakes. Words like "despair," "grief," "indignation," and "fury" evoke strong emotional responses, while phrases such as "abandoned by their own army" and "shifted the public mood" illustrate the gravity of the situation.

Additionally, the article explores the personal stories and experiences of individuals, whose lives have been affected by the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, shedding light on their humanity. It indicates their fears, difficulties, ordeals which include exposure to continuous shelling from Israel Defense Forces and imprisonment. It focuses on the emotional consequences of the conflict using the personal narratives of Avigail Idan and Hagar Brodutch with a particular emphasis on its effects on helpless civilians including children who are caught up in the midst of it. The choice of words like “hurt and broken trust” or “bombing them in Gaza” brings out the feeling of empathy for the casualties thereby placing an emphasis on the human part of the war with the impact it has on individuals and families.

2.2.6.2. Visual Framing Analysis of Article 6

Figure 2.13 Photo from Article 6



In the photo, the back of a person surrounded by others is shown. In fact, it represents Ido Shamriz, whose brother was mistakenly killed by the Israel Defense Forces while attempting to escape from Gaza. It also shows compassion and shared humanity towards the individual, and so stands for togetherness during grief and hardship periods.

2.3. Dominant Themes Associated with the Representation of the Palestinian-Israeli War in the American Press

This dissertation proves Van Meersbergen et al. (2017) argument that the impact of textual and visual analysis on event understanding is significant, as demonstrated by several studies. It also supports Seifert et al. (2013) study that underscores the advantages of visual analysis in gaining insight into large textual data sets. These studies collectively boost the idea that the integration of textual and visual analysis can lead to a more comprehensive understanding of events.

Based on the qualitative content analysis used in the study in exploring how the American press framed the Palestinian-Israeli war. With 6 videos and 6 articles from CNN and NYT, during the years 2023-2024, key themes were identified. We classified these themes into four frames to reveal the underlying structures that influence perception and processing of information in individuals:

2.3.1. Humanitarian and Rights Perspective Frame

The largest number of the themes collectively portray humanitarian and rights perspective frame on these outlets. The recurring themes in the frame are human crisis and trauma, human rights and urgency, and devastation.

The press coverage touches on deep human pain and struggles faced by people caught in war. They illustrate how hard it is for civilians to live through violence, stressing the necessity of humanitarian help and urging the world to pay attention to it. The outlets describe how violence affects people emotionally and physically through narratives of resilience, fear, and hope asking for kindness and quick action to help those sufferings.

By sharing moments of mothers looking for their missing families and reporters putting their lives on the line speak of personal bravery and risks in the face of larger fights amidst broader geopolitical conflicts. Overall, the frame portrayed by these outlets points out the messy truth of war and the vital work of coming together to help those in need and seek peace.

2.3.2. Conflict Dynamics and Military Strategy Frame

The American press, especially CNN and the New York Times, often depicts prominent frames involving conflict dynamics and military strategy. Within the same context, the repetitive themes on this frame dealing with conflict, violence and complex political and military dynamics.

When it comes to violence and conflict the media focused on the widespread Hamas attack highlighting the complexity and seriousness of the situation. CNN specifically covered Israel's response, to terrorists emphasizing the importance of self-defense. The data also show the number of casualties and damage to infrastructure. The coverage aligns with Congressional Research Service (2023, December 14) statement that “the Biden administration openly supports Israel's actions to end Hamas control in Gaza while aiming to offer protection and aid to civilians.” this shows how government influence plays a role in shaping media coverage as pointed out by Hu (2018) who mentioned that governments actively mold media narratives to promote policy objectives and sway opinion.

Furthermore, the media presents the military aspects discussing moves, international tensions and the pattern of conflict and retaliation. This assessment has offered an understanding of the intricacies of the dispute underscoring its course and the hurdles encountered by both parties in dealing with security issues and military tactics. The data also encompassed Israel's security priorities and the fine line between actions and humanitarian concerns. This thorough coverage reflects the interplay of conflict dynamics and the varied military approaches used in that area.

2.3.3. Communication and Narrative Frame

In the context of communication and narrative framing, the portrayal of events and emotions in the CNN and NYT coverage plays a vital role in conveying the human impact of the conflict. Material and human losses were found in the data through textual and visual portrayals

of events to further understanding the events. The emotive language was used to elicit empathy and urgency. Emotive language in headlines underlines the emotional toll on civilians in an attack and focuses on the humanitarian part of the conflict. Through telling of individual experiences, the quest for comprehension and humanizing the wider conflict, the press pursues to achieve empathy, compassion, awareness, and a sense of connection with others.

This result aligns with Anastasio et al. (1999) argument that the American media has a significant influence on public opinion, shaping perceptions and attitudes on a range of issues. This influence extends to government decision-making, with media coverage and reporting practices driving public opinion and, in turn, policy (Bly, 2002).

2.3.4. Political and Diplomatic Frame

A political and diplomatic frame is less evident in the way the American press reports on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The media highlights leadership dynamics, decision-making processes, and international relations that are complex. Their coverage of the key players including Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu focuses on his role during an escalating conflict as well as pressures and scrutiny faced in guiding it. Besides, state of failure and responsibility shows how tragic consequences can occur when a state fails to protect its citizens thereby causing public anger and grievances. Additionally, there is an outstanding call for ceasefire and humanitarian intervention stressing the pressing need to address suffering among civilians while preserving lives.

The results reveal that framing of the Palestinian-Israeli war within the American press impacts decision-making and perception, as it focuses on certain angles while downplaying others. These findings connected with previous research, confirmed that media framing can significantly influence public perceptions. Dardis et al. (2008) found that the emergence of an "innocence frame" in media coverage of capital punishment led to a greater impact on individuals' thoughts,

particularly those who favored the death penalty. Dell'Orto et al. (2004) expanded the discussion to international affairs, showing how the framing of countries as democratic or non-democratic by American newspapers affected readers' perceptions. These studies collectively underscore the powerful role of media framing in shaping public opinion.

Conclusion

This chapter analysed a number of videos and articles from CNN and The New York Times, two leading American news outlets. Lexical, rhetorical, and thematic analysis techniques were used in the textual framing analysis while Barthes' semiological approach was employed in visual framing analysis. Four main frames were found in the American press, including humanitarian and rights perspective frame, conflict dynamics and military strategy frame, communication and narrative frame, and political and diplomatic frame. From the results of this study, it is evident that government policy has an influence on how Palestinian-Israeli conflict is framed by media as well as how public opinion is influenced through various means of communication. Media coverage is shown to be entangled with political narrative emanating from governments at different times as well as public understanding about this deep-rooted conflict characterized by many dimensions as revealed by these results of analyses.

General Conclusion

Throughout this study, the researchers have delved into the intricate complexities of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, with a particular focus on how it is framed and portrayed in the American press, namely CNN and The New York Times. This conflict, rooted in historical,

cultural, and political dimensions, has been a subject of intense global interest and scrutiny for decades, with its implications extending far beyond the borders of the region.

This study began by providing a comprehensive background of the conflict, tracing its origins to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with the emergence of the Zionist movement and the subsequent establishment of the state of Israel in 1948. It highlighted the multifaceted nature of the conflict, encompassing issues of land, borders, refugees, statehood, and peace negotiations. Moreover, it underscored the significance of the conflict in the international arena, emphasizing its implications for global geopolitics and diplomacy.

The statement of the problem identified a critical gap in understanding the portrayal of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in the American media, prompting the need for a nuanced analysis of how major media outlets frame and depict this complex issue. Through the research questions, the study explored the framing strategies employed by CNN and The New York Times and identify the dominant themes associated with their representation of the conflict.

By employing a qualitative research methodology, including textual and visual framing analysis, it systematically examined a corpus of data from both CNN and The New York Times spanning the first four months of the war. The analysis revealed several key findings:

Both CNN and The New York Times employed various framing techniques to present the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. While CNN tended to focus on breaking news and visual storytelling, The New York Times offered in-depth analysis and contextualization of events. Both outlets exhibited biases and preferences in their framing, reflecting their respective editorial stances and audience preferences.

Moreover, the analysis identified several dominant themes in the coverage of the conflict, including territorial disputes, violence and security concerns, peace efforts and diplomatic

initiatives, human rights violations, and devastation. These themes were framed differently by CNN and The New York Times, reflecting their editorial priorities and perspectives.

Furthermore, the findings revealed four main frames: firstly, humanitarian and rights perspective Frame. This frame emphasizes the humanitarian aspects and human rights violations within the conflict, highlighting issues such as civilian casualties, displacement, and violations of international law. Secondly, conflict dynamics and military strategy frame. This frame focuses on the military and strategic dimensions of the conflict, including analysis of tactics, operations, and power dynamics between the conflicting parties. Thirdly, communication and narrative frame. This frame examines how communication strategies and narrative construction influence public perceptions of the conflict. It considers the role of media in shaping narratives and framing the discourse surrounding the conflict. Finally, the last frame found is the political and diplomatic frame. This frame analyses the political and diplomatic dimensions of the conflict, including negotiations, international interventions, and diplomatic efforts to resolve the dispute.

Overall, this study contributes valuable insights into the role of the American press in shaping public perceptions and understanding of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. By critically analyzing the framing strategies employed by CNN and The New York Times, it has illuminated the complexities and nuances of media representation in a highly contentious and polarizing issue. The obtained findings underscore the importance of media literacy and critical thinking in consuming news and highlight the need for diverse and balanced coverage of global conflicts. Moving forward, it is imperative for media practitioners, scholars, and policymakers to continue engaging in dialogue and research to promote accurate, fair, and impartial reporting on complex geopolitical issues such as the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

The study has several limitations. Firstly, its scope and generalizability are restricted as it exclusively examines the framing of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in two American media outlets, CNN and The New York Times, within a specific time period. Secondly, the data

collection process is limited to a specific timeframe and involves a specific selection of articles and videos from CNN and The New York Times. Lastly, the sample size is limited, with the analysis encompassing only 12 multimedia pieces, which may not adequately represent the overall media coverage provided by these outlets. Therefore, it is recommended that future research consider expanding the scope to include a more diverse range of media outlets, both within and outside the United States, to enhance generalizability.

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ملخص

تناول البحث الحالي كيفية تمثيل الصحافة الأمريكية لواحد من أحدث الصراعات، وهي الحرب الفلسطينية الإسرائيلية. وكان هدفها تحديد المواضيع السائدة وفحص تقنيات التأطير التي تستخدمها شبكة كيبيل نيوز ونيويورك تايمز في تغطيتهما. استخدمت هذه الدراسة تحليل المحتوى النوعي لفحص البيانات المرئية والنصية. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تم استخدام طريقة التأطير للتحقيق في كيفية تأطير الصحافة للحرب ولتحليل

كيفية تشكيل اللغة والصور لوجهات النظر وتفسيراتها. تم جمع 12 مادة متعددة الوسائط من وكالتي الأنباء: شبكة كيبل نيوز ونيويورك تايمز. كشف التحليل عن العديد من موضوعات الصراع السائدة مثل النزاعات الإقليمية والعنف والمخاوف الأمنية وجهود السلام وانتهاكات حقوق الإنسان والدمار التي غطتها كلتا الشبكتين. بناءً على المواضيع تم استنتاج انه قد تم تصوير الحرب الفلسطينية الإسرائيلية 2023-2024 في الصحافة الأمريكية من خلال 4 إطارات: إطار المنظور الإنساني والحقوقى, وإطار ديناميكيات الصراع والاستراتيجيات العسكرية, وإطار التواصل والسردي, والإطار السياسي والدبلوماسي. تساهم هذه الدراسة في الحصول على فهم متعمق لكيفية تطور تأطير هذه الحرب في الصحافة. ومع ذلك، يجب على الجمهور التدقيق والحذر في المحتوى الإعلامي مع مراعاة التحيز الواضح والتضليل والتلاعب بالرأي العام والسلوك الذي تحركه وسائل الإعلام.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الصحافة الأمريكية, التأطير, فلسطين, إسرائيل, حرب