



PAK-SAUDI SMDA IN GLOBAL HEADLINES: 3D ANALYSIS OF MEDIA DISCOURSE AND NARRATIVE FRAMING

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Abstract

This study intends to analyse the discursive structure of the *Pakistan-Saudi Mutual Defence Agreement (SMDA 2025)*. It is destined to extract how geopolitical patrons infer and frame narratives on this alliance by means of linguistic as well as ideological lens. To accomplish this objective, Norman Fairclough's 3D model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is operated as a theoretical lens. Data is collected from 20 leading international media outlets, i.e. CNN, BBC, Reuters, Bloomberg, The Guardian, Gulf News, Arab News and Al Jazeera etc. Data is analysed at the textual, discursive, and social practice levels. The outcomes of the analysis point towards a polarised narrative framing. Western media denotes "anxiety frame" to portray the pact as a decline of American hegemony through the metaphoric language, i.e. "trust erodes" and "wary". Conversely, Eastern media theories "confidence frame" by legitimising the alliance through "sovereign" and prestigious phraseology such as 'historic' and "NATO-like". The paper concludes that global media, not only reports but also constructs narratives on geopolitical dynamics. Divergence between Western narrative, i.e. "threat, fear, order collapse," and Eastern, i.e., "confidence, historic, sovereign rise" features towards the authority that media discourse holds in influencing public opinion on the multipolar transition from unipolar dynamics or world order. The study has demonstrated media power as the indispensable tool or caretaker of geopolitical dynamics.

Keywords: *Anxiety & Threat Framing, CDA, Confidence & Sovereign Narratives, Media Headlines, Mono to Multipolar Shift, Narrative Framing, Norman Fairclough's 3D Model, SMDA*

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1. Introduction

The geopolitical shift in the Middle East and South Asia are substantial, imbedded in the gradual but definite deterioration of unipolar supremacy. The authorisation of SMDA 2025 exemplifies this transition, reinforcing decades-old security collaboration between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. It also highpoints that the traditional security guarantees of the USA are being questioned (Cook, 2024). This development advocates that regional actors are stirring towards self-reliance by materializing new associations, exploiting economic capital to augment military and defence capabilities. The present study targets to reconnoitre how this geopolitical realignment is anticipated, interpreted, and communicated through media discourse.

Media does not merely replicate reality; it dynamically constructs it through language and narrative framing (Fairclough, 1995). In state relationships, news headlines function as a “primary entry point” for influencing public insight and influencing policy debate even before the audience copiously engrosses with the media content (Ecker et al., 2024). Correspondingly, the narrative framing of SMDA (2025) in media discourse encompasses beyond sheer reporting; it echoes underlying ideological dynamics. Regional media interpret it as a “historic alliance” denoting stability, whereas Western outlets render it as a “nuclear umbrella”, signalling the decline of American influence in the region. Accordingly, this study advocates a 3D model for examining media language across multiple levels: micro-level, concentrating on textual features; meso-level, encompassing discourse production; and macro-level, concerning social inferences and practices.

Recent studies have extensively accentuated the “hedging” machinery of Gulf monarchies as they expand their alliance beyond the USA (Guzansky & Shalom, 2022). Likewise, Pakistan’s reliance on Gulf States for economic compulsion, its military sovereignty and its harmonizing act between economic reliance and defence sovereignty are substances of academic debate (Markey 2023). Even though the above-mentioned dynamics are a matter of consideration for academicians, there is a scarcity of research precisely with regard to discursive strategies of media regarding treaty and alliance, such as SMDA (2025), being the cutting-edge development. Consequently, the under view study is intended to bridge that gap, through the analysis of 20 diverse headlines, (between September 18 and 19, 2025). Furthermore, the study is anticipated to offer the comparative narrative framing of Western and Muslims through linguistic choices on a new security alliance. Through deconstructing the myth of “anxiety frame” by means of “confidence frame” is suggestive of a new geopolitical order.

2. Rationale of the Study

The study is commenced on three major grounds, i.e., geopolitical imperativeness, discursive and theoretical essentialities. Firstly, on the geopolitical front, SMDA is not simply a bilateral episode, but it signifies a central transition from a mono-polar to a multi-

polar world order. There are studies which have engaged into interpretation the military and economic sensitivities of such shifts (Cook 2024; Markey 2023). But how such shifts or transitions are transferred to the public is a region where a noteworthy gap in studies lies. The US guarantee relating to defence and security experiences a “credibility gap”. Henceforward, new configurations are made. The way such alignment is legitimised, or delegitimised, is a matter of concern to decode “warfare narratives”.

At the discursive level, in a digital age, media headlines endorse as a dynamic mediator that stimuli and sways public opinion. Studies such as Ecker et al. (2014) affirm that headlines have an additional authoritative facade as paralleled to the full transcript. Henceforth, linguistic markers, i.e., “nuclear threat, historical alliance, watershed and erodes” have in-depth discursive significance as far as narrative framing is concerned. Till now, there is a momentous gap in comparative studies that can juxtapose “threat framing” of Western and “confidence framing” of Eastern narratives concerning SMDA, which the current study is anticipated to bridge.

On theoretical ground, previously, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has been exploited to evaluate political considerations, diplomatic communications, and immigrant voices. There is a stimulus dearth of research pertaining to practise of CDA for geopolitical and warfare narratives i.e., nuclear proliferation and alliance framing. Henceforward, the application of a 3D model to analyse SMDA is an experiment to juxtapose the hardcore power of nuclear to the soft power of linguistic configurations. Hence, the current study qualifies an operational blueprint for prospect aspirants to evaluate the discourse of security alliances other than SMDA.

2.1. Statement of the Problem

SMDA marking as a NATO-like accord has stressed upon a definite transition as far as global security and defence mechanisms are concerned. On one hand, SMDA has prolonged its “security umbrella” to a major Gulf power. But on the other hand, it is anticipated contrarily through discursive configurations in leading global media. Although, the pact signposts a diplomatic move, it has steered to the progress of exclusive narratives, i.e., Western media discourse surrounds it as “anxiety, erodes, and threat”, while regional and Eastern media frames it as an insignia of “sovereignty, stability” and termed it as a “historic” event. This narrative framing has headed to a “crisis of intelligibility” where the identical geopolitical move is characterized as “stabilising force” and “destabilising proliferation” at the same time within media narrative framing.

Therefore, the problem the current study is anticipated to undertake is pertinent to the “discursive distortion”, which is projected by media discourse and narrative framing. And this discursive distortion has steered to averting an objective, unbiased, and integrated comprehension of the event, i.e., SMDA. This problem is imperative to address because if it is left to media framing to formulate public opinion and policymaking debate, these two

narratives framing of Eastern and Western will enterprise two polls apart and seemingly different realities. Besides, there is presently an absence of research that can deconstruct the notion that these polling apart narratives are linguistically constructed. So, the under view study is an endeavour to address the challenge of “discursive distortion” anticipated through media discourse and narrative framing.

2.2. Research Questions

1. What linguistic features exemplify SMDA in the global media headline?
2. How the pact is outlined distinctively across media outlets?
3. What geopolitical dynamics are delineated and confronted through media headlines?
4. How do assorted narratives interrelate to project contradictory realities?

2.3. Research Objectives

1. To deconstruct specific linguistic patterns exploited by global media to frame SMDA.
2. To decode how discursive strategies reflect the ideological transition from mono to multipolar alignment.
3. To associate the contrary narrative framing of “anxiety vs. confidence” concerning alliance.
4. To identify how media headlines construct and frame geopolitical realities for global readers.

2.4. Purpose of the Study

The foremost purpose of this study is to critically analyse the discursive configuration of SMDA, (2025) through Fairclough’s 3D model. In addition, the study intends to deconstruct linguistic features, decode comparative narrative framing, and elucidate the ideological transition from a mono to a multipolar world order.

3. Literature Review

This slice locates the under view study in the wide-ranging academic pool of discourse and debate on media narrative framing on one hand and spotlights the realignment of the Muslim world, precisely Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, on the other hand. Through appraisal of previous studies, the current study is destined to highpoint that SMDA (2025) is not a spontaneous or out-of-the-way event; rather, it is the culminating point of the swing in power dynamics that global media is trying to interpret in its own way.

Empirically and factually speaking, Western media narrative framing hangs around an “orientalist” mindset when projecting Muslims, which is either destined to decrease the intensity of the multifaceted political or security agency or to project instability (Said, 1978; Karim, 2023). Contemporary studies have expanded this conception to security dynamics as well. It is pointed out rationally by Al-Armic (2025) by way of indicating that

security alliances among Western states, i.e., NATO or AUKUS, etc, are framed as “stabilising” and “rational” among Western media discourses. But treaties and alliances taking place in the Global South, exclusively among Islamic States, are frequently designated as “reactionary” or “threatening”.

Conversely, the narrative framing of Daily Sabah (2025) with reference to SMDA is suggestive of the "systemic bias" that English and Western media dynasties are pointing out this alliance or pact as a "potential threat" to Israel, discounting the sovereignty, or the right of "self-defence". It is further supplemented by Orion Research Foundation (2025) when it pinioned out that Western discursive framing on SMDA is perceived as an attribute to "anti-American" rather than taking into consideration proactive strategic autonomy and to safeguard national interests.

SMDA is widely allied with hedging strategy as Gulf States and the Middle East are rearranging and diversifying their security prearrangement as a result of current Israeli encroachment in Palestine, Qatar and against Iran. It is delineated by Cook (2024) as "the end of ambition", as the Gulf States' reliability on USA is no longer a coinage to their security essentials. It is further advanced by the Brookings Institution (2025) when ascertaining SMDA (2025), as much more than a sheer emblematic signal, rather termed as "extended deterrence". Not only that, but it is also suggestive of the "credibility gap" that is left out by Washington. Chatham House (2025) characterized this pact "non-Western extended deterrence", which has confronted the monopoly of defence securities in the Gulf. These studies are reminiscent of the fact that this accord, i.e., SMDA, is a genuine endeavour to dismantle the structure of global order (Guzansky & Shalon, 2024).

Prior studies too have reinforced that for decades a proactive term "Islamic bomb" was operated in Western Think Tanks and media discourses with the intention to delegitimise Pakistani nuclear program. But present-day mostly discursive outcrops have manifested a paradigm transferral towards nuclear normalisation. VIF India, (2025) has inter-related the military sovereignty and defence competence of Pakistan with Saudi economic power, to term this pact as "deterrence umbrella". It is substantially taken by global analysts as a "fail accompli", rather than "rogue anomaly". Markey (2025) reasoned that Pakistani, "re-calibration" is going to cast a chief and across-the-board strategic assimilation with Gulf States to counterbalance "economic vulnerability".

Present and up-to-date studies, such as Xu (2024), have exploited Fairclough's 3D model to evaluate political headlines. It has been pointed that the etymological choices of the headlines have a momentous influence on public opinion and policymaking debate by denoting a three-day 3D modal. Hence, the current study is intended to seal or bridge the gap prevailing between security, defence studies and linguistics, which will offer a much-needed considerate of how the "multi-polarised Middle East" is being linguistically projected and inferred in a real context through media discourse.

4. Theoretical Framework

The prime theoretical lens that is utilised to commence the under view study is Norman Fairclough's 3D model. It is derivative from the *Socio-Cultural Approach* (1995) to *Critical Discourse Analysis* (CDA). This theory takes into account language as a "social practice". Consistent with this theory, discourse does not mere replicate reality, relatively it takes part to concept and deconstruct reality. It is more pertinent analytical lens because global headlines on the topic of SMDA not only portray or echo the alliance but also scheme and frame storyline about it. So as to analyse discourse Fairclough recommended three dimensions which are widely branded as 3D.

First is textual dimension which is also recognised as micro-level analysis of linguistic patterns i.e., syntax, vocabulary and metaphors. And this dimension is relevant to the description of the text. Second dimension is the discursive practice, which is the meso-level of analysis. It is applicable to how texts are fabricated and inferred. The third dimension is the social practice and is concerned with the micro-level of analysis to decode the ideological framing of discourse. It is concerning the explanation of the discourse in social context. This dimension implicates how narrative or storyline are fashioned or deconstructed through discourse.

5. Methodology

The under-view study implies a qualitative descriptive research design. Unlike quantitative design, it is destined to accentuate on perspective, implication, and ideological framing of language. The study has exploited media headlines as neutral, analysable data. Data is extracted from leading global news outlets, including CNN, Reuters, The Guardian, The Washington Post, Arab News, and Al Jazeera etc. Data for the study consists of 20 headlines. The purposive sampling technique has been applied to accumulate data. For diversity, the maximum distinction strategy has been inferred. It is done so to guarantee a potential range of datasets to project assorted ideological outlooks, from Western to Eastern and neutral media outlets.

Headlines preferred for datasets are engaged into consideration on the inclusion criteria such as relevancy, timeline, i.e., surrounded by 48 hours, source authenticity, i.e., top-tier media communities and language-specific, i.e., English. Data has been conceded out or evaluated at three assorted stratum, i.e., textual, discursive practice, and social practice echelons, which are intended for depiction, interpretations, and explanation of the text. Last but not least, diverse realities are fashioned by the discourses that are mapped to unearth the ideological polarisation within the discourse configuration.

Dataset

The dataset for analysis comprises of 20 headlines engaged from 20 diverse media houses or outlets. The sample is stratified into three classifications that support in the analysis of comparative narrative framing. Western headlines (n=8) are engaged from

CNN, Reuters, The Wall Street Journal, The Guardian, The Washington Post, The Japanese Times and World Political Review. Regional or Western media (n= 8) comprises of The Arabs Weekly, Arabs News, Gulf News, Khaleej Times, Morocco World News and TRT World. Neutral and adversarial media (n=4) involves of China Daily, South China Morning Post, Energy Flux, and the Jerusalem Post.

Table 1: *Global Headlines on Pak Saudia SMDA 2025*

S#	Nespapers	Headlines	Date
1	Reuters	<i>Saudi pact puts Pakistan's nuclear umbrella into Middle East security picture”</i>	19 Sep
2	The Guardian	<i>Saudi Arabia and Pakistan sign mutual defence pact as regional tensions escalate</i>	18 Sep
3	CNN	<i>Saudi Arabia and Pakistan sign mutual defense pact as Gulf Arab states grow wary of US security guarantees</i>	19 Sep
4	Al Jazeera	<i>‘Watershed’: How Saudi-Pakistan defence pact reshapes region’s geopolitics</i>	18 Sep
5	The Jerusalem Post	<i>Saudi Arabia–Pakistan defense pact will cause strategic ripples for India and Israel</i>	18 Sep
6	Arab News	<i>Saudi-Pakistan defense pact: A historic strategic alliance</i>	18 Sep
7	Bloomberg	<i>Saudi Arabia, Pakistan Deepen Ties With Mutual Defense Deal</i>	18 Sep
8	TRT World	<i>Saudi experts and media hail ‘NATO-like’ defence pact between Islamabad and Riyadh</i>	19 Sep
9	The Washington Post	<i>Saudi Arabia signs a mutual defense pact with nuclear-armed Pakistan after Israel's attack on Qatar</i>	19 Sep
10	Anadolu Agency	<i>Saudi media hail strategic defense pact with nuclear-armed Pakistan</i>	18 Sep

11	World Politics Review	<i>Pakistan and Saudi Arabia's Landmark Defense Pact</i>	18 Sep
12	Gulf News	<i>Explained: Pakistan and Saudi Arabia's watershed defence pact</i>	18 Sep
13	China Daily	<i>Saudi Arabia, Pakistan sign mutual defence agreement</i>	18 Sep
14	South China Morning Post	<i>Saudi Arabia and Pakistan sign defence pact amid growing wariness over US</i>	18 Sep
15	The Arab Weekly	<i>Saudi-Pakistani 'strategic defence pact' reshuffles security order in Gulf region amid doubts about US reliability</i>	19 Sep
16	The Wall Street Journal	<i>Saudi Arabia Seeks New Security Alliances as Trust in U.S. Erodes</i>	18 Sep
17	Morocco World News	<i>Saudi Arabia-Pakistani Defense Pact Pledges Joint Response to Aggression</i>	19 Sep
18	Khaleej Times	<i>Saudi Arabia, Pakistan sign mutual defence pact to strengthen security ties</i>	18 Sep
19	The Japan Times	<i>Saudi Arabia and Pakistan sign mutual defence pact amid regional tensions</i>	18 Sep
20	Energy Flux	<i>The Shifting Sands of Gulf Security</i>	19 Sep

5.1. Delimitation

Though, the current study is an extensive snapshot of media framing and narrative construction worldwide, yet the study is delimited as it only analyses English-language media headlines. Henceforth, it has left out a inclusive assortment of Arabic and Urdu press and media headlines for prospect aspirants to evaluate more emotive and rhetorical narratives that are being accessible in the said media headlines.

5.2. Findings and Results

Data is analysed by means of Fairclough's 3D model, which characterizes three varied layers of interpretations. Textual analysis, i.e., description, encompasses the

analysis of the properties of discourse text. It is carried out through lexicalisation, metaphor and transitivity. Discursive practice that is connected to interpretation and it is intended to evaluate the production, interpretation and consumption of the discourse text. It is carried out through intertextuality and framing. Social practice that associates the explanation and relationship amid discourse and social practice i.e., power. It is carried out through a hegemonic configuration of language use.

5.3. Textual

At the micro level, the analysis unearths conspicuous deviation that is positioned at the lexical level, i.e., word adoptions, metaphor and transitivity between the discourse patterns of Western and Eastern media headlines. In western media, lexemes are connected with danger and anxiety, while Eastern media headlines exploit terminology that is stabilising and self-defensive.

Table 2

Textual Illustrations of Findings

Category	Language Feature	Evidence	Discourse Function
Lexicalization	Intense Adjectives	Nuclear (S#1, S#9, S#10)	Nuclear - threat to existence
	Impactful Verbs	Watershed (S#4, S#12) Historic (S# 6) Grow wary (S# 3), Trust erodes (S# 16), Hail (S# 8 & 9)	Watershed - frame pact as defiance from the past Specify emotive states of fear vs. joy – indicate geopolitical shift
Metaphor	Imagery	Nuclear Umbrella (S#1)	Indicative cold War deterrence theory, suggest shift in hub of gravity
	Nature & Decay	Ripples (S#5), shifting sands (S#20), erodes (S#16)	Present change as law of nature, point towards uncontrolled force that damages the existing scene
Transitivity	Agency (Active)	Saudi Arabia and Pakistan sign... (S#2,3,7)	Places both forces as active agents which drive history
	Reception (passive)	Trust in U.S. erodes (S#16), wary of US	

		security guarantees (S#3)	Put US as a passive entity at the disposal of eternal decay
Normalisation	Concept Framing	US security guarantees (S#3)	Turning intricate diplomacy into a fading entity

5.4. Discursive Practise

This vibrant analysis spectacles how text is delineated and interpreted through five diverse frames, SMDA is inferred within global headlines. These frames highpoint how readers take this pact, i.e., transition, triumph or a tragedy.

Table 3

Findings of Discursive Patterns and Frames

Frame	Interpretation	Media Source	Target Readers
Anxiety Frame	US decline, loss of power, sign of failure	CNN, WSJ, Guardian, Reuters	Western policy makers & public
Confidence Frame	Sovereign rise, autonomy triumph	Arab News, TRT World, Al-Jazeera, Khaleej Times	Pakistani & Gulf region public
Threat Frame	Strategic and kinetic danger	The Jerusalem Post	Israeli & Indian stakeholders
Transaction Frame	Market stabiliser, enhance energy security	Bloomberg, Energy Flux, China Daily	Global investors & market
Instruction Frame	Need interpretive lens	Gulf News	General public

5.5. Social Practise

It is indicative of the diverse social practices that are in scuffle, i.e., between the East and the West. It is also pointed out that the struggle between the unipolar standard, which is timeworn, and the multipolar actuality that is new-fangled and a replacement reality that materialized afterwards SMDA.

Table 4

Findings of Social Dynamics through Interpretive Lens

Social Dynamics	Interpretative Lens
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Hegemonic shift	Transition from unipolar to multipolar world, credibility gap, US failure, decay of U.S. ambitions (S#3, S#15, S#16)
Pan-Islamic Sovereignty	Self defense & security of Ummah, linkage between Saudi capital & Pakistani Nukes, sovereignty & autonomy
Militarization – reactionary	Indicates Isreal attack on Qatar (S#9), diplomatic failure results in solid & powerful move
Normalisation of Nukes	Nuclear proliferation is replaced by Nuclear umbrella- as an emblem of Gulf security

5.6. Divergent Narratives Map

Table 5: *Narrative and Storyline Map*

Dimensions	Western Discourse Framing	Eastern Framing
Dominant Emotions	Anxiety, Fear, Loss	Hope, Pride, Sovereign
Central Framing	US' order is fading	A fresh Isalamic order is rising
Media Outlets	CNN, WSJ, Washington Post	Arabs News, Anadolu Agency, TRT World
Language Markers	Wary, Erodes, Nuclear Threat, Tensions	Stategic, Historic, Watershed, Brotherhood
U.S.' Role	Language Markers US is fading & failing, US absence	Self reliance of Others, US – secondary

6. Discussion

In textual outcome, the most recurrent term institute in the data is “nuclear”, which is exploited (S#4), and designates it as the most conspicuous textual feature. Reuters (S#1) and Washington Post (S#9) textually forefront nuclear dynamic by pointing the pact or alliance as a “lethal aspect” regardless of it as a mutual pact. Alternatively, Eastern media, primarily Arab News (S#6) evades consuming the word nuclear. Rather, it prefers adjectives such as “historic, strategic” which stretch legitimacy within a diplomatic context, discarding the impression of military threat.

At the discursive level, the most noteworthy approach is the exploitation of intertextuality on the part of the TRT World (S#8). It denotes the pact “NATO-like”. Henceforth, through deriving a term from a prominent brand to rationalize the alliance or pact between Pakistan and Saudi Arabs as a legitimising act, just like the alliance NATO states have with each other for regional security.

At the social practice or explanatory level, the analysis points out that SMDA is not a singular or integrated reality; rather, in media framing, two parallel actualities are being anticipated. It specifies a divergent polarisation between Eastern and Western media. As the same episode induces contradictory cognitive and emotive reactions grounded on discursive patterns and narrative framing.

Fairclough's 3D model analysis publicized that global media discourse is not merely restricted to perceiving and reporting a diplomatic occurrence or move. Rather, they portray two conflicting and contradictory geopolitical realities. Textual conclusions signpost "anxiety markers" in Western media discourse through words such as "erodes, wary and shifting sand". The findings unveil that Eastern media turns into an active agent (S#7) instead of being a passive victim (S#10). Media narrative framing has gone on to recount the "loss of its monopoly". The metaphor "erosion" hints towards the disintegration of the old order and the emergence of a new order.

Alternatively, Eastern and regional media firms denote intertextual legitimacy by calling this alliance "NATO-Like" (S#8). Through this trademark borrowing discursive strategy, the media framing has linguistically endorsed the alliance. Eastern media projection tip-offs toward "recalibration" of Pakistan which has deconstructed the previous narrative of Muslims as dependent on US for security and defence.

The most conspicuous imprint of SMDA is that the conception of "Islamic Bomb" has curved the discourse toward the normalisation of nuclear debate. In addition, the linkage between Saudi wealth and Pakistani Nukes (S#9) recommends a paradigm shift in the societal fabric. It advocates that the media is exasperating to brand the global public consent and be conscious of the new status quo. It has also erased the discourse pattern of "preventing proliferation" to "managing the new deterrence".

Last but not least, the study points toward the notion that media outlets worldwide are pivot geopolitical actors. To supplement, The Wall Street Journal positions SMDA as a warning insignia for America. While Arab News rapport "Watershed" as an emblem of comradeship and strength. This media narrative framing has communal repercussions, as Western fabrication of "anxiety frame" hassles the public to vision SMDA as wary and as a means of diplomatic friction. Conversely, "celebration frame" in Eastern media shields it as a means of strength. Hence, the language recycled in media discourse has gone on not just to label the security paradigm, but it has reinforced the fault line that redefines a new power order, specifically in the Gulf region.

7. Conclusion

After data analysis, findings and discussion, it is not weird to conclude that media language is not an impartial or neutral medium; rather, it acts as a instrument for the outcrop of ideology. The media discourse, thus, has contrived the reality as a singular episode has two contrasting realities framed through media discourse. The realities of loss,

storyline of decline and anxiety frame are portrayed by Western media through manifestation, such as "erosion, wariness and shifting sands". Between the lines, Western media is screening anxiety over the expiration of the unipolar narrative of security in the Gulf region.

Alternatively, the narrative of ascent, the celebration frame and the self-defence metaphor have made their way in Eastern media. For that, they have utilised esteemed markers, i.e., NATO-like and "historic". In between the lines, Eastern media has legitimised the alliance and has anticipated the normalisation of nuclear dynamics. To sum up, the study has demonstrated media power as the essential instrument or caretaker of geopolitical dynamics. Through narrative framing, it has publicised threat, i.e., "strategic, ripple, triumph", and "watershed", media is shown painting, the political and emotional avenues to make the pact to cross the threshold into the new world stage.

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