

A COMPARATIVE DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF *DAWN* NEWSPAPER AND *THE NEW YORK TIMES*' HEADLINES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GAZA WAR

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Abstract

This research article compares the headlines of two newspapers, The New York Times and Dawn Newspaper, regarding the recent conflict in Gaza and analyzes how these two newspapers portray the Gaza war through their headlines. Fairclough's theoretical framework of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has been applied for critical and comparative analysis of the news headlines. In the current study, headlines are selected from the period of (28-Oct-2024 to 6-Dec-2024). The analysis revealed notable differences in their discourse in terms of tone, news framing techniques, ideological perspectives, and linguistic themes shaped by the socio-political environment and target audience of each newspaper. This research paper highlights that these newspapers are influenced by their sociopolitical, sociocultural, and socio-geographic environments, national interests and policies and their target audiences. Due to these factors, different narratives are seen in the reporting of the Gaza war in the headlines of both newspapers. Dawn Newspaper appears to support Palestine and criticizes Israel's policies and actions. It focuses on the atrocities and humanitarian crisis in Palestine, criticizes, and directly blames Israel for all disasters. It reflects a pro-Palestinian stance. In contrast, The New York Times emphasizes regional stability and diplomatic initiatives, adopting a more neutral, balanced, and less emotional tone that often reflects Western geopolitical interests. This analysis illustrates how political, social, and cultural context and intended audiences influence news narratives. Moreover, this research illustrates how the media influence and shape public opinion.

Keywords: Dawn, Gaza War, Israel, Newspaper Headlines, Palestine, The New York Times.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Overview of the Study

The media plays a critical role in shaping, influencing or challenging people's views, opinions, beliefs and portrayals of other social groups and political entities. The media's representations of social problems are significantly influenced by the preferences and choices of media professionals, including the operational news values. It operates according to the national interests and policies and also spreads the individuals' social values, belief systems, and ideologies. In this regard the larger sociopolitical and ideological context in which media professionals function are not separate from them. The media promotes certain realities over others, operating within a political framework that is activated and shaped by an unconscious ideology and social actors, which is propagated by the media without substantial challenge or scrutiny. Journalism is fundamentally a discursive reconstruction of reality. During wartime and in scenarios of global or local conflict, the media's role becomes increasingly significant, providing a platform for dominant narratives to prevail over marginalized ones. Media can impact audiences in profound ways, functioning as an influential mechanism for shaping individual interpretations of reality.

Headlines serve as brief statements encapsulating the main idea of a news story. In newspapers, the headline frequently serves as the only element to read within the publication. News headlines create a visual representation of the extensive written content. Various newspapers worldwide craft and display headlines based on their national priorities, cultural contexts, editorial policies, regional needs, and ideological perspectives. This research article offers a comparative discourse analysis of news headlines in Dawn Newspaper and The New York Times Newspaper, focusing specifically on their coverage of the Gaza war.

1.2. Objectives of the Study

This research aims to analyze and compare the discourse of Dawn newspaper and The New York Times headlines in the context of the Gaza war in terms of news framing techniques, linguistic strategies, tone, ideological perspectives, and linguistic themes.

1.3. Research Question

"How do the headlines of two newspapers, Dawn and The New York Times, differ in framing the Gaza war in terms of linguistic strategies, tone, ideological perspective, and linguistic themes?"

1.4. Significance of the Study

The study is significant, as it seeks to identify any similarities or differences in the news headlines of two media outlets, Dawn Newspaper and The New York Times Newspaper, and how they represented Palestine and Israel during the recent conflict in Gaza. Accordingly, this study critically investigates the linguistic features, cultural and

political contexts, national interests, prevailing narratives, and the ideological implications that characterize, shape, or affect discourses of these newspapers during this pivotal event, as well as how alternative interpretations of events are minimized or disregarded. The primary goal of the study is to conduct a thorough comparative analysis of news headlines by applying Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) framework, particularly it will compare the ideological perspectives, framing techniques, tone, and linguistic features, and apply analytical examination to linguistic strategies that are essential for examining the reporting from these two significant media outlets, especially focusing on the Gaza war, which has been predominantly focused on international media. This research enriches the existing body of knowledge by contributing to the comparative analysis of media coverage with reference to cultural, political, and institutional peculiarities, with a particular emphasis on the variations in the media coverage of the Gaza War.

2. Literature Review

This theoretical section outlines relevant key concepts such as text and discourse and a review of previous research conducted by various scholars who have adopted the comparative discourse analysis approach. Moreover, it offers a brief overview of comparative discourse analysis and the frameworks utilized in previous research.

Based on an examination of news reports Zagorcic (2015) investigated the linguistic elements in the reporting of the Israel-Palestine conflict by The Times and The New York Times. Both overt and covert ideological perspectives that represent the goals and policies of their respective governments were revealed by comparing the findings from the two newspapers. Variations in portrayals were also noted. He explained that it is crucial to take into account a number of factors including the socio-historic context and the possible political affiliations of the individual newspapers in order to identify some of these biases and the reasons behind language choices.

In order to provide an empirical understanding of how the media portrayed the Gaza conflict from 2008 to 2009 Shreim (2019) research presented a cross-cultural analysis of news coverage and reception in the case of the BBC and Al-Jazeera. He focused on how different realities narratives and ideologies are created and contested in different news discourses across national borders. Three different but connected mechanisms in journalism sociology the global versus the local the English versus the Arabic and the episodic versus the ongoing were the foundation for this study's comparative approach. It investigated an ideological institutional or political understanding of war reporting by combining content and discourse analysis techniques through an interdisciplinary approach. Significant biases and unfair narratives are exposed by a critical discourse analysis of Western media coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. According to the study Western media outlets have a tendency to highlight specific aspects of the conflict

like the deaths of Palestinian civilians while downplaying its historical context and root causes.

With a focus on The New York Times, The Guardian, The Jordan Times and Haaretz; Taha and Khanji (2020) conducted a critical discourse analysis of Gaza marches of return coverage in a few chosen newspapers. They found quotation patterns that suggested media bias as demonstrated by the higher frequency and word length of quotes from Israeli actors compared to their Palestinian counterparts. It looked into how social participants were portrayed in connection to the Gaza Marches of Return. It revealed varying degrees of prejudice with Western media generally supporting Israeli viewpoints and framing while The Jordan Times presented more favorable portrayals of Palestinians. In the context of conflict reporting this study brought to light the ideological underpinnings of media communication. The NYT gave equal space to quotes from Israeli and Palestinian politicians but it included more quotes from Palestinian politicians. The Jordan Times on the other hand showed a propensity to favorably portray Palestinian actors by giving their sources longer word counts and more quotes. The study exposed language choices and biases in media reporting. Every outlet used distinctive discursive techniques that might reveal its journalistic objectives and position in the sociopolitical hierarchy.

Amari, F.Z., & Hamlaoui (2020) investigated how Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is used to revealed the connection between the language used in news reports and the sociocideological setting. The study used Faircloughs CDA framework to analyze lexical choices used in English-language coverage of the Iraq War by Al Jazeera. The results showed that the lexical choices are representative of the social networks and ideological customs and concluded that CDA is a useful research instrument for revealing the ideological content of news articles and language usage. Thus it contributed to increasing awareness of the language power.

Amer (2022) offered a critical discourse analysis of reports from The New York Times and the BBC. According to this study TNYT and BBC journalists used patterns of inclusion and exclusion as well as instances of overreporting and underreporting to portray events and actors in a highly selective manner. When it came to the war on Gaza they continuously maintained a specific ideological viewpoint. Therefore by increasing readers awareness of the potential hegemonic and manipulative uses of language which may be overtly or covertly mentioned in the powerful discourses of the NYT BBC and others this study has the potential to effect change.

Al-Addily, R. W., & Al Shamiri, S. M. (2024) Discussed that discourse that is biased is regarded as one of the most significant language uses in various social contexts especially by speech communities within the same group. This emphasizes the necessity of examining this linguistic phenomenon from a variety of interdisciplinary angles. They compared the biased news content using a critical discourse approach. focused on

coverage of American and Iranian newspapers discourse as part of the discursive portrayal of the Israeli & Palestinian conflict on October 7, 2023 assault. Two articles were collected from each newspaper New York Post and Tehran Times. These newspapers are two opposing international publications. The purpose of the study was to identify the discursive elements and functions of prejudice techniques to identify the ideologies that enable a journalist to produce biased content and revealed the variations and parallels in the chosen data. The investigator discovered that behavioral, affective and cognitive elements that reflect a persons attitude, lexicalization and other semantic strategies are used to publish biased content in the chosen articles. News coverage of these two newspapers was biased due to the newspapers ideological stance. Thus the Iranian articles news coverage was different and biased pro-Palestinians whereas, the American news coverage was biased pro-Israeli articles.

Insaf (2024) provided a comparison of English news reporting from Al Jazeera and the BBC. He noted that the BBC portrays the Israeli raid on Al Shifa Hospital as a clearly legitimate operation blaming Hamas primarily for starting the attack and causing more civilian casualties. The social themes that were taken from the headlines clearly reflect this view. The idea that the Israeli raid complies with legal requirements is highlighted by the importance of the legality of action. According to AJE Israels raid on Al Shifa Hospital was a malicious act carried out by Israel without any justification with the covert goal of targeting civilians. On the other hand despite the hospitals demonstrated integrity Hamas is seen as a law-abiding organization that has been falsely accused of using it militarily. The BBC argues that Israels raid on Al Shifa Hospital was legitimate and that it was carried out for justifiable purposes. On the other hand Hamas is depicted as a terrorist group that uses the hospital for military objectives disturbs the peace and causes serious casualties among civilians.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Research Design

Qualitative research method is employed for comparative discourse analysis to compare and analyze the news framing techniques, linguistic strategies, and ideological perspectives and identify the thematic differences in news headlines of Dawn Newspaper and The New York Times Newspaper in the context of the Gaza war.

3.2. Data Collection Method

The data is secondary and collected through content/document analysis of headlines published by The New York Times Newspaper and Dawn Newspaper. Headlines are selected in the context of the Gaza war.

3.3. Sampling

Selected news headlines from the newspapers and the official websites of Dawn and The New York Times.

A purposive sampling technique is employed. Headlines are collected from both newspapers only in the context of the Gaza war. A limited number of headlines are selected during the time period of the recent conflict (28-Oct-2024 to 6-Dec-2024). A total of 50 headlines, 25 from each of the newspapers, are selected for comparison and analysis.

3.4. Data Collection Procedure

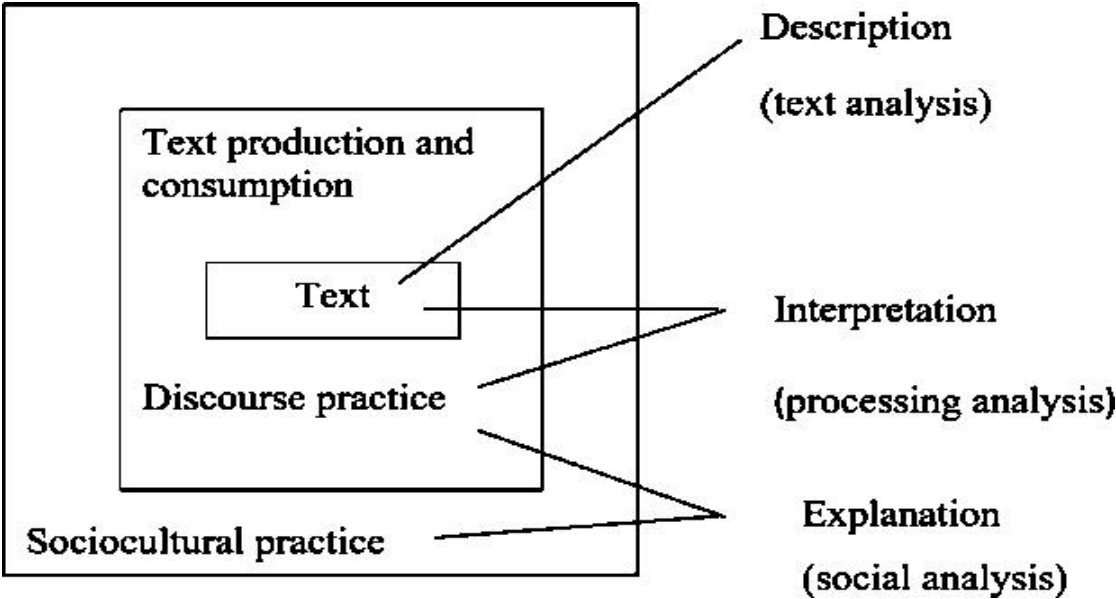
Newspapers and the official websites of Dawn and The New York Times are used for data collection. Only headlines are collected for comparative discourse analysis from both publications. Headlines are only collected in the context of the Gaza war. Data is compiled and organized into a spreadsheet, categorized by the date and the name of the newspaper to analyze and compare each headline in the following aspects:

- Framing techniques
- Tone
- Linguistic strategies
- Ideological perspectives
- Linguistic patterns and themes.

4. Data Analysis Framework

Fairclough’s theoretical framework of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is used for comparative discourse analysis of news headlines of Dawn and The New York Times to assess how these media outlets are reporting Gaza war through their headlines. Fairclough’s model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) has three levels: Text Analysis, Discursive Practice, and Social Practice.

Figure 1
Fairclough’s 3D model of Critical Discourse Analysis.



5. Analysis

This research article compares and analyzes the headlines of Dawn Newspaper and The New York Times Newspaper in the context of Gaza war during the period of the recent conflict (28-Oct-2024 to 6-Dec-2024). The analysis revealed significant differences in tone, framing techniques, ideological perspectives, and linguistic themes influenced by the socio-political context and targeted audience of each publication.

Fairclough's theoretical model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is applied to the data to analyze the comparative discourse of news headlines and to find the relationship between language, ideology, and power in the chosen headlines.

Table 1

Data: The news headlines of Dawn Newspaper and The New York Times Newspaper

Sr. No	Publication Date	Dawn Newspaper headlines	The New York Times Newspaper headlines
1.	28-10-2024	Pakistan sends three more aid shipments to Middle East	Gaza in Ruins After a Year of War
2.	29-10-2024	Gaza death toll crosses 43,000 as Israel escalates strikes	Hezbollah Names Naim Qassem as Its New Leader
3.	30-10-2024	Israel unleashes bloodbath in Gaza, south Lebanon	Israel Widens Hezbollah Strikes, Hitting Lebanese Cities Beyond Border Area
4.	1-11-2024	Ceasefire prospects dwindle as Israel intensifies attacks.	Israel Strikes Near Beirut as Diplomatic Push Shows No Sign of Success
5.	2-11-2024	Entire population in north Gaza at risk of dying, UN chiefs warn	Israel Says Elite Naval Commandos Abducted Hezbollah Operative
6.	9-11-2024	70pc of Gaza war dead are women, children: UN finds	U.N.-Backed Panel Warns Action Needed in Days to Avert Gaza Famine
7.	11-11-2024	Humanitarian crisis beyond imagination' in Gaza, says PM Shehbaz at Riyadh summit	Israel's Military Announces Small Expansion of Gaza Humanitarian Zone
8.	12-11-2024	Israeli fire kills 30 Palestinians, as tanks roll into Gaza camp	Attack, Withdraw, Return: Israel's Bloody Cycle of War in North Gaza
9.	13-11-2024	Aid groups slam Israeli duplicity on relief delivery	Gaza Militants Release Video of Israeli Russian Hostage

10.	17-11-2024	Israel carries out wave of air strikes on Beirut	Over 30 People Killed in Israeli Strikes in Central and Northern Gaza
11.	18-11-2024	NDMA sends 17 tonnes of aid to Gaza, Lebanon and Syria	Coffee, Juice, Shawarma: Tiny Traces of Normal Life in a Ruined Gaza.
12.	19-11-2024	Israeli strikes leave 30 dead in Gaza and Beirut	U.S. Envoy Signals Progress in Israel-Hezbollah Talks as War Intensifies.
13.	20-11-2024	Over 200 kids killed in Lebanon as US envoy sees end to war	Hezbollah's Rockets Remain a Threat Despite Israel's Crushing Offensive
14.	21-11-2024	36 killed in Israeli attack on Syria's historic city	International Criminal Court Seeks Netanyahu's Arrest Over Gaza War
15.	22-11-2024	Over 60 feared dead as Israel bombs homes in Gaza	Israel Strikes Across Lebanon After Ordering Evacuations of Southern Towns
16.	23-11-2024	Record 281 aid workers killed this year, says United Nations	Israeli Strike in the Heart of Beirut Kills at Least 20
17.	24-11-2024	Israel attacks central Beirut; 120 more killed in Gaza	Israel Conducts Widespread Strikes Near Beirut.
18.	27-11-2024	Far-right minister says Israel should halve Gaza's population	Schools in Gaza Bombed During Cease-Fire in Lebanon
19.	28-11-2024	Israeli strikes on Gaza Strip leave 15 dead	Israeli Forces Withdraw from Northern Gaza Hospital After 3-Day Raid
20.	29-11-2024	President, PM reiterate support for Palestinians' right to self-determination on solidarity day	Lebanon Cease-Fire Appears to Hold Despite Israeli Strike
21.	1-12-2024	Israeli air strikes kill 3 NGO workers, 32 Palestinians.	Israel Strikes Sites in Lebanon Amid Fragile Cease-Fire
22.	2-12-2024	Israeli strikes kill 20 more in Gaza	Israel Builds Bases in Central Gaza, a Sign It May Be There to Stay

23.	3-12-204	France's Macron, Saudi crown prince sign strategic partnership, call for Lebanon elections	Why Israel and Hezbollah Are Still Firing Amid a Cease-Fire
24.	5-12-2024	Israeli bombing kills 20 at displaced persons' camp in Gaza's Khan Younis.	Deadly Israeli Strike Hits Gaza Humanitarian Zone. New York Times
25.	6-12-2024	Amnesty declares Israeli actions in Gaza 'genocide'	Gazans with Disabilities Face 'Impossible Times' of Chaos and War

Table 2

The data analysis is based on Fairclough's Model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

S.No.	Fairclough's Model	Dawn Newspaper	The New York Times Newspaper
1.	Text Analysis	Adopts Critical and Emotive tone, victim-centered framing.	Factual tone, Neutral reporting, focuses on operational details.
2.	Discourse Practice	Pro-Palestinian stance, Appeals to moral outrage,	Institutional discourse, emphasis on international diplomacy.
3.	Social Practice	Reflects local narratives of injustice.	Aligns with Western priorities of balance and strategy.

Table 3

Fairclough's model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) uncovered the following insights comparatively

S. No.	Terms	Dawn Newspaper	The New York Times Newspaper
1.	Framing Techniques	Highlights violence, casualties, and humanitarian crisis.	Focuses on military operations, strategies, diplomatic efforts, and the geopolitical context.
2.	Tone	Accusative, emotional, direct, and critical of Israel.	Factual, impartial, balanced and restrained.
3.	Linguistic Strategies	Emotional language and loaded terms with active voice assign blame.	Descriptive language with technical terms and balanced tone

4.	Ideological Perspectives	Pro-Palestinian perspective, criticizes Israeli policies.	Neutral to slightly pro-Israel, supports Israeli perspective, focuses security, stability and military strategy.
5.	Themes	Victims, humanitarian crises and international accountability.	Military and political strategy, regional stability and diplomatic developments

Fairclough's theoretical framework of critical discourse analysis reveals significant differences in how Dawn newspaper and The New York Times present their headlines. America is an ally of Israel, while Dawn belongs to a country (Pakistan) where sympathy and support for Palestine is present.

"Dawn Newspaper" appears to support Palestine and criticize Israel's policies and actions, focuses on the atrocities and humanitarian crisis in Palestine, and criticizes and directly blames Israel for all disasters.

"The New York Times Newspaper" emphasizes regional stability and diplomatic initiatives, adopting a more neutral, balanced, and less emotional tone that often reflects Western geopolitical interests.

This analysis illustrates how socio-political contexts and intended audiences shape news narratives, resulting in notably different portrayals of the Gaza War.

6. Discussions and Findings

Fairclough's model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is used to analyse the data; it uncovered the following insights:

6.1. Text Analysis (Micro-Level)

6.1.1. Dawn Newspaper

Framing Techniques. The framing techniques of Dawn Newspaper are such that they highlight the role of Israel as negative and show the Palestinian people as victims of Israeli oppression; they highlight the atrocities of Israel and the problems and sufferings of the Palestinian people (see Table 2). It highlights Israel's attacks, aggression, and violence resulting in the loss of many lives and a humanitarian crisis in Palestine. As shown in (Table 1) it Employed emotive and critical framing.

Tone. The tone of Dawn Newspaper is emotive, showing sympathy and sentimentality for Palestine and highlighting the genocide in Palestine and using phrases like "bloodbath" to provoke sympathy and moral indignation.

Linguistic Strategies. It uses emotionally charged language, usually portraying Israel as negative and an aggressor, uses active voice phrases and directly blames Israel for violence, and is supportive of Palestine's perspectives.

6.1.2. The New York Times Newspaper

Framing Techniques. While The New York Times news headlines focus on military and political strategy and diplomatic relations and efforts (see Table 2), its headlines focus on broader sociopolitical and geographic implications. As shown in (Table 1). It presents Israel from a broader international perspective.

Tone. It presents important events using less emotional language. The tone of The New York Times is balanced and neutral, objective and factual. It reports events rather than assigning blame, e.g as shown in (Table 1).

Linguistic Strategies. It uses neutral and descriptive language based on events and avoids emotional triggers and uses passive voice phrases to reduce agency. E.g., (see Table 1).

6.2. Discursive Practice (Meso-Level)

6.2.1. Dawn Newspaper

Headlines of the Dawn Newspaper are designed for an audience that is a supporter of Palestine and demonstrates the Palestinian perspective (see Table 2), appears to be critical of Israel, and focuses on the consequences of Israeli attacks there, casualties, and human crisis. E.g., As shown in (Table 1).

6.2.2. The New York Times Newspaper

The New York Times tailors its headlines for an international audience. It focuses on military strategy, actions, and international diplomacy. Apparently presents an unbiased and balanced news story. Explicitly does not support Israel but validates Israel's security concerns. Presents news based on Western media standards and geopolitics. E.g., (see Table 1).

6.3. Practice (Macro-Level)

6.3.1. Dawn Newspaper

The discourse of Dawn Newspaper reflects a political and social environment in which support for Palestine is prevalent, with a large number of audiences sympathizing with Palestine and supporting the Palestinian cause. As shown in (Table 2), it highlights the sufferings of Palestine, criticizes Israeli policies, and wants to bring international attention to the issue. See (Table 1).

6.3.2. The New York Times Newspaper

The discourse of The New York Times reflects Western interests and priorities. Presents the news according to the political, social, and geographical situation of the West. It focuses on the stability of the region, and it apparently highlights the problems on both sides without blaming anyone by framing and presenting events with a more neutral or strategic perspective. See news headlines as shown in (Table 1).

6.4. Ideological Perspectives

6.4.1. Dawn Newspaper

It adopts a pro-Palestinian perspective; framing techniques of Dawn Newspaper highlight the humanitarian crisis in Palestine and focus on the plight of the Palestinian people and the failure of diplomatic efforts in this regard. As shown in (Table 3), it highlights the increasing violence in Palestine as the result of Israeli aggression. It blames and criticizes Israel for the violence and highlights the urgent need for peace initiatives in Palestine. See news headlines as shown in (Table 1).

6.4.2. The New York Times Newspaper

The framing focuses on military strategy and success, implicitly favoring the Israeli perspective, highlighting the success of military operations without regard to their broader implications and consequences of the conflict. Highlights Israel's security concerns and military strength and implicitly supports Israel's stance. Shown in (Table 1). It highlights strategic action against Hezbollah.

6.5. Linguistic Themes

6.5.1. Dawn Newspaper

Its constant focus is on the victim and highlights the humanitarian crisis, diplomatic failures, painful conditions, sufferings, and casualties in Palestine, empathizes with Palestine, and blames Israel for the escalation of the conflict. E.g., as shown in (Table 3). It Uses words like bloodbath, genocide, humanitarian crisis, escalates strikes, and intensifies attacks (see table 1).

6.5.2. The New York Times Newspapers

Focuses on regional stability, security concerns, military, diplomatic, and political strategies. It presents the facts in a balanced and neutral manner, avoiding emotions; there is less attention to deaths and humanitarian crises. E.g., (see Table 1) news headlines.

7. Limitations

This research is based on a limited number of headlines selected for this study during a specific time frame; however, broader trends, some other factors, or linguistic features may have been overlooked that affect discourse. For analysis and comparison only, headlines were selected; the entire narrative of the news article may not have been retrieved. This study is based on Fairclough's 3D model of critical discourse analysis (CDA); future research can also use other critical discourse analysis models to analyze other aspects of media discourse.

8. Conclusion

This research article compares and analyzes the discourse of Dawn newspaper and The New York Times headlines focusing specifically on their coverage of the Gaza war.

The study revealed notable differences in tone, framing techniques, ideological perspectives, and linguistic themes influenced by the socio-political context and targeted audience of each newspaper.

Dawn Newspaper presents the negative and pessimistic role of Israel and the Palestinians as victims of Israeli oppression. Highlights violence, strikes, victimization, Israeli aggression, humanitarian crisis, casualties, and atrocities in Palestine. The tone of the Dawn newspaper is emotive, critical, and direct. Uses emotional language and loaded terms to provoke moral outrage. Uses active voice phrases, directly and critically blaming Israel for violence, criticizes Israeli policies and actions, and adopts a pro-Palestinian perspective. It seems to advocate for Palestine, emphasizing the struggles faced by the Palestinian people and the inadequacy of diplomatic initiatives in this context. It highlights the escalation of violence in Palestine as the result of Israeli aggression. Furthermore, it highlights the urgent need for peace initiatives in Palestine.

In contrast, The New York Times Newspapers' headlines focus on military actions, political strategy, and diplomatic relations and efforts; its headlines focus on broader geographic, sociopolitical, and geopolitical implications, reflecting Western geopolitical interests. Presents Israel from a broader international perspective, crafts headlines for a global audience. The New York Times highlights important events and avoids emotional language and triggers. The tone of The New York Times is balanced, neutral, and factual. Reports events instead of assigning blame. Uses descriptive and neutral language based on events. It focuses on military strategy and success, implicitly favoring the Israeli perspective, highlighting the success of military operations and military strength without regard to their broader implications and consequences of the conflict.

This research emphasizes ethical, unbiased, balanced, and factual news reporting. It also encourages the audience to critically evaluate the news content so that they recognize the biases found in the media. It also unfolds how the media possesses the ability to shape and influence the public opinion and perception. Future research needs to explore other media discourse and extend to other comparative studies beyond the headlines in order to more critically examine news narratives in detail.

9. Recommendations

The recommendation for media professionals is to provide balanced, neutral, unbiased news and present a factual report; let the audience critically analyze and evaluate the situation. Future research should go beyond headlines and extend to other comparative studies of media discourse, other events, and news articles so that audiences can understand how the media influence and shape public opinion.

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