REPRESENTATION OF ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT IN THE WESTERN MEDIA: A CORPUS ASSISTED CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The primary aim of this research is to see how the western print media portrays the Palestinian conflict. A corpus-based technique is used to analyze the articles from well-known Western newspapers. The study examines how the Palestine issue is portrayed in articles published by the New York Times, The Guardian, and Reuters. Nine articles from these newspapers were combined to form a corpus of 10,256 words. Three New York Times articles were 6432 words long, three Guardian articles were 2142 words long, and three Reuters items were 1682 words long. The data was analyzed using Antconc software. The findings show that newspapers utilise adjectives to promote their own agenda and portray Palestine as a non-issue. The New York Times never mentions that Palestinians have the right to peaceful coexistence. Furthermore, the analysis revealed the use of pro-Israel descriptors such as Israeli, Palestinian, Jewish, Arab, and Muslim in western media. According to the findings, the articles about the Palestinian issue are subjective. In the newspapers, the innocent was portrayed as a villain and the cruel as an innocent.

Keywords: CDA, Corpus linguistics, adjective analysis, Palestine issue, Media

Introduction

The primary goal of this study is to examine how the Palestinian issue is portrayed in the Western print media. The articles from well-known Western newspapers are analysed using a corpus-based method. The study looks at how the New York Times, The Guardian, and Reuters represent the Palestinian situation in their articles.

Palestine is the legendary center of all three great religions: Islam, Christianity, and Judaism. This land is claimed by all three main religions as their own. The latest Palestinian conflict has brought the world dangerously close to a third world war. Because the country is old and the conflict is old, the sacred region passes through the

hands of numerous civilizations for a long time. The Ottoman Empire, which was ruled by Muslims, was the last to hold power, losing it in 1922 during World War I. Currently, it is under the control of Israel, a Jewish state. The contested region is still at war between Palestine and Israel.

Israel wields influence over worldwide organizations and societies. Even the world's most powerful government, the United States of America, cannot defy Jewish will. The media in today's commercial society is incapable of even imagining itself as free and objective. The term "deep pockets" is used to describe Israel's and her lobbies' considerable clout. Corpus linguistics is a new subject in which scholars are increasingly relying on vast volumes of data to tackle unsolved problems in a variety of fields. The corpora were analysed using Baker's (2008) Concordance model. The gathered corpora served as a catalyst for reinforcing a pre-existing theoretical construct about media, particularly print media, that relies on newspaper stories to create and sustain national attention. As a result, the media is no longer seen as a neutral and unbiased medium, but rather as the principal vehicle for promoting and developing vested political agendas. The study is based on John Dewey's concept of Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 1992). According to him, CDA is a form of analysis that discovers unexpected relationships between various socioeconomic and ethnic groups. The Palestinians are without a doubt the actual victims.

Nine articles from the Guardian, Reuters, and the New York Times, among others, are included in the corpus. They are one of the world's most well-known newspapers. These publications have a long history of covering the Palestinian issue in their various publications and have taken distinct positions on the issue.

As a result, the goal of this study is to examine how the Palestinian issue is depicted in western media through the use of adjectives in stories from The Guardian, The New York Times, and Reuters. These three newspapers are well-known and well-respected worldwide. These newspapers were picked for their popularity, credibility, and wide public accessibility. Three articles from each of the newspapers published in 2020 and 2021 were chosen. The corpus is made up of nine articles from three different newspapers and contains a total of 10,256 words. The New York Times published three articles totaling 6432 words, The Guardian published three articles totaling 2142 words, and Reuters published three items totaling 1682 words.

The purpose of this study is to compare and contrast the perspectives of three well-known publications on the Palestinian issue. In this study, the adjectives used in articles are compared from the three newspapers: 441 adjectives in the New York Times, 614 adjectives in the Guardian, and 735 adjectives in the Reuters. Major adjectives reveal the policies of these newspapers on the Palestinian conflict.

Research Problem

The media's role in bringing political issues to the public's attention has been the subject of numerous articles. According to corpus research, however, the issue of Palestine is extremely rare in Western media. This project is unique in that it focuses on the use of adjectives in Palestinian-related writings. The number of adjectives used in the articles of these three major western newspapers is compared because the Palestine issue is a prominent global issue. The study compares and analyses adjective usage in a variety of situations.

Objectives

- To see how the Palestine issue is portrayed in western newspapers
- To locate adjectives in the newspaper and analyse adjectives in context as they appear in articles

Research Questions

- What adjectives are used in articles in western newspapers to describe the Palestine issue?
- How do the adjectives used in the three newspapers divulge their respective positions regarding the Palestine Issue?

Literature review

The influence of the media on global political issues, particularly the Palestine conflict, is depicted. Objectivity is required by the three world-renowned print media newspapers. To obtain a true and neutral appraisal, all of the task's advantages and disadvantages must be understood. As a result, it is critical to offer data on the fundamental concepts, which should be defined and described concisely using previous linguists' work.

Lexical Category Adjective

The term "adjective" is derived from the Latin word adject-, which means "added". An adjective, according to the Cambridge English Dictionary, is a word that defines a noun or a pronoun. Furthermore, if the Oxford English assumption that adjectives are a separate category from nouns and verbs is taken into account, several academics (see Cabredo 2010, Dixon 2005, Baker 2003, and Matthews 2015) agree that the boundaries between adjectives and nouns, as well as adjectives and verbs, are hazy. According to Cabredo (2010), it is difficult to distinguish nouns, verbs, and adjectives across languages. Adjectives are classified into two types based on their grammatical features: attributive adjectives and predicative adjectives. Predicative adjectives are adjectives that "directly affect a noun" and are used after the verb (Cabredo, 2010). Attributive adjectives appear before the noun being modified, whereas predicative adjectives appear after the verb: the expensive shoes I like. (Attributive) My favourite sneakers are spacious.

Concordance Model of Analysis

The investigation of emerging significant lexis and lexical patterns was greatly assisted by concordance analysis. A concordance provides examples of a word or cluster in the analyst's immediate co-text

(Baker, 2008). Concordance rules can be applied throughout the text, and the number of words on either side of the word/cluster in focus can usually be adjusted to meet the needs of the researcher. Correlation lines can be classified in a variety of ways, allowing the researcher to investigate various patterns of the same word or cluster. Concordance analysis allows you to examine linguistic elements of a co-text while also considering the context that the analyst is aware of and can deduce from it. It's no surprise, then, that it's the only Corpus Linguistics tool that discourse analysts appear to be familiar with. This demonstrates that Corpus Linguistics is not opposed to 'qualitative' research. In addition, because concordance analysis evaluates a fixed number of concordance lines, the results can be classified and quantified in absolute and relative terms to detect patterns.

Critical Discourse Analysis

The purpose of this research is to examine how The New York Times, The Guardian, and Reuters cover the Palestinian issue. Several theorists from the broad interdisciplinary field of CDA have contributed to this work. "The term discourse is derived from the Latin word discourse, which means a discussion or small talk" (Nawaz, Bilal, Kalsoom, Fayyaz & Nayyar, 2013, p. 330). The discourse is a component of any conversation, formal or informal, but when it comes from a powerful source, it takes on several distinct characteristics. Discourse is critical in gaining public support for any implicit or explicit goals in a political setting. As a result, discourse is a manipulative tool that linguists must be aware of and evaluate critically. The discursive processes would otherwise be hidden. One of the critical linguistic techniques and ideas for delving beneath the surface of discourse is critical discourse analysis. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is "a type of discourse analytical inquiry that primarily analyses how societal abuses of power, dominance, and inequality are perpetuated and opposed through songs and talk in the social and political context," according to Wikipedia (Dijk, 1998, p. 352). It looks at discursive practises like hegemony, racial injustice, and basic rights inequality in a sociopolitical context. Meyer (2001) defines "Critical" in the CDA as the study of language from a social, political, and economic standpoint. It attempts to establish links between the powers wielded through language and a broader socio-political context through research. He claims that the speech reflects the ideologies and identities formed by social relations. The CDA not only monitors power and social ties, but it also attempts to challenge and criticise them. According to Corson, critical discourse analysis employs tactics such as textual and stylistic features to reveal social relationships and identities from a linguistic standpoint (1995). Blommaert (2005), Jorgensen (2002), and Phillips (2002) believe that linguistic and social variables are inextricably linked in CDA research because "we approach a text or dialogue from a linguistic standpoint" and "approach and emphasise how language choice in a specific discourse concerning a

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socio-political setting attempts to evaluate discursive practises" (Sipra, 2013, p. 29). According to Fowler (1996), the goal of the CDA is to help people become more aware of exploitative and manipulative language in their socio-cultural environment. The use of corpora to locate the lexical words used to project the acquired agenda as genuine and real is a key methodological component in this study. Hegemonic control and the elite's dominant language, he claims, are used to wield power (Fairclough. 1992). He claims that language's role in society is to differentiate social connections and to play a discursive role that exploits the rights of the masses. He was a firm believer in the power and hegemony that language could wield. The current study examines how the lexical item "adjectives" is used to frame relative perspectives on the Palestinian issue in articles published in western newspapers. The depiction of the Kashmir issue in Western newspapers may reflect prejudices and subjectivity toward Palestinians, international organisations, and international obligations. Analyzing the use of language to describe the Palestine issue in western newspaper articles could aid in the investigation of the use of specific lexical items known as "adjectives." Such press representations are unjust and mislead the world's reasonable and logical citizens.

A corpus is defined as "a collection of naturally occurring language samples, ranging from a few lines to a set of written texts or tape recordings, gathered for language study." Corpus linguistics is a branch of linguistics that holds that by viewing "naturally occurring" language in its original context and purpose, its meaning can be better understood (Vessey, 2013). The meaning of including and excluding specific linguistic and literary aspects can be determined using corpus linguistics. It classifies and investigates linguistic structures using empirical facts as a reliable source. This data-driven evidence also aids in the interpretation of the observed dialogue in order to identify "probabilities, trends, concurrent events, or feature groups" (Cheng & Lam 2012, p. 175). The preferences and constraints associated with these features can be measured "for what they are" based on these observations (Hanks, 2012, p. 405). After examining collocations, concordances, adjectives, and keywords, these conclusions were reached. These are real examples of language that can be examined qualitatively to determine their practical and attitude-related meaning (Sinclair 1996, McEnery & Wilson 1996). As a result, Corpus Linguistics considers language to be an essential component of an interdisciplinary science (Baker, 2006, p. 3).

Researchers have attested to the high level of impartiality evident in Corpus Linguistics-supported studies on media-related issues. Prejudices about semantic and linguistic content can be reduced by using appropriate programmes and statistical techniques in corpora. It's also an excellent starting point for a structured language course (Baker, 2006). Despite the fact that CDA and corpus are two distinct methodological perspectives, they are frequently used together in research.

Both Corpus Linguistics (CL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) cover a wide range of quantitative and qualitative studies. When these methods are used, quantitative results become more consistent and reliable, and qualitative analysis becomes more precise and accurate (McEnery & Wilson, 2001). Corpus Linguistics (CL) employs a large collection of sample texts in order to keep the researcher and the data separate (Hoffmann et al., 2008). However, because the statistical tools used in the study can provide a more detailed explanation of the data being examined, this method may jeopardise the conclusions. CDA, on the other hand, aids in a more thorough investigation of the situation. The data is analysed while the sociopolitical context is considered. When these two approaches are used together in a study, the results can be expanded.

Research Methodology

The study is qualitative and includes a number of techniques. Baker's corpus linguistics model of concordance was used to extract the first data from articles in western newspapers (2008). The data in the study is analysed using a CDA technique known as Corpus-Discourse Analysis, which leverages the Dijk model (1998).

Research Tool

The deliberate sampling tool was used to collect data. The articles published in western newspapers during 2019 and 2021 were chosen.

Research Design

Using a deliberate sample tool, the articles first were retrieved from newspaper websites. The data was then converted into plain text to prepare a corpus. The corpus contains a total of 10,256 words and 9 articles from three different newspapers. Three New York Times articles were 6432 words long, three Guardian articles were 2142 words long, and three Reuters articles were 1682 words long. To obtain soft corpus data, TagAnt, a software product version 1.2.0, extracted all adjectives through annotation. CDA's Van Dijk model analysis is used to analyse the adjectives that have been extracted from the text (1998).

Table 1 New York Times Newspaper's Articles

No:	Name of Article	Date of Publication
1.	*Israeli-Palestinian Strife Widens as Frantic Calls for Calm Go Unheeded by Vivian Yee*	19 May 2021
2.	*Life Under Occupation: The misery at the heart of the conflict, By David M. Halbfinger and Adam Rasgon*	28 May 2021
3.	*Conflict Spirals across Israel and the Palestinian Territories, By Patrick Kingsley and Vivian Yee*	08 Oct 2019

Table 2 The Guardian Newspaper's Articles

No:	Name of Article	Date of Publication
1.	*I refuse to visit his grave': the trauma of mothers caught in Israel-Gaza conflict, by Stefanie Glinski in Gaza*	30 June 2021
2.	*What has caused Jerusalem's worst violence in years? By Oliver Holmes*	11 May 2021
3.	*Amnesty: 'catalogue of violations' by Israeli police against Palestinians, by Bethan McKernan*	24 June 2021

Table 3 The Reuters Newspaper's Articles

No:	Name of Article	Date of Publication
1.	*Palestinians set to soften stance on UAE-Israel normalisation - draft statement, by Reuters stuff*	16 Sep 2020
2.	*Pakistanis rally in support of Palestinians, By Syed Hassan*	21 May 2021
3.	*Israel and Hamas both claim victory as ceasefire holds, by Nidal Al-mughrabiJonathan SaulRami Ayyub*	21 May 2021

Wordlist and concordance were used in this research. The wordlist helped in generating lists of words that were displayed in order of their frequency of occurrence in the corpus. Then, using the concordance application, KWIC (Keyword in Context) or concordance of Adjectives was found, which helped in identifying the most common adjective collocation patterns. This was useful in assessing how adjectives were used in newspaper articles. With the help of Antconc, these adjectives from the corpora were retrieved. This programme annotated data from various parts of speech. It provided a list of adjectives as well as the context in which they were used. Adjectives that are used to represent the issue of Palestine in newspaper stories were manually from this collection.

Theoretical framework

The theoretical framework for this research is Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). With the use of Baker's (2008) model of concordance, the lexical item "adjectives" was extracted. The Dijk (1998) model is used to analyse the data.

Delimitation

This study is restricted to the articles from western newspapers from 2020 to 2021. Only three newspapers have been chosen with three articles each. In three articles the writers discussed the issue of Palestine in their newspapers officially to set a narrative.

Each writer has his/her unique magnify glass to see the issue.

Analysis of Data

Baker (2006) admitted that media neutrality and innocence have nothing to do with each other. The powerful use media to further their own interests and the powerful use the media to further their own interests. It makes no mention of people who believe in a lesser God, such as Palestinians and others. Even though all of these statements are untrue, the dominant media, particularly print media, portrays the Palestine issue as a resolved subject, with only the adversaries asserting hostility in their own newspapers.

Table 3 shows that the nine articles had a total of 1790 adjectives, including 441 in the New York Times, 614 in The Guardian, and 735 in The Reuters. The adjectives and their frequency in concordance are revealed in Table 4, which was taken using the software Antconc, product version 3.5.8.0, and for tagging TagAnt, product version 1.2.0.

Table 4 Number of Adjectives in the newspapers

No	Newspaper	Adjectives	Total
1	New York Times	441	
2	The Guardian	614	1790
3	The Reuters	735	

Table: 5 List of Adjectives used in newspapers

Words	Frequency(NY Times)	Words	Frequency(The Guardian)	Words	Frequency(The Reuters)
Israeli	117	Israeli	29	Israeli	24
Palestinian	52	Palestinian	28	Palestinian	33
Arab	28	Arab	06	Arab	18
Jewish	14	Jewish	10	Jewish	00
Muslim	02	Muslim	04	Muslim	08

Table 3 shows that there are a total of 1790 adjectives in all nine stories, with 441 in the New York Times, 614 in The Guardian, and 735 in The Reuters. The adjectives and their frequency in concordance are shown in Table 4, which was created using the programme Antconc, version 3.5.8.0, and TagAnt, version 1.2.0, for tagging.

In their articles, these three western media outlets used eleven adjectives: Israeli, Palestinian, Arab, Jewish, civilian, Muslim, armed, peaceful, dead, families. The most intriguing descriptor that needs to be investigated is Israeli. This adjective appears 117 times in the New York Times, 29 times in the Guardian, and 24 times in Reuters. New York, which is situated in the United States, has a higher Jewish impact than the Guardian and Reuters. We found the New York Times to be more pro-Israel in comparison to Palestine.

The Guardian and Reuters are becoming more objective, with some objective articles being written. The current conflict between Israel and Palestine has drawn the attention of western media, particularly in the United States. When We looked up the word "Palestinian," we realized our concerns about the New York Times had been confirmed. It only mentioned Palestinians 52 times. This adjective is nearly twice as prevalent as the Israeli one. In The Guardian, the term "Palestinian adjective" occurred 28 times, whereas it appeared 33 times in Reuters. Both of these newspapers, based in the United Kingdom, show some objectivity in their reporting.

This dispute is in the Arab world, and it has thrown the entire area, as well as the rest of the globe, into chaos. As a result of Muslims' deep attachment to this sacred land, it has had an influence on far-flung regions such as Pakistan. From time to time, Pakistan raises this issue more aggressively

at the United Nations General Assembly. In the face of Israeli assault across the world, Prime Minister Imran Khan was a bulwark. In the New York Times, the term "Arab" occurred 28 times, in the Guardian 06 times, and in Reuters 18 times. They are fully aware that the upheaval in the Arab world would spread throughout the world.

As Hitler once remarked, Israelis regard the Jewish race as a chosen people. Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu stated, "We are the God-chosen people." That's why the New York Times used the term "Jewish" 14 times in their article. It was cited eight times in The Guardian, but not once in Reuters. The next comparative adjective employed by these western newspapers is "muslim." The New York Times, the Guardian, and Reuters, respectively, used this adjective 2 times, 4 times, and 8 times. These adjectives show that they are indifferent with the issue's Muslim link. They agree with the Israeli narrative that the sacred land belongs to Israelis and that no other faith has a claim to it.

Key Word in Context (KWIC) in Concordance

Concordance in the context of adjectives in three western newspapers is shown in the figures below. The three newspapers used these words in nearly completely different meanings. A fresh conflict has started over Palestinian properties in Sheikh Jerrah, which have been taken seized by an Israeli settler. It develops into a full-fledged 19-day war. Hamas fired rockets into Israeli territory, prompting Israel's army to fire

missiles and air attacks, killing hundreds of Palestinians, including children and women.

'Israeli' as Adjective in Context

An Israeli adjective is used in the context in figure 1 below, obtained from the New York Times. As indicated by the context, the adjective is employed in a positive light. There is no negativity in this context as compared to the Palestinian adjective. The setting includes the Israeli air force, Israeli airstrikes, the Israeli army, the Israeli border, Israeli beachgoers, Israeli cities, and Israeli residents. The setting is pro-Israeli, which is in direct opposition to the notion of neutrality. Despite the fact that the New York Times is a global journal, Israel's vast coffers took advantage of its neutrality.

Figure 1 KWIC Concordances for word Israeli in New York Times' Articles

The picture of the 'Israeli' descriptor in the Guardian displays some fair reporting. The context is similar to that of the New York Times, but it is consistent with it. In the context of Israel, the phrase refers to *Israeli police, Israeli towns, Israeli authorities, Israeli courts, and Israeli elections*. The storey is almost entirely pro-Israeli. There is less projection of the Palestinian narrative in this context.

Figure 2 KWIC Concordances for word Israeli in the Guardian's Articles

Reuters is often regarded as the most trustworthy news organisation, but when Israel comes into the picture, its credibility is questioned. It also follows in the footsteps of its competitors in terms of promoting a pro-Israeli narrative. *Israeli barrier, Israeli police, Israeli plan, Israeli military, and Israeli Minister* are all examples of the adjective in context.

Figure 3 KWIC Concordances for word Israeli in the Reuters' Articles

Overall, the Israeli narrative is evident in all three newspapers. They projected and emphasised that Israel's operations against Hamas were in self-defense.

'Palestinian' as Adjective in Context

The choice of the term Palestinian rather than Israeli by the New York Times shifted the narrative. This term was only used 52 times throughout the paper, but the Israeli adjective was used 117 times. It shows how realistic they are regarding the Palestinian perspective on the issue in Palestine. The newspaper discusses Palestinian issues, Palestinian health, Palestinian homes, Palestinian lands, Palestinian families, Palestinian disputes, and Palestinian residents.

Figure 4 KWIC Concordances for word Palestinian in the New York Times' Articles

The Guardian newspaper, in contrast to the New York Times, used the term "Palestinian" in a distinct sense. The study emphasizes that there is a dispute between two states. Israel refuses to recognize Palestine as a sovereign state. The New York Times, a pro-Israel magazine, also promotes this narrative. Some of the adjectives used in this context include *Palestinian Authority, Palestinian Crisis, Palestinian Forces, Palestinian Security, Palestinian Protesters, and Palestinian Israeli Crisis*.

Figure 5 KWIC Concordances for word Palestinian in the Guardian's Articles

The reports in the Reuters daily, one of the world's most prestigious newspapers, are fair and balanced. The publication stands up to Israel's financial might. For no apparent cause, Israel bombed the Gaza Strip, a Palestinian region, indiscriminately, killing hundreds of Palestinians. The document addressed the Palestinian Authority, the Palestinian cause, Palestinian fighters, Palestinian flags, Palestinian leadership, Palestinian officials, Palestinian medics, Palestinian people, and Palestinian commitment.

Figure 6 KWIC Concordances for word Palestinian in the Reuters' Articles

'Arab' as Adjective in Context

In its stories, the New York Times uses the adjective "Arab" 28 times. Because this war is affecting the whole Arab peninsula, it is not limited to Palestine. Arab assaults, Arab Israeli conflict, Arab Jewish city, Arab neighbors, Arab public, Arab rioters, Arab life, and Arab citizens are some of the adjectives used in this context.

Figure 7 KWIC Concordances for word Arab in the New York Times' Articles

In its articles, the Guardian newspaper only used the adjective Arab six times. This article has nothing to do with the Arab-Israeli conflict. It left out the whole of the Arab peninsula. Arab residents, Arab communities, Arab East, and Arab majority are the adjectives used in this context

Figure 8 Concordances for word Arab in the Guardian's Articles

According to Reuters, there is a stronger link between the conflict and the Arab world. As a result, the adjective "Arab" was used 18 times in the articles. The graphic below shows the context of Reuters stories about the use of the Arab descriptor. Arab countries, Arab emirates, Arab league, Arab foreign ministers, Arab leaders, an Arab country, Arab vision are the setting.

Figure 9 KWIC Concordances for word Arab in the Reuters' Articles

'Jewish' as Adjective in Context

The fact that the New York Times favours Israel and its people, the Jewish community, is proof of this. As a result, the Jewish community was supposed to be more focused than the Palestinian population. This adjective was mentioned 14 times in the articles. The adjective Jewish has been used in the following contexts in this publication: Jewish residents, Jewish city, Jewish rule, Jewish houses, Jewish volunteers, and Jewish ladies.

Figure 10 KWIC Concordances for word Jewish in the New York Times' Articles

The Guardian used the adjective ten times, all of which had a negative meaning. In the image below, a Jewish adjective was used in context by this newspaper. In this context, there are Jewish extremists, Jewish families, Jewish settlers, and Jewish ultranationalists.

Figure 11 KWIC Concordances for word Jewish in the Guardian's Articles

Since Reuters is uninterested in Jewish adjectives and communities, there isn't a single one in the articles. As We previously stated, the remaining two newspapers, with the exception of the New York Times, are more impartial and objective on the issue.

'Muslim' as Adjective in Context

Only two times does the New York Times use the term "Muslim." And it was used in the same context both times. Image 13 below depicts the actual meaning of the term "Muslim holiday."

Figure 12 KWIC Concordances for word Muslim in the New York Times' Articles

The Guardian used the Muslim descriptor four times, about double the number used by the New York Times. The adjective was employed in the context of a Muslim holy month, Muslim communities, and Muslim neighborhoods. It's because the conflict grew more intense during the Holy Month of Ramadan.

month ago RB ago , , , the DT the Muslim JJ Muslim holy JJ holy month NN month of IN of
month NN month ago RB ago , , , the DT the Muslim JJ Muslim holy JJ holy month NN month of
to TO to march VV march through IN through Muslim JJ Muslim neighbourhoods NNS neighbourhood in IN
to march VV march through IN through Muslim JJ Muslim neighbourhoods NNS neighbourhood in IN in the DT

Figure 13 KWIC Concordances for word Muslim in the Guardian's Articles

When compared to the Guardian newspaper, Reuters discusses it eight times as much. The context is the same as in the other articles listed previously. In this case, the adjective refers to a Muslim country, a Muslim holy month, and Muslim states. This sacred territory has long been a source of contention for the world's three major religions: Islam, Judaism, and Christianity.

, , , a DT a largely RB largely Muslim JJ Muslim country NN country , , , has VHZ have no DT
during IN during the DT the Muslim JJ Muslim holy JJ holy month NN month of IN
NP Pakistan , , , a DT a largely RB largely Muslim JJ Muslim country NN country , , , has VHZ have
NPS Palestinians during IN during the DT the Muslim JJ Muslim holy JJ holy month NN month
NP Ali Khamenei NP Khamenei urged VVD urge Muslim JJ Muslim states◆in NN states◆in a
TO to be VB be a DT a Muslim NP Muslim or CC or a DT a
be VB be a DT a Muslim NP Muslim or CC or a DT a Christian NP
Khamenei NP Khamenei urged VVD urge Muslim JJ Muslim states◆in NN states◆in a DT a

Figure 14 KWIC Concordances for word Muslim in the Reuters' Articles

Explanation

All of the adjectives used in the newspapers reflect the subjectivity of their viewpoint. It was also mentioned in the concordance since western newspapers portray Palestinians as perpetrators rather than victims. The contrast shows how these newspapers are disconnected from reality and have used articles to promote a pre-determined narrative about the Palestinian issue. According to the New York Times, Hamas assaults are far more lethal than Israeli airstrikes. "A home damaged by a rocket fired from Gaza in Ashkelon, Israel," according to the New York Times. Dan Balilty of the New York Times reported the incident. Similarly in another incident, he

writes, "A woman whose house was hit by a rocket from Gaza on Friday in Ashkelon, Israel".

These two instances, among many others, show how the western media exaggerates damage that is actually negligible, while the devastation to Palestinian people and their houses is considerably harder to measure. The media presents Hamas as a terrorist organization that only protects the land, while the invaders, who have engulfed Palestine's whole area and continue to do so, are the innocent people.

Conclusion

This research looked at the media's serpentine role in generating and distributing half-truths regarding the Palestinian issue. A corpus-based method was used to analyse newspaper coverage of the Palestine conflict. The adjectives used in news articles on Palestine published in western newspapers were compared. Two corpora comprising 10256 words were produced based on nine articles. The New York Times published three articles, the Guardian published three, and Reuters published three. The corpus contained 1790 adjectives. The data was analyzed using Fairclough's CDA technique in combination with Van Dijk's model of Concordance introduced by Baker (2008).

The data analysed by Dijk's model shows that the media is not, and will never be, innocent. During the commercial period, people and the media were obliged to secure and enhance economic situations, thus the media relayed the facts as given by the

money holders. They accomplished so in a number of ways, including using the newspaper business to draw a line between genuine and false information. The frequency with which the media depicts Palestine has a significant influence on global development. These half-truths are a key driver in the formation of certain attitudes toward Palestinians. The use of adjectives in newspapers, according to the research, indicates the powerful lobby in the international organization's influence on the media owners. The Israeli force destroyed a facility that housed news media outlets, yet there was a little international protest. The impact may be noticed in the use of strength-inspiring adjectives. The main objective of the aforementioned newspapers was and still is to use words to change a terrible reality. In all three journals, the true position of Palestine and the Palestinian people was distorted. The use of words with negative connotations against the opponent is another worrisome result.

`The purpose of this research is to educate readers about the media's possible role in creating, reinforcing, and maintaining a misleading picture of genuine problems. Future researchers may investigate the use of adjectives in bigger corpora about the Palestine problem. Researchers might also investigate why newspaper stories aren't always as objective as they need to be.

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