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## **Deconstructing Narratives: A CDA of The Gaza Strip Conflict**

### **Abstract**

The international community has been captivated by the intricate and protracted war in The Gaza Strip for a considerable amount of time i.e., since October 7th 2023. The complex nature and ingrained roots of the dispute persist in causing bloodshed and suffering for people affected, even in the face of numerous attempts to resolve the issue. This article's primary objective is to investigate the intricacies of the war by examining the ways in which language and narratives shape opinions and discussions regarding The Gaza Strip. The research explores how various actors, including governments, and international organizations, use language to shape and disseminate their stories through discourse analysis. Notably, the study will include speaker samples, together with a select speech by His Majesty King Abdullah II's of Jordan. By analyzing these talks, the paper aims to shed light on the power dynamics, ideologies, and ambitions driving the conflict in The Gaza Strip and highlight the difficult obstacles standing in the way of a peaceful resolution. By analyzing the diverse ways in which people employ distinct communication strategies, we can pinpoint the fundamental causes of conflict and contemplate potential avenues for peacefully resolving matters in the region.

*keywords:* The Gaza Strip conflict, violence, power dynamics, ideologies, agendas, peace settlement, communication tactics, conflict resolution.

**Mahmoud Gudra Ahmed  
Al Anakrih**

English Linguistics  
Department of English  
Faculty of Arts  
Sohag University



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## قراءة تفسيرية لسرديات الصراع في غزة من منظور التحليل النقدي للخطاب

### مستخلص الدراسة

**محمود قدره احمد العناقره**  
 باحث دكتوراه - تخصص لغويات  
 قسم اللغة الانجليزية  
 كلية الآداب - جامعة سوهاج  
 المستشار السياسي / السفارة الأردنية  
 في القاهرة. وزارة الخارجية الاردنية

لقد أسرت الحرب المعقدة والطويلة في قطاع غزة منذ ٧ أكتوبر ٢٠٢٣، المجتمع الدولي لفترة زمنية طويلة. إن الطبيعة المعقدة والجذور المتأصلة للنزاع لا تزال تسبب إراقة الدماء والمعاناة للمتضررين، حتى في ظل المحاولات العديدة لحل القضية. يعتبر صراع قطاع غزة واحداً من أكثر النزاعات تعقيداً واستمرارية في العلاقات الدولية الحديثة، حيث تجذب جذوره التاريخية والسياسية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية اهتماماً وتدخلاً عالمياً كبيراً. على الرغم من الجهود العديدة للتفاوض على السلام، استمر الصراع متسبباً في معاناة إنسانية كبيرة. الهدف الرئيسي لهذه المقالة هو التحقيق في تعقيدات الحرب من خلال فحص الطرق التي تشكل بها اللغة والسرديات الآراء والمناقشات بشأن قطاع غزة. يتناول هذا البحث السرديات التي تشكل التصورات وتحرك الأعمال داخل الصراع، مؤكداً على الدور الحيوي للغة كأداة للدعاية والإقناع والسلطة. يستكشف البحث كيف يستخدم مختلف الفاعلين، بما في ذلك الحكومات والمنظمات الدولية، اللغة لتشكيل ونشر قصصهم من خلال تحليل الخطاب. جدير بالذكر أن الدراسة ستشمل عينات من المتحدثين، مع اختيار خطاب محدد لجلالة الملك عبد الله الثاني ملك الأردن. من خلال تحليل هذه الخطابات، تهدف هذه الورقة البحثية إلى تسليط الضوء على ديناميكيات القوة، والأيديولوجيات، والطموحات التي تحرك الصراع في قطاع غزة وتبرز العقبان الصعبة التي تعترض طريق الحل السلمي. من خلال تحليل الطرق المتنوعة التي يستخدم بها الناس استراتيجيات الاتصال المختلفة، يمكننا تحديد الأسباب الأساسية للنزاع والتفكير في السبل المحتملة لحل المسائل سلمياً في المنطقة.

**الكلمات الدلالية:** صراع قطاع غزة، العنف، ديناميكيات القوة، الأيديولوجيات، الأجندات، التسوية السلمية، تكتيكات الاتصال، حل النزاعات.

## **Deconstructing Narratives: A CDA of The Gaza Strip Conflict**

### **Introduction**

One of the longest-running and most complex conflicts in modern international relations is The Gaza Strip war. Due to the conflict's firmly ingrained historical, political, and socioeconomic foundations, the international community has consistently expressed interest and intervention in this conflict. Numerous, but mostly fruitless, attempts have been made to negotiate and end the ongoing bloodshed, putting the area in a condition of constant unrest and its residents suffering from the conflict's vicious cyclical nature that has been robustly renewed since October 7th 2023. (Kandil, 2021; Suleiman, 2018). A thorough examination of the narratives that influence attitudes and motivate behavior is necessary to fully comprehend this dispute, going beyond a quick view of the events and key players involved (Abdul Latif, 2020). Language, as a tool of propaganda, persuasion, and power, is vital to the way The Gaza Strip war is portrayed both domestically and globally (Said, 1994). The language used by different parties involved in the conflict, such as governments, and international organizations indicates underlying power dynamics, ideological differences, and strategic goals that keep the fight going (Abu Hashish, Ismail, & Abusaada, 2023; Bonini, 2014).

By using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to investigate how various entities create and share their narratives, this essay seeks to explore the relevant intricacies (Burak, 2022). By concentrating on particular instances, like His Majesty King Abdullah II's speeches and Statements, regarding the MEPP and the importance of resolving the Palestinian issue being the real cause of instability and lack of security in the region for decades ago, the research aims to shed light on the many communication tactics that are employed to shape public opinion and public policy (Cabezas, 2015). The article will use this perspective to reveal the complex web non-peaceful of agendas and ideologies that keep the conflict going, offering insights into what stands in the way of peace and possible solutions (Carta & Narminio, 2021).

This article adds to our understanding of the conflict in The Gaza Strip and provides a framework for examining other protracted wars globally by emphasizing the role that language plays in influencing the conflict (Glowacki, 2014). By closely examining the discourse around The Gaza Strip, we hope to pinpoint the underlying causes of the current conflict and offer well-informed approaches to a peaceful conclusion. This strategy emphasizes how important it is to use subtle narrative techniques and communication in an effort to achieve long-lasting MEPP (Wodak, 2015; Zhou, 2022).

### **Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA):**

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) uncovers hidden meanings in speeches, particularly those concerning recent events in the Gaza Strip. This method deconstructs language to reveal its role in power dynamics, ideologies, and social structures, making it a crucial tool for understanding how political actors use rhetoric to influence public opinion and justify actions (Abu Hashish, Ismail, & Abusaada, 2023). During the Gaza Strip tensions, discourse analysis has been instrumental in unpacking narratives and strategies used by political leaders and activists (Sahlane, 2016; Carta & Narminio, 2021). It examines how language constructs meanings and shapes perceptions, thereby influencing support or opposition to conflict sides (Fairclough, 2013). This framework illuminates rhetorical techniques, underlying ideologies, and power struggles (Dunn & Neumann, 2016).

In Gaza's context, CDA critically assesses the implications of statements made by global and regional actors, identifying rhetorical maneuvers and ideological biases in speeches (Hass, 2019). By analyzing news discourse, analysts highlight how media representations influence public perceptions and policy decisions related to the conflict (Xie, 2018; Kopik, 2023). This approach is vital for understanding how language shapes narratives about Gaza, as seen in studies on media bias and framing (Abu Hashish, Ismail, & Abusaada, 2023; Hass, 2019).

CDA examines language as a means to create power, ideology, and control in social contexts. Gaza's case reveals how narratives and rhetoric from political actors, international organizations, and media sources shape public perception and political outcomes. This approach identifies how language constructs meanings, reinforces power, and propagates ideologies, as seen in King Abdullah II's speeches on the Middle East Peace Process, which depict the Palestinian question as central to regional instability and international policy. CDA provides insight into strategic language use in maintaining or challenging the power status quo, often camouflaged by linguistic behaviors that perpetuate conflict (Said, 1994; Fairclough, 2013).

#### **Pragmatic Discourse Analysis (PDA):**

PDA refers to language use in particular contexts. At the heart of PDA is the strategic use of communicative moves to provoke certain types of responses. According to this view, the Gaza Strip conflict is an interaction, persuasion of audiences, and taking care of the political and ideological goals by language. PDA goes further to find out the intention behind the statements, their context, and audience response. It shows how language works as a propaganda, persuasion, and power tool in portraying the Gaza conflict at home and internationally. Researchers can use PDA to analyze speeches, like that of King Abdullah II, for their pragmatic strategies in influencing public opinion and policy. PDA also exemplifies how language problemizes, warrants, and mobilizes support or opposition, therefore giving insights into the mechanisms that fuel the conflict (Abu Hashish, Ismail, & Abusaada, 2023; Carta & Narminio, 2021).

#### **Combined Insights**

Both CDA and PDA provide important insights into analyzing language concerning the Gaza Strip conflict. CDA exposes power dynamics, ideological underpinnings, and structural dependencies within discourse. PDA specifies how language is strategically used toward

desired outcomes. The combination of these approaches gives a comprehensive understanding of how language shapes and is shaped by the socio-political landscape of the Gaza conflict. At their intersection, one can research how language plays a multilevel function in perpetuating the conflict, spotting barriers to peace, and seeking pathways toward its resolution. It shows how language enables the construction and reflection of power relations, ideologies, and social structures. In a nutshell, it would not be possible to conduct a discourse analysis without putting in the limelight the intricacies of the political discourses on the Gaza conflict. This is a framework that allows researchers to derive deeper meanings concerning the use of language from speeches and statements and hence provide an understanding of the dynamics that drive the conflict and the possible pathways toward its resolution.

### **The Atmosphere of King Abdullah's Statements on The Gaza Strip Conflict**

King Abdullah II's speeches on the Gaza Strip conflict interlink humanitarian concerns, diplomatic strategies, and strategic awareness. To fully appreciate its meaning, one needs to understand the atmosphere in which he made his statements.

The Gaza Strip conflict has its historical, political, and socio-economic roots, making it a factor for instability in the Middle East. This tension spills over into neighboring countries like Jordan, which also has historical ties and political interests in the region. Massive civilian losses, mass displacement, and economic destruction have been the result of this violence, which each regional leader and the international community reacted to with gusto during that time.

Jordan occupies the high ground between geopolitics, peace treaties with Israel, and demanding justice for the Palestinians. King Abdullah makes comments in this balance of holding a position that rings of holding it: stability while seeking to advocate justice and peace. His rhetoric forms a call for international intervention under UN and EU processes, along with

the great powers of the world, to find a solution for the conflict—thereby shaping global perceptions and policies.

The comments by King Abdullah are therefore informed by both internal and regional considerations. Jordan has a huge population of Palestinians and public sentiment that goes in support of the Palestinian cause; it therefore has to balance delicately to keep cohesion at the national level. At the regional level, grand discourses are informed by alliances and rivalry between key countries that include Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, and Iran, among others, and also non-state actors such as Hizbullah and Hamas.

King Abdullah called for international assistance and support for Gaza, saying the humanitarian situation in Gaza was growing toward crisis and civilians suffered. Through these statements, he tries to spur international action and solidarity for the betterment of the lot of Palestinians.

King Abdullah calls for a two-state solution, condemns military escalation, and calls for renewed efforts in diplomacy. His statements were an appeal for diplomatic engagement and moderation as ways to achieve lasting peace.

His language does humanitarian efforts and Palestinian rights, yet at the same time, it does not alienate Jordan's geopolitical relations. Such a strategy of combining diplomacy with criticism will ensure Jordan does not miss out on a chance to exercise its influence over any regional peace initiative and align with wider international standards (Foucault, 1972; Matheson, 2023).

What follows is the full speech of King Abdullah II at the Cairo Summit for Peace, together with an analysis of it using several discourse analysis techniques. King Abdullah demands that an immediate stop be put to the war on Gaza, due to the serious violations of international law and the presence of a serious humanitarian crisis. The analysis deconstructs



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his speech through critical discourse, thematic, and rhetorical analyses, deciphering deeper messages, strategies, and implications of his speech.

**The full text of Jordan's King Abdullah II remarks at Cairo Summit for Peace as released by the Royal Hashemite Court.**

*"In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful*

*Prayers and peace be upon our Prophet Mohammad,*

*My brother, Your Excellency President Abdel Fattah El Sisi,*

*Your Majesties, Highnesses, Excellencies,*

*Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you.*

*My thanks to His Excellency the President for convening this meeting during these difficult times, so we can work urgently together to stop this humanitarian disaster pushing our entire region into the abyss.*

*Allow me to speak in English to our friends from Europe and the world who join us here today. My message is to them.*

*My friends,*

*Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you.*

*This is how Muslims and Arabs greet others: with a wish for the other to be blessed with peace and the mercy of God.*

*Our religion came with a message of peace. The Pact of Omar, issued at the gates of Jerusalem almost 15 centuries ago, more than a thousand years before the Geneva Conventions, ordered Muslim soldiers not to kill a child, a woman or an old person, not to destroy a tree, not to harm a priest, not to destroy a church.*

*Those are the rules of engagement that Muslims must accept and abide by, as should all those who believe in our common humanity. All civilian lives matter!*

*My Friends,*

*I am outraged and grieved by those acts of violence waged against innocent civilians in Gaza, in the West Bank, and Israel.*

*The relentless bombing campaign underway in Gaza as we speak is cruel and unconscionable—on every level.*

*It is collective punishment of a besieged and helpless people.*

*It is a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law.*

*It is a war crime.*

*Yet, the deeper the crisis cuts of cruelty, the less the world seems to care.*

*Anywhere else, attacking civilian infrastructure and deliberately starving an entire population of food, water, electricity, and basic necessities would be condemned. Accountability would be enforced, immediately, unequivocally.*

*And it has been done before—recently, in another conflict.*

*But not in Gaza. It's been two weeks since Israel put in place the complete siege of the Gaza Strip. And still, for the most part, global silence.*

*Yet the message the Arab world is hearing is loud and clear: Palestinian lives matter less than Israeli ones. Our lives matter less than other lives. The application of international law is optional. And human rights have boundaries—they stop at borders, they stop at races, and they stop at religions.*

*That is a very, very dangerous message, as the consequences of continued international apathy and inaction will be catastrophic—on us all.*

*My friends,*

*We cannot let raw emotions dictate the moment; our priorities today are clear and urgent:*

*First: An immediate end to the war on Gaza, the protection of civilians, and the adoption of a unified position that indiscriminately condemns the targeting* Page 3 of 4 of all

*civilians, in line with our shared values and international law, which loses all value if it is implemented selectively.*

*Second: The sustained and uninterrupted delivery of humanitarian aid, fuel, food, and medicines to the Gaza Strip.*

*Third: The unequivocal rejection of the forced displacement or internal displacement of the Palestinians. This is a war crime according to international law, and a red line for all of us.*

*This conflict, my friends, did not start two weeks ago, and it will not stop if we continue down this blood-soaked path. We know all too well that it will only lead to more of the same—a zero-sum game of death and destruction, of hatred and hopelessness played on repeat.*

*Today, Israel is literally starving civilians in Gaza, but for decades, Palestinians have been starved of hope, of freedom, and a future.*

*Because when the bombs stop falling, Israel is never held accountable, the injustices of occupation continue and the world walks away, until the next round of violence. The bloodshed we are witnessing today is the price of that, of failing to make tangible progress towards a political horizon that brings peace for Palestinians and Israelis alike.*

*Israeli leadership must realize that there is no military solution to its security concerns, that it cannot continue to sideline the five million Palestinians living under its occupation, denied of their legitimate rights, and that Palestinians lives are no less valuable than Israeli lives.*

*The Israeli leadership must realize, once and for all, that a state can never thrive if it is built on the foundations of injustice.*

*Over the past 15 years, we have seen how the dreams of a two-state solution and the hopes of an entire generation have turned into despair. This has been the policy of hardline Israeli leadership—to focus solely on security over peace and create new illegal realities on*

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*the ground that render an autonomous Palestinian state unviable. In the process, it has empowered extremists on both sides.*

*But we must not—we cannot—write off this conflict as too far gone, for the sake of both the Palestinians and the Israelis.*

*Our collective and unified message to the Israeli people should be: We want a future of peace and security for you and for the Palestinians, where your children and Palestinian children should no longer live in fear.*

*It is our duty as the international community to do whatever it takes to restart a meaningful political process that can take us to a just and sustainable peace on the basis of the two-state solution.*

*The only path to a safe and secure future for the people of the Middle East and the entire world—for the Jewish people, for Christians, for Muslims alike— starts with the belief that every human life is of equal value and it ends with two states, Palestine and Israel, sharing land and peace from the river to the sea.*

*The time to act is now.0966100600*

*Thank you.*

*Thank you all.*

*Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you.*

**Speech analysis:**

### **Discourse Analysis of King Abdullah II Speech**

King Abdullah II of Jordan strongly reached out in his speech during the Cairo Summit for Peace to see an immediate end to the war on Gaza. In this paper, his speech shall be deconstructed with help from critical discourse analysis, thematic analysis, and rhetorical analysis—all attempts aimed at an in-depth comprehension of its deeper messages, strategies, and implications.

A chief propensity of CDA has been one toward the ways in which discourse shapes, and is shaped by, relations of power and ideologies. Along this line, the speech delivered by King Abdullah can be critically analyzed with respect to the power dynamics and ideological constructs.

#### 1. Power Relations and Ideologies:

- Power Relations: King Abdullah speaks as interlocutor and moral authority for Jordan to regional leaders and the international community. In English, when presenting to the "friends from Europe and the world," he dives right into an appeal to Western powers with their sense of responsibility and control over events.

- Ideological Constructs: Humanitarianism, international law, and equality are some of the major concerns reflected in the speech. He contrasts these ideals with the present situation in Gaza, bringing into bold relief Israeli violations of these principles and apparent double standards in international responses.

#### 2. Language and Representation:

Humanitarian Language: The speech is full of humanitarian appeals whereby it tries to present the situation in Gaza as a "humanitarian disaster" and underline the suffering of "innocent civilians." This language should bring out empathy and moral outrage in the audience.

- Historical and Religious References: In this respect, King Abdullah resorts to the Pact of Omar and Islamic tenants to couch the crisis within a historical and moral framework, reinforcing enduring devotion to peace and fairness.

### **Thematic Analysis**

Major themes were surveyed by studying the speech.

#### 1. Humanitarian Crisis:

The central theme is the humanitarian disaster that Gaza is facing at this moment. One finds repetition of the use of terms such as 'dire circumstances', 'civilian suffering', and the need for urgent relief.

### 2. International Law and Accountability

Another major theme is the violation of international law. King Abdullah brands the acts in Gaza as "collective punishment," "a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law," and "a war crime," calling for accountability.

### 3. Equality and Human Rights

He projects equality in the speech, pointedly referring to the global community, which is measuring a Palestinian life at a cheaper rate than the Israeli life. This forms the very essence of his appeal for one condemnation against civilian attacks.

### 4. Call to Immediate Action

He demanded an immediate end to the war, incessant humanitarian aid, and rejection of forced displacement. Here, he frames the demands as urgent matters of priority with shared values and international law.

### 5. Long-term Political Solution:

It also argues that in the long term, there has to be an effective political solution based on two states; those military solutions cannot succeed; and that the root causes of conflict have to be attended to.

## **Rhetorical Analysis**

Rhetorical analysis was conducted on the speech with respect to the choice of language and rhetorical devices that were used to further persuasion.

### 1. Ethos (Credibility):

He projects his credibility with the help of historical and religious texts in the speech, portraying him as a moral and knowledgeable leader. This credibility is further supported by the regional leadership role that he occupies and by the mediator's role in society.

#### 2. Pathos (Emotional Appeal):

The speech has many emotional appeals, with a view to rousing emotions of empathy and outrage by way of vivid descriptions of the suffering in Gaza and associating them with some serious moral imperatives. Expressions such as "the humanitarian disaster pushing our entire region into the abyss" and "starving civilians" have been coined in order to elicit strong emotional responses.

#### 3. Logos (Logical Appeal):

The mentioning of international law and referring to the implications of constant violence are some of the logical arguments. Logically, it is an appeal to reason and justice as it gives, in a rational way, steps towards resolving the crisis and having long-lasting peace.

#### 4. Repetition and Parallelism:

- Repetition helps to repeat certain vital thoughts, such as the urgency of humanitarian aid and the extent to which violence has been condemned. Parallelism in "Peace, God's mercies and blessings be upon you" has created rhythm and emphasized his speech.

#### 5. Contrast and Comparison:

Among the telling contrasts that King Abdullah makes, effectively, is that between principles of international law and humanitarianism on the one hand and the harshest of realities in Gaza on the other. Clearly, this brings home the point that these are implemented at best very selectively indeed, proving to be very hypocritical.

In conclusion, in this speech of King Abdullah II, at the Cairo Summit for Peace, an interesting blend has been used as a humanitarian appeal mixed with moral authority and political strategy. He has used a number of rhetorical devices and thematic elements to put

forward a strong call to action and long-term solution regarding the Gaza conflict. It serves as a strong reminder of the toll taken by the conflict on human life and hence the urgent need for international solidarity and justice.

**Crown Prince Al-Hussein bin Abdullah's Statements on The Gaza Strip Conflict:**

Crown Prince Al-Hussein bin Abdullah of Jordan has emerged as a huge voice within the discourse surrounding the Gaza Strip conflict. As a prominent member of the Jordanian Royal Family and a representative of the younger generation of management, his speeches and public statements offer a clean yet profoundly resonant angle on the continued crisis. Crown Prince Al-Hussein's statements mirror a deep dedication to humanitarian concepts, regional stability, and the pursuit of peace, mirroring the broader diplomatic and ethical stance of Jordan.

Jordan's Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II has criticized the international community's failure to stop the "massacre" currently taking place in Gaza as he expressed anger, pain and shock over the ongoing Israeli war. Below are some extracts from the speech:

- "It is inconceivable that the entire world cannot stop this ongoing tragedy. We are all shocked by the international community's inability to stop this massacre," the crown prince said in an exclusive interview with Al Arabiya.

- "People in our region have lost trust in the international community and its credibility, and they are right," he said. Israel has been bombarding the Gaza Strip relentlessly since the Palestinian militant group Hamas launched an attack on southern Israel on October 7. While Israel claims its Gaza campaign aims to eliminate Hamas, the Jordanian crown prince argued that Israel is trying to "tell the world the conflict began on October 7th." "Let's go back to before October 7th and to all the speeches of His Majesty [King Abdullah II] in the last twenty-five years," Prince Al Hussein said. "His Majesty warned that continued violation of Palestinian rights would lead to a disaster in the region and look at what's happening today."



He questioned Israel's commitment to peace, referencing the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative, launched by Saudi Arabia. "There was an Arab consensus that the only solution is to grant the Palestinians their rights and end the occupation in exchange for relations with Israel," Prince Al Hussein said. "From 2002 until today, does it look like Israel wants peace?" The crown prince also highlighted the escalating situation in the West Bank and accused the Israeli government of attempting to provoke a regional war. "The Israeli government is escalating the situation in the West Bank as well and trying to drag the region into a regional war," he said. "Looking back at 2023, there were 500 martyrs in the West Bank. Before October 7th, it was the bloodiest year in the last decade," the prince added. "I repeat, these are not just numbers but human lives." Israeli government 'controlled by extremist agenda' The Jordanian royal also said the Israeli government is controlled by an extremist agenda and accused its officials of "inciting genocide" against Palestinians. "We are dealing with a government controlled by an extremist agenda with ministers publicly inciting genocide against Palestinians," he said during the exclusive interview. According to the prince, since the Oslo Accords, the number of Israeli settlers has increased from 200,000 to over 700,000. "This does not achieve peace," he said. Prince Al Hussein said "real peace" in the end is between the people. "If the people do not believe that the Palestinian people were given their rights, they will not believe in peace and will not accept normal relations."

The speech of Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II comprises many features of discourse analysis. I then use various methods of discourse analysis in critically examining his statements on the Gaza conflict:

### **1. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA)**

#### **Power and Ideology:**

CDA examines the discourse as reflecting but also constructing and reinforcing power relations and ideologies. In the speech, Crown Prince Al Hussein rebukes the inaction of the

international community and the Israeli government, thereby setting up himself and Jordan as the moral arbiters of some sort within the discourse relating to the Gaza conflict. His statements reflect an ideological standpoint whereby he questions the legitimacy and effectiveness of international players and Israeli policy.

**International Community:** The crown prince's expression of incredulity and anger at the international community's non-actions underlines this power imbalance wherein great nations or institutions, as perceived by the Crown Prince, betray moral and ethical duties. This framing thus constructs an ideological rift between the moral or the just and perceived inaction or failure of global actors.

**Government of Israel:** His description of the Government of Israel as extreme and inciting genocide reflects a condemnation of Israeli policies. This description delegitimizes the actions the State of Israel is taking and further characterizes that policy to be the direct opposite of peace and human rights principles.

### **Language and Framing:**

The language used by the Prince frames the situation in the most stark terms, with the most emotive terms such as "massacre," "tragedy," and "genocide" selected to show that such acts can easily spur strong emotional reactions in people and garner support. The choice of framing the conflict as a "massacre" thus conveys moral outrage and some element of urgency for its intervention.

**"Massacre" and "Genocide":** These are strong terms that connote the worst violence against humanity, and infringement of human rights. They frame Gaza as an urgent crisis that calls for immediate action and accountability.

**Historical Context:** He puts the present conflict in a broader historical perspective, referring to the immortal speeches of King Abdullah II and the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative, which nailed the existing conflict to a greater history of botched peace efforts and broken

promises—indeed, reinforcing that narrative of systemic failure and betrayal by the international community.

## **2. Rhetorical Analysis**

### Emotional Appeal (Pathos):

The speech is full of lines that create emotion and are supposed to provoke feelings of sympathy and anger among the audience. Anger, pain, and shock are expressed over the Crown Prince and are supposed to align with the audience's sense of justice and moral responsibility.

**Shock and disbelief:** The sentence "It is inconceivable that nobody in the world can stop this tragedy" denotes incredulity and frustration and is supposed to evoke a responsive chord in the reader to underline the gravity of the situation.

**Human Lives vs. Numbers:** By stating, "These are not numbers; these are human lives," he, the Crown Prince, highlights the human toll of the conflict, appealing to the humanity in the audience and calling for a more personal, empathic reaction to the statistic of casualties.

### Constructing the 'Other':

The speech also constructs an 'us vs. them' dichotomy, portraying the international community and the Israeli government as the 'other' who are failing standards of morality and ethics.

**International Community as Ineffective:** The characterization of the international community as inept or even collusive concerning the crisis constructs a narrative of betrayal and incompetence before which Jordan emerges as the voice of reason and justice.

**Israeli Government as Extremist:** Labeling the Israeli government as extremist and accusing it of inciting genocide builds an image of an antagonistic force opposed to peace and justice, thus widening the chasm between those who plead for Palestinian rights and those who are perceived as oppressing them.

### 3. Narrative Analysis

#### Historical and Temporal Frames:

The Crown Prince embeds the contemporary struggle in a historical framework by drawing on past events and speeches to build a narrative of uninterrupted continuation and relentless unfairness. Using this device, he underlines its longevity and the historical inability to resolve it.

**Historical Reference:** The Crown Prince created a story about foresight and warning, unheeded in the light of history, by invoking "speeches of His Majesty, the late King Abdullah II in the last twenty-five years," not only as a strategy to legitimize and justify the present crisis but also to situate it as the height of all the failures incurred throughout history.

**Chronology of the Conflict:** Leveling criticism at Israel's attempt to redefine the starting point of the conflict as October 7 is a narrative strategy by which to underline the real historical framework of the conflict and challenge the Israeli narrative.

#### **Call for Peace:**

It is a priority: the CP stresses the need for "real peace" and the role of the people in achieving it—a narrative with the attainment of justice and Palestinian rights at its core as the gateway to lasting peace.

**People-Centric Peace:** His insistence that "real peace" is attained when people believe in the fairness of the process cements a narrative that puts the resolution of grievances and recognition of rights at the very center of peacebuilding.

#### Conversation Analysis

#### Interactional Dynamics:

The speech can be done through an interactional dynamics lens, notably how the Crown Prince addresses different interlocutors—the international community, the Israeli government, and the Jordanian people.

**Direct Address:** The speech directly addresses the failures of the international community and the actions of the Israeli government, making the tone at once both confrontational and critical to hold certain actors accountable.

**Engagement with the Audience:** At both the emotional and rhetorical levels, the speech is designed to engage members of the audience personally in questioning the status quo and standing up to calls for action and change.

### **Conclusion**

Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II used his speech to ensure the failure of the international community to act regarding the Gaza conflict and criticize Israeli policies through different rhetorical and discursive strategies. Logically, the Crown Prince tries to raise support, point out injustices, and urge a reformation in light of international responses and policies about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by making emotional appeals, using historical framing, and taking a critical attitude toward global and regional players. Broader themes of power, ideology, and morality play out in the positioning of Jordan as a key voice advocating for humanitarian intervention and peace.

### **Opinions on Bassem Youssef's Interview with Pierce Morgan regarding the Gaza Strip Conflict:**

In the real image of The Gaza Strip, Bassem Youssef's perspective is very clear. According to his perceptions, people of Palestine have been victimized by Israeli aggression and occupation. Showing the humanitarian disaster and using rhetorical, logical analysis of the situation to clarify the real status of the land for people all around the world points at the inequality of power between Israelis and Palestinians in real life. ( Abu Hashish et al. 2023; Molina, 2009.) He highlights the humanitarian crisis, in which he makes an emotional and rational explanation of the situation to shed more light on the real condition of the land for all people worldwide. It puts pressure on the inequality that exists in the powers between Israelis

and Palestinians. Youssef gave various examples that supported his claims and gave the statistics of the increasing numbers of Palestinians who are suffering from mass killing and bombarding every day by the Israelis, most of whom were civilians. Morgan could not even reply to Youssef's claims, which were clearly and strongly documented.

Moreover, Youssef rebuked the international community due to double standards perceived and he said that they lack effective intervention. The matter was framed on issues of justice and moral responsibility toward all the Palestinians in general and women and children in particular. The conversation was very persuasive and daunting. Youssef succeeded in using body language, especially his tone of voice, gestures, and posture. His body expression gave out the impression of a sure speaker who had an in-depth understanding of the real situation (Neff & Pickard, 2023; Zhou, 2022).

On the contrary, Pierce himself being a seasoned journalist attempts to present a balanced view by asking questions that may provoke Youssef to speak and talk staunchly and insistently and provide him with an opportunity to open a platform for counter narratives" (Kalsi, 2017; Bednarek & Caple, 2014). Pierce's approach was taken to reflect two sides of the story. However, there were numerous attempts by Morgan to justify the Israeli actions as self-defense that were not strong enough to hinder Youssef's defense and argumentation (M, 2017; Suleiman, 2018). Further, he resorts to metaphors and similes of self-defense and security nature, such as "protection of home," to describe Israeli military acts (Dheskali, 2020; Abdul Latif, 2020).

These metaphors are meant to nationalize the Israeli discourse that is relatable to an international audience,. However, Youssef was brilliant in using metaphors such as 'prison' or 'siege while depicting The Gaza Strip to emphasize the degree of the blockade and the living condition of its people,. These metaphors humanize the Palestinian cause and denounce the status quo,. It's worth mentioning that the dialogue strongly used emotional expressions and

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words by Youssef, aiming to describe the sufferings of children, mothers, and the whole society of Palestine. Expressions like "massacre," "genocide," and "war crimes" are aimed at provoking a strong reaction in the target audience and drawing attention to the humanitarian aspect of the situation in the area. This, however, it balances with terms such as "terrorism," "threat," and "security" to ensure the focus is directed toward the reasons behind Israeli military operations. According to Farrah, this language was used in 2019 to create in people's minds a feeling of urgency and legitimacy of the actions by Israel. Further to that, Youssef places emphasis on the power of Israel in relation to the power of Hamas. He exclaims that the Israeli advanced military capabilities outnumber the weaker and besieged Gaza Strip. The fact that makes the war one side and disproportionate, as stated by Henri in 2022. In contrast, Pierce accepts the unevenness but also reminds of the threat and danger posed by Hamas in light of the fact that they are a serious force to deal with and a strong defense is required

### **Analysis of European Commission President, Ursula von Der Leyen statements on the Gaza Strip Conflict**

The distinguished incident that occurred while the European Commission President was about to give her speech is an evident example of people's reactions and attitudes towards the conflict in The Gaza Strip. The following text is a story of what transpired during the speech: During a European Defense and Security Summit, this man disrupted the speech of Ursula von der Leyen, accusing her of complicity in genocide in The Gaza Strip. Before she could speak, he stood up and loudly announced, "Mrs. von der Leyen, this is a citizen's arrest! You are charged with aiding genocide in The Gaza Strip!" According to an article by Euro news in 2024, he accused her of unequivocal support for the state of Israel over what he described as genocide. He further stated, "The blood of Palestinian children is on your hands!" According to an article by Euro news in 2024. Despite being dragged out of the room, he continued shouting accusations at her, labeling her a criminal, and demanding justice in The Hague. Von

der Leyen did not flinch but went on to make the speech, thanking the hosts for inviting her: "Ladies and gentlemen, it's a pleasure to be here" (Euronews, 2024). Her speech afterward emphasized that Europe needed to firm security and defense postures as a result of Russia's actions within Ukraine, argues Shaw & Scully, 2023.

The disruptor, later identified as David Cronin, an associate editor at The Electronic Intifada, defended his actions as protesting against what he perceives as von der Leyen's enabling of genocide in The Gaza Strip in an after-action interview with Euro news in 2024. Despite having intensely taken sides with Israel following the October attacks from Hamas, von der Leyen has changed her rhetoric with the growing death tolls in The Gaza Strip and is trying to shift into the role of a human rights deliverer while continuing unabashed support for Israel (Euronews, 2024). This incident vividly reflects deep emotional and sharply divided opinions on the Gaza Strip conflict represented in the interruption by David Cronin of the address by Ursula von der Leyen at the European Defense and Security Summit.

Cronin's claim represents a portion of world opinion where strong support for Israel depicts collusion with what they believe to be indiscriminate and disproportionate violence against Palestinians, particularly when military actions are so heavy. Such a viewpoint stems from the ethical and humanitarian dimensions of the conflict, in which the high civilian death toll and vast destruction in The Gaza Strip raise questions about the responsibilities of international actors and human rights abuses. The very early and unabated support for Israel by von der Leyen—more so in light of the October 7 attacks carried out by Hamas—places her traditionally on the side of defenders of Israel. This stance has, however, remained rather incendiary, particularly with the escalation of fighting and the deteriorating humanitarian situation in The Gaza Strip. As civilian tolls continue to rise and reports of horrible living conditions of The Gaza Strip, demands for accountability and more forceful assertion of humanitarian concerns are growing.



For Cronin, this claim captures the essence of part of the world's opinion, which views strong support for Israel as cooperation in indiscriminate and disproportionate violence against Palestinians, especially during heavy military action. Such a view is born of the ethical and humanitarian dimensions of this conflict, as the vast number of civilian deaths and massive destruction in The Gaza Strip present serious concerns in terms of the responsibilities of international actors and human rights violations, respectively.

The continuous support that Von der Leyen gave to Israel, especially during the 7 October attacks by Hamas, falls into a long history where she emerged as an Israeli protector. However, this stance has always been highly controversial, especially since the escalation of fighting and the worsening humanitarian disaster in The Gaza Strip. Coupled with the growing tolls of civilian casualties, horrible conditions these people have had to live under in, there has been a call for accountability and more humanitarian-oriented work in the region of The Gaza Strip.

Such outspoken criticism by Cronin, along with his attempt at a "citizen's arrest," speaks to the depth of dissatisfaction and indignation felt by those who believe international powers are doing too little to help alleviate the humanitarian plight of Palestinians (Kopik, 2023; Molina, 2009). The protest symbolizes a greater appeal for a more humane and unbiased approach to managing the crisis, one that would be more responsive in terms of civilian lives being lost and take urgent humanitarian measures.

According to Matheson, the reaction of Von der Leyen after the disruption reveals that she is well aware of the deteriorating humanitarian situation. The sudden turn around to advocate for the delivery of emergency relief to The Gaza Strip itself, such as opening a sea corridor, is a responsive adjustment owing to the change in circumstances for fast-tracking aid delivery. This two-pronged strategy involves contending with the precarious moral and

political landscape of the conflict with support for Israel while lessening The Gaza Strip's humanitarian suffering.

The incident also typifies the function of public perception in formulating policy responses and broader geopolitical considerations involved. The political allegiance, moral commitment, and public opinion create a very complex interplay of tightrope walking by von der Leyen on the part of support for Israel and attention towards The Gaza Strip. Protests like Cronin's and the outcry they created further remind people of the great importance of laws protecting human dignity and their fair resolution in long-standing disputes (Bonini, 2014; Zhou, 2022).

In essence, the controversy that followed von der Leyen's speech interruption underlines the care taken in scrutinizing and deliberating on the international reactions to The Gaza Strip conflict. This incident shows how vital it is for leaders to know how to sail through such hard times—by showing tact and commitment to humanitarian principles, thereby ensuring that words and acts promote regional peace and security.

### **Conclusion**

The Gaza Strip conflict is now being considered one of the most intractable and convoluted issues of modern international relations, firmly anchored in deep historical, political, and social contexts. This paper looks into the intricacies of the subject by studying how language and narratives influence perceptions and discourses around it. The study analyzes the strategic use of language by various stakeholders—including governments and international organizations—to shape public opinion through discourse analysis (Matheson, 2023a; Xie, 2018).

An illustrative example is found in the speeches of Jordan's King Abdullah II, whose consistent emphasis on humanitarian concerns and diplomatic solutions underscores his role as a key advocate for regional peace and the Palestinian cause (Abdul Latif, 2020; Cap, 2016).

His calls for a two-state solution and his unwavering support for Palestinian rights resonate widely, positioning him prominently in the discourse on regional stability and conflict resolution.

Similarly, Crown Prince Al-Hussein bin Abdullah's public statements, emphasizing humanitarian aid and civilian protection, have garnered significant support, reflecting a collective desire for dignity and peace (Bonini, 2014; Burak, 2022). These sentiments highlight a moral imperative in the narrative surrounding The Gaza Strip conflict.

The interview between Pierce Morgan and Bassem Youssef provides another lens through which to view the multifaceted discourse on The Gaza Strip. Youssef, a prominent satirist and commentator, employs emotive language and poignant analogies to critique international double standards and advocate for justice and moral accountability (Farrah, 2019; Kalsi, 2017). His approach resonates with audiences seeking a just resolution to the conflict.

The disruption of Ursula von der Leyen's speech by David Cronin underscores the intense scrutiny and debate surrounding international responses to The Gaza Strip (Heni, 2022; Molina, 2009). This incident underscores the importance of leaders navigating such complex issues with sensitivity and a commitment to humanitarian principles.

Overall, this article emphasizes how important language is in forming public perceptions of the Gaza Strip conflict. Through an analysis of the power structures, ideologies, and strategic objectives woven across these stories, we can gain a deeper understanding of the challenges facing MEPP and investigate possible avenues for resolution. This analysis highlights the significance of sophisticated communication tactics in the quest of long-lasting MEPP and not only improves our knowledge of the Gaza Strip conflict but also offers a framework for analyzing other protracted battles throughout the world (Glowacki, 2014; Neff & Pickard, 2023).

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