



English Narratives in Conflict: Analyzing the Representation of the Palestinian Struggle in Al Jazeera and Western News Media

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Abstract: This study compares media coverage of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict between Al Jazeera and Western media outlets such as the BBC, CNN, and The New York Times. The study aims to discover viewpoint gaps between Palestinian and Western news coverage, assess the role of Aljazeera local reporters in promoting world awareness, and investigate biases in media stories from both sides. A qualitative content analysis examined 14 news articles—seven from Al Jazeera and seven from Western sources—that covered significant events during the 2023-2024 Gaza conflict. The study examined variations in how conflict-related events are portrayed, language usage, and narrative framing. The findings show essential differences in viewpoint between Al Jazeera and Western media. Al Jazeera's reporting is typically more humane and passionate, highlighting Palestinian suffering and placing blame for violence on Israeli troops; in contrast, news from Western media tends to be largely ignorant of the sufferings of the innocent Palestinians who continue to become victims of endless indiscriminate bombings. Moreover, Aljazeera local reporters are essential in influencing attitudes worldwide because they provide personal stories of the war in contrast to Western media's more detached, objective reporting style. These results emphasize the significance of comprehending media bias and viewpoint gaps in conflict reporting and draw attention to the particular contribution that local reporters make in offering a more thorough analysis of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

Keywords: Media bias; Palestinian-Israeli conflict reporting; news framing; international journalism; perspective gaps.

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INTRODUCTION

English is considered one of the most essential languages in the world, spoken by about 1.5 billion people worldwide. It has become the predominant or secondary language in many former British colonies, dominating commercial and cultural areas such as Hollywood, international banking, and business (Nordquist, 2020; Crystal, 2021). Understanding the language is beneficial and required for many due to its pervasive influence in global communication.

In media, English plays a significant role in global communication. It covers international events, such as the conflict in Gaza, which has garnered extensive media attention. It enables broader news dissemination, reaching people across different countries and cultures (Alkalliny, 2017).

During the conflicts in Gaza, English news coverage relied heavily on foreign agencies, some of which were biased in favor of the Israeli occupation, portraying Palestinians as terrorists and aggressors (Heinze & Freedman, 2009). This biased reporting led to doubts in some countries that Palestine is actually under occupation. However,

Palestinian awareness grew, and through social media and proficient English speakers, accurate information about Palestinian hardships spread, particularly during the 2014 Gaza War, leading to a global realization of Western media inaccuracies (Hatem El Zein & Abusalem, 2015).

Proficiency in the English language is crucial for Palestinian journalists as it allows them to effectively communicate the challenges faced under Israeli occupation and raise awareness about their situation. Speaking English lets individuals share their experiences directly without relying on biased foreign journalism agencies. This was evident during the 2021 Gaza war when a 10-year-old girl used English to convey her message from the ruins of her demolished home, resulting in widespread global support. Thus, the importance of English for Palestinians has become evident (Musa, 2021). Similarly, local Palestinian journalists have been enormously influential by offering firsthand, very personal stories of life under occupation that contradict the objective reporting of Western agencies. For example, Aljazeera's Palestinian journalist, Hind Khoudary, uses her social media accounts to tell the world what is happening in Gaza.

In line with this, previous studies have explored how English is perceived and used in Palestinian educational institutions. Alnajjar's survey in 2015 examined the perceptions of lecturers and students regarding English and Arabic as media of instruction at the tertiary level, revealing that while both groups had positive attitudes toward the English language, it was not their preferred teaching tool at the tertiary level (Alnajjar, 2015). Another study (Zayed & Razeq, 2021) Observed Palestinian high school students' attitudes toward learning English and its culture, finding that students valued learning English despite cultural conflicts and challenges. Some studies have examined news coverage during the conflict in Gaza; one is (Alkalliny, 2017a). The study analyzed news coverage during the conflict in Gaza. The study found a strong bias towards the Israeli perspective in media coverage by CNN and FOX News, particularly during the 2014 Israeli aggression on Gaza and the events at Al-Aqsa in July 2017, revealing a strong bias towards the Israeli perspective in Western media, influenced by political interests between the United States and Israel.

However, few studies have examined perspective gaps in media framing, the role of Palestinian reporters in shaping international understanding, and biases between Palestinian reporters and Western media when covering the conflict in Gaza. This research will address these questions by answering the following: 1. What are the perspective gaps in media framing between Al Jazeera and the Western media during the 2023-2024 Palestinian-Israeli conflict? 2. How do Palestinian reporters shape the international community's understanding of the 2023-2024 Palestinian-Israeli conflict? 3. What biases are present in Al Jazeera and Western media reports, and how do these biases reflect broader geopolitical or ideological contexts?

Journalism

Journalism collects, analyzes, and interprets news, information, and facts to display in the media, whether printed or electronic, to communicate this information to the public. It is distinguished from other media by specific characteristics that make it an indispensable means of information in societies (Webster, n.d.).

The purpose of journalism is defined by its principles and importance in people's lives. Journalism aims to inform and enlighten individuals about events, issues, and personalities worldwide, enabling them to make informed decisions (Rosenstiel & Kovach,

2007). Journalism covers various categories, such as economic, sports, political, and social journalism, catering to the specific information needs of different segments of society (Nyhan & Sides, 2011; Strömbäck & Shehata, 2018).

Perspective Gaps in Journalism

The term "perspective gaps in journalism" refers to the disparities between public perceptions and actual social and political realities, often exacerbated by journalistic practices (Cancela & Dubied, 2022). Research indicates that highly engaged partisans often overestimate the extremity of views held by their opponents, leading to a skewed understanding of public opinion (Loker, 2022).

The role of journalists is crucial in shaping perceptions within society. However, oversimplifying complex issues into binary narratives can widen gaps between different groups, potentially resulting in misrepresentations and misunderstandings (Loker, 2022). Addressing these gaps requires journalists to embrace more nuanced storytelling and engage with their audiences meaningfully. The gaps can be identified by examining the differences in how media outlets present the conflict, including the language, tone, and emotions used in their reports.

Biases in the Reports

Reporting biases encompass various types of biases and are considered significant forms of scientific misconduct (Al-Marzouki et al., 2005). These biases have been recognized for centuries, dating back to the 17th century (Dickersin & Chalmers, 2010). They occur when there is selective disclosure or withholding of information by those involved in the research, impacting the topic, study design, analysis, or dissemination of results. Seven main types of reporting biases have been identified: publication bias, time-lag bias, multiple (duplicate) publication bias, location bias, citation bias, language bias, and outcome reporting bias (Higgins & Green, 2011).

A text-mining experimental study (Al-Sarraj & Lubbad, 2018) Analyzed Western media after it covered the Israeli War 2014 in Gaza to identify patterns in press orientation and media bias toward one side or another. The researchers noticed that the Palestinian people complain that Western media is notable in its bias toward the Israeli story and opinion. The study crawled news articles from seven significant outlets in the Western media. The sentiment analysis results show a majority bias for Israelis through Western media coverage.

A recent study delves into the coverage of the Israel-Palestine conflict by four major global news outlets, examining their use of language, tone, and narratives through framing theory. It finds that CNN and BBC aim for impartiality while reflecting Western geopolitical objectives, while Al-Jazeera emphasizes Palestinian suffering and portrays the conflict in humanitarian terms. Conversely, RT News takes a critical stance against Western policies while providing sympathetic coverage of the Palestinian people (Shahzad et al., 2023). Another study explores how citizen journalism uses social media to change the narrative on the Israel-Palestine conflict. It highlights the role of platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter in providing Palestinians a space to challenge prevailing media narratives aligned with Israel's interests (Sualman et al., 2024).

English is the Language of Media

The media, particularly English-language media, wields significant influence over society by shaping opinions, setting norms, and disseminating information to a vast audience. English, the primary or secondary language for many global populations, provides a wide-reaching platform for newspapers, periodicals, and digital content (Ouane, 2003). This dominance is evident in fields like medicine, where English is the preferred language at international conferences and in major medical publications. As a result, English-language media plays a pivotal role in the global dissemination of information (Lule, 2016; Parupalli, 2019).

English in Palestine

Teaching the English language in Palestine became part of the curriculum after the country fell under the English Mandate. The Mandate government made Arabic the official language instead of Turkish and introduced English as a foreign language starting in the fourth grade of primary school in city government schools. They also tried to expand English teaching at the secondary level, with English being taught for eight weekly courses in each class (Halabe, 2015).

After the Gaza Strip's management was taken over, there was a strong focus on teaching English alongside Arabic, with seven weekly classes for the preparatory stage and English being taught as a first foreign language in the scientific and literary branches of the secondary stage. Palestinian universities, such as An-Najah National University, Birzeit University, Bethlehem University, and the Islamic University of Gaza, have graduated many English language students who have gone on to teach in Palestinian and Arab schools (Al-Sunbul, 2001).

METHOD

Research Design

This study used a qualitative approach to analyze media framing differences between Aljazeera and Western media and understand how Palestinian reporters shape international perspectives on the conflict. It was conducted in Gaza because the Israeli occupation repeatedly attacked it in previous years. The qualitative approach was chosen to gather and analyze information (Macnamara, 2018).

Research Site and Participant

The research is conducted in the Gaza Strip. It aims to analyze the differences and find the gaps in news coverage of the same event by Aljazeera and Western media outlets. The study also investigates the role of Palestinian reporters in shaping international understanding of the conflict, focusing on the 2023–2024 conflict. The researchers used a non-probability sampling method to select 14 news stories for analysis based on their global impact.

Data Collection

Data were collected through documentation, by gathering data from the main outlets of each news channel to explore the perspective gaps between Al Jazeera and Western media, the role of Palestinian reporters in shaping international understanding, and biases present in the reports. The researchers collected new data (2023-2024 Palestinian-Israeli conflict) directly from Al Jazeera and Western media outlets.

Data Analysis

Data analysis followed a qualitative approach; the researchers employed techniques like data condensation, data display, and drawing and verifying conclusions (Miles & Huberman, 2019). The reports were also coded based on the tone used in each report, whether positive, negative, or neutral.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Due to the limited scope of this study, only seven events were analyzed, as shown in the following table, to provide clear answers to the research questions.

Table 1 The Events, Aljazeera, and the Western Media Reports		
The event, date	Aljazeera	Western Media
The Baptist Hospital massacre Gaza October 17, 2023	'We were in hell': Day after deadly attack on Gaza's al-Ahli Arab Hospital.	The New York Times Blast kills hundreds at a hospital in Gaza
Al in Jazeera crew was targeted, and photographer Samer Abu Daqqa was martyred. December 15, 2023	Al Jazeera journalist Samer Abudaqa killed in Israeli attack in Gaza.	BBC Samer Abudaqa: Al Jazeera cameraman killed in Gaza drone strike
The killing of the little girl, Hind February 10, 2024	Body of 6-year-old killed in 'deliberate' Israeli fire found after 12 days.	BBC Hind Rajab, 6, found dead in Gaza days after phone calls for help
Flour massacre February 29, 2024	'Massacre': Dozens killed by Israeli fire in Gaza while collecting food aid	CNN Eyewitness: Most deaths were result of aid trucks ramming those fleeing
Citizens drowned as a result of aid being thrown into the sea March 26, 2024	WATCH: Palestinian man drowns trying to collect aid from sea in Gaza	BBC Gaza aid drop in sea leads to drownings
Destruction of Al-Shifa Hospital April 1, 2024	Israel's destruction of Gaza's al-Shifa Hospital	CNN Israeli troops end Al-Shifa hospital raid, leaving behind bodies and trail of destruction.
Targeting international kitchen workers April 3, 2024	Seven World Central Kitchen workers killed in Gaza: What we know	BBC Gaza: Video shows World Central Kitchen vehicles destroyed in air strike

Source: Processed by the Authors

The results were obtained after analyzing the news from Aljazeera and Western media outlets during the current war, 2023-2024. The news collected in Table 1 was from different days during the conflict. The researchers analyzed each piece of news and found perspectives, biases, and framing strategies for the news produced by Aljazeera and Western media outlets.

Perspective Gaps

The analysis of the seven events shows apparent differences in media framing. CNN and the BBC maintain a neutral tone, focusing on operational details and official

statements. In contrast, Al Jazeera emphasizes the humanitarian crisis and moral implications of military actions. While The New York Times explores broader diplomatic contexts, Al Jazeera often portrays events as intentional attacks on humanitarian efforts. This varied framing influences public perception, highlighting emotional narratives in some reports and impartiality in others.

The researchers used Scheufele's Framing Theory (Scheufele, 1999) To analyze the perspective gaps in the reports. They explored aspects such as frame building, frame setting, and journalistic cognitive biases. The following is an example of how the framing theory was used to analyze the events. In event 3, The Killing of the Little Girl, Hind (February 10, 2024), the analyses show the perspective gaps between BBC and Aljazeera in covering the news.

Frame Building

Report 1 (BBC): The report focuses on the sequence of events and accusations of deliberate targeting by Israeli forces within the context of a humanitarian disaster and investigative frame. It emphasizes the humanitarian implications, the failure to rescue, and the broader conflict. The sequence of events and accusations of deliberate targeting can be seen in the following quotes:

"Audio recordings of calls between Hind and emergency call operators suggest that the six-year-old was the only one left alive in the car, hiding from Israeli forces among the bodies of her relatives."

"In a statement, the PRCS accused Israel of deliberately targeting the ambulance, as soon as it arrived at the scene on 29 January."

While the humanitarian implications and failure to rescue are seen in the following texts:

"The [Israeli] occupation deliberately targeted the Red Crescent crew despite obtaining prior coordination to allow the ambulance to arrive at the scene to rescue the child Hind."

"Paramedics from the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) managed on Saturday to reach the area, which had previously been closed off as an active combat zone."

Report 2 (Al Jazeera): The report emphasizes victimhood and deliberate targeting, highlighting the suffering and the intentional attack on civilians and rescue workers. It focuses on the specific incident and its emotional impact, bringing attention to the tragedy and the deliberate nature of the attack. The victimhood and deliberate targeting are seen clearly in the following texts:

"The occupation deliberately targeted the ambulance upon its arrival at the scene, where it was found just metres away from the vehicle containing the trapped child Hind," said the PRCS statement.

"Despite prior coordination to allow the ambulance to reach the location to rescue the child, Hind, the occupation deliberately targeted the Palestine Red Crescent ambulance crew."

The quotes that mentioned suffering and emotional impact are seen in the following:

“Earlier this month, the PRCS published an audio file in which Hind could be heard pleading on the phone with a member of the rescue team. All members of her family are believed to have been killed before her, leaving her terrified in the car with the dead bodies of her loved ones.”

Frame Setting

Report 1 (BBC): Positions the incident within a broader humanitarian and investigative context; examines the shortcomings of rescue operations and the overall impact on civilians. Broader humanitarian and investigative context:

“The PRCS told the BBC that it had taken several hours to coordinate access with the Israeli army, in order to send paramedics to Hind.”

“Paramedics from the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS) managed on Saturday to reach the area, which had previously been closed off as an active combat zone.”

Shortcomings of rescue operations and impact on civilians:

“Its crew - Yusuf al-Zeino and Ahmed al-Madhoun - were killed when the ambulance was bombed by Israeli forces, the organisation says.”

“A few metres away were the remains of another vehicle - completely burnt out... This, the Red Crescent says, is the ambulance sent to fetch Hind.”

Report 2 (Al Jazeera): The focus is on the direct victimization of Hind Rajab and the deliberate nature of the attack, emphasizing personal narratives and emotional distress. Direct victimization of Hind Rajab:

“The body of a six-year-old Palestinian girl, missing for 12 days after an Israeli tank targeted their family car in Gaza, has been found along with the bodies of two medics dispatched to look for them.”

“All members of her family are believed to have been killed before her, leaving her terrified in the car with the dead bodies of her loved ones.”

Personal narratives and emotional distress:

“I’m so scared, please come. Please call someone to come and take me,” she was heard crying desperately in the call that PRCS said lasted three hours in an effort to calm the frightened child.”

Journalists' Cognitive Bias

Report 1 (BBC): Neutral and investigative, this approach presents a comprehensive and balanced perspective, incorporating multiple viewpoints and providing a detailed account. Neutral and investigative approach with multiple viewpoints:

“Israel has previously accused Hamas of using ambulances to transport its weapons and fighters.”

“Audio recordings of calls between Hind and emergency call operators suggest that the six-year-old was the only one left alive in the car, hiding from Israeli forces among the bodies of her relatives.”

Detailed account of the incident:

“One paramedic told journalists that Hind was among the six bodies found inside the car, all of which showed signs of gunfire and shelling.”

Report 2 (Al Jazeera): Pro-Palestinian and underscores the emotional and personal dimensions of the tragedy, as well as the intentional targeting. Pro-Palestinian bias and emotional emphasis:

"The occupation deliberately targeted the Palestine Red Crescent ambulance crew."

"They are shooting at us. The tank is next to us," Layan said in a recording released at the time. Then a barrage of shooting was heard, followed by screams, before the line cut out."

Personal dimensions and intentional targeting:

"The plight of Hind, revealed in the harrowing audio clips, underlined the impossible conditions for civilians in the face of Israel's four-month assault on Gaza."

The analysis of the event reveals discernible disparities in media framing. BBC consistently upholds a neutral tone, emphasizing operational intricacies and official declarations. Conversely, Al Jazeera accentuates the humanitarian crisis, spotlighting civilian distress and the ethical consequences of military actions. This diversity in framing significantly impacts public perception, with specific reports prioritizing emotional and ethical narratives while others underscore impartiality.

Role of Palestinian Reporters

The analysis of the events highlights the essential role of Palestinian journalists in shaping the narrative of the Palestinian-Israeli struggle, as framed by Lisa Dupuy's Reporting Triangle. Unlike Western media, they provide firsthand, emotionally charged accounts that reveal the human costs of the conflict. Their local perspective resonates deeply with communities, focusing on immediate suffering and urgent calls for action, thus contributing to a more nuanced understanding of humanitarian concerns and the ethical implications of military actions.

The researchers used the Reporting Triangle Theory (Dupuy, 2013) To highlight the importance of local journalists in giving an insider's perspective on the conflict. The following is an example of how the Reporting Triangle Theory was used to analyze the events. The researchers examined the three elements of the theory: Source, Reporter, and Audience. In event 3, The Killing of the Little Girl, Hind (February 10, 2024), the analyses show the role of Palestinian reporters in covering the news.

Source:

Report 1 (BBC): The comprehensive narrative is constructed using various official and personal sources and offers a detailed portrayal of the event from multiple viewpoints. Such as the Palestinian Red Crescent, eyewitnesses

Report 2 (Al Jazeera): The information heavily relies on personal accounts and direct observations, presenting a more localized and emotional perspective focusing on immediate suffering. Like Family members, Red Crescent staff, and local eyewitnesses.

Reporter:

Report 1 (BBC): The reporters in the report are international journalists who serve as mediators, presenting a neutral account with detailed reporting.

Report 2 (Al Jazeera): The reporters in the report are Palestinian journalists who are directly involved, presenting a narrative emphasizing personal suffering. They are emotionally engaged with the tragedy, reporting firsthand details.

Audience:

Report 1 (BBC): This report targets the international audience seeking comprehensive and neutral information.

Report 2 (Al Jazeera): This report targets the local and regional audience, focusing on immediate suffering and personal stories.

This section featured the massive job that Palestinian journalists play in forming the account of the Palestinian-Israeli struggle, mainly from the perspective of Lisa Dupuy's Detailing Triangle Hypothesis. Palestinian journalists offer a distinct difference from the far-off and truth-based detailing frequently found in Western media by giving firsthand records and genuinely charged stories. These columnists act as observers of the occasions and dynamic members in conveying the close-to-home and human expense of the contention to their crowds. Their neighborhood viewpoint and association in the contention permit them to introduce accounts that reverberate profoundly with their networks, zeroing in on quick anguish and calls for activity. This dynamic adds to a more confined and individual comprehension of the contention, stressing the significance of philanthropic worries and the moral ramifications of military activities. Through this examination, it becomes evident that Palestinian columnists give a one-of-a-kind and fundamental voice to the more extensive worldwide inclusion of the contention.

Identified Biases in the Reports

The researchers used a quantitative keyword analysis to compare how Negative, Neutral, and Positive tones are used in Al Jazeera and Western media. The results show how geopolitical alignments shape the conflict in presentation, providing a deeper understanding of how different media outlets connect with their audiences and political environments.

The words are categorised into three groups based on the tone used. First, negative tone toward Palestinians: Words that depict Palestinians in a negative or hostile manner often focus on terms such as "militants" or establish associations between Palestinians and violence or aggression; second, Neutral: Use words that are based on facts, not emotions. Avoid showing support or criticism. Use terms like "airstrike," "conflict," or "casualties." Third, Positive tone toward Palestinians: Words that depict Palestinians as victims, portraying suffering or evoking empathy, such as "victims," "innocent," or "massacre."

In these events, Al Jazeera's reports generally used more words with a positive tone towards Palestinians, highlighting their suffering and underscoring sympathy. By contrast, BBC, CNN, and The New York Times' reports incorporate a blend of neutral terms and, at times, negative terms when depicting Palestinians or the context of the conflict.

In this section, the researchers examine how media biases affect how the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is covered and how geopolitical contexts influence these biases. They use a quantitative keyword analysis to compare how Negative, Neutral, and Positive tones are used in Al Jazeera and Western media. The results show how geopolitical alignments shape the conflict in presentation, giving us a better understanding of how different media outlets connect with their audiences and political environments. Event 3, The killing of the little girl, Hind (February 10, 2024)

Report 1 (BBC)

First, Bias Through Balance: This approach aims for neutrality by presenting multiple perspectives. However, it may dilute the focus on Palestinian suffering by including a broader context and various viewpoints. Second, Geopolitical Bias: This reflects a Western-oriented perspective, striving for balanced reporting while incorporating international responses.

Report 2 (Al Jazeera)

First, Bias Through Emphasis: This approach focuses on deliberate targeting and personal suffering, with comparatively less attention given to alternative perspectives or Israeli responses. Second, Pro-Palestinian Bias: This perspective demonstrates a distinct pro-Palestinian position, emphasizing the emotional and personal dimensions of the tragedy.

Table 2 The frequency of individual words used by BBC and Aljazeera

Word Category	BBC	Aljazeera
Negative tone to Palestinians	2	0
Neutral	6	1
Positive tone to Palestinians	4	7

Table 2 shows that BBC chose to be neutral. To show the neutral tone, it used the words "Gunfire," "flee," "paramedics," "missing," "car," and "bodies." For the positive tone, it used the words "Rescue," "pleading," "terrified," and "crying," while the words "Combat zone," "Hamas," and "gunfire" were used to show the negative tone. On the other hand, Aljazeera chose a positive tone again in its report by using the words "Innocent," "scared," "desperate," "screaming," "trapped," "child," and "plight," and the word "Phone call" used to show the neutrality.

Previous studies have shown that media outlets frequently operate under diverse geopolitical and cultural contexts that shape their coverage of international crises. For example, Alkalliny (2017) discovered that both CNN and FOX News had a continuous bias toward the Israeli narrative, encouraging Israeli military activities while portraying Palestinian suffering in a more abstract, distant light. This is consistent with the findings of this study, which found that Western outlets typically utilized neutral or diplomatic language that stressed more comprehensive geopolitical settings while downplaying the direct human cost of violence against Palestinian civilians. Al Jazeera's coverage, on the other hand, was more dynamic, using terms like "massacre" and "deliberate attacks" to describe Israeli operations, as witnessed in reports on incidents like the Baptist Hospital bombing and the targeting of Al Jazeera journalist Samer Abu Daqqa.

This study cites Scheufele's (1999) Media Framing Theory and Lisa Dupuy's (2013) Reporting Triangle. According to Dupuy, local journalists, particularly Palestinian reporters who are actively immersed in the war, contribute a unique viewpoint to their reporting due to their closeness to the events. This results in a more human-centered narrative that frequently assigns guilt more openly than Western media outlets, which tend to focus on diplomatic and geopolitical considerations. Al Jazeera's journalists often use personal tales and firsthand emotional reactions to underline this particular framing, resulting in a more convincing representation of Palestinian victimization than Western publications.

Furthermore, the importance of viewpoint gaps in journalism, as described by (Cancela & Dubied, 2022) is pertinent to this research. This study found that worldwide

audiences are frequently given skewed views of the war, formed by the media's emphasis on impartiality and balance. However, this "balanced" reporting can obfuscate the power dynamics at work and minimize the asymmetric nature of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, in which Palestinian civilians bear disproportionately the brunt of violence.

Limitations of the study

This study highlights the differing coverage of the Palestinian and Western media while acknowledging its limitations, such as a small sample size of 14 reports and focusing solely on specific incidents from the 2023-2024 conflict. Future research should expand the sample size, examine historical media coverage of previous conflicts, and explore the decision-making processes of journalists and media executives. Finally, understanding how diverse audiences interpret these narratives could provide valuable insights into the role of media in shaping public opinion and influencing policy responses to crises like the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

CONCLUSION

The study findings reveal significant differences in perspectives between Palestinian and Western journalists regarding the Palestine-Israel conflict. While Western media tend to overlook the suffering of innocent Palestinians and focus less on personal narratives, local reporters, particularly those from Al Jazeera, provide a more intimate and human-centered view of the conflict. These gaps highlight the crucial role of local context in shaping the portrayal of conflicts and influencing global perceptions. Additionally, the study emphasizes the significant impact of media bias and editorial decisions on the international narrative of the conflict, with Al Jazeera's coverage being more emotionally driven. In contrast, Western media outlets exhibit more bias and overlook the plight of Palestinians. The researchers emphasize the importance of promoting critical media literacy, building stronger relationships between Palestinian journalists and international media groups, and conducting future research on media framing to understand better the dynamics of media bias and audience reception in war zones, particularly in the context of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

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