The Israel-Palestine Conflict in 2021: A comparative analysis of framing in *The Jakarta Post* and *Gulf News*

Radboud Universiteit

Reya Estrella Suwarsono (S1033356)

Bachelor's Thesis

Faculty of Arts

Department of Communication and Information Studies

Supervisor: Afrooz Rafiee, MA.

13th June 2022

Abstract

In May 2021, the Israel-Palestine conflict experienced the highest death toll and casualties, as well as immense damages to land. With the world constantly tuned in, news outlets across the globe have been reporting the war heavily. However, a question is raised regarding whether the conflict has been reported in a different manner depending on the news outlet's country of origin. Taking this into consideration, this study investigates how the conflict has been framed by *Gulf News* and *The Jakarta Post* - two large English-centered newspapers from the UAE and the latter from Indonesia. Using a discourse analytic approach for 20 articles, it was found that *Gulf News* demonstrated more humanitarian framing of the war, whereas *The Jakarta Post* displayed a more antagonistic approach. A cross-cultural analysis also found that political relationships have an effect on framing. From this, the results have become a contributing piece of research investigating the relationship between framing and the reporting of world news by different countries.

Introduction

The Israel-Palestine Conflict

Beginning many years ago, the conflict in The Middle East concerning Israel and Palestine has continued to occur well up until present day. A partition plan was created by the United Nations in 1947, dividing the British Mandate of Palestine into two states: Arab and Jewish, and in 1948, the State of Israel was created which sparked the Arab-Israeli War ("Israeli-Palestinian Conflict | Global Conflict Tracker", 2022). By the end of the war in 1949, it left over 750,000 Palestinians displaced and the division of the territory into three: the State of Israel, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip. Over the course of the following few decades, tensions continue to rise within the region, and a series of cease-fires and civilian casualties continue to follow between the two states.

In May 2021, a spark of violence escalated. Rockets, police control, and protests marked the streets of the territories, triggered by the protests against the decisions made regarding the eviction of Palestinian families from their homes in the Palestinian-region of Sheikh Jarrah (Halbfinger, D. & Rasgon, A. 2022). This catalyzed further actions by the two parties, spreading violence towards areas such as Al-Aqsa Mosque during the last few moments of the Islamic month of Ramadan. After a series of casualty losses, airstrikes, and the displacements of many civilians, a ceasefire was brought into effect after 11 days ("Israel-Gaza ceasefire holds despite Jerusalem clash", 2022). Undoubtedly, words surrounding the events broke out across the globe, bringing news outlets in different countries to provide reports of every development daily.

Indonesia is home to the world's largest Muslim-population. Being known for its public support towards Palestine, Indonesia has no diplomatic ties with Israel. On the other hand, the UAE, home to many Palestinians, has agreed to normalize relations with Israel in the late months of 2020 ("Israeli-Palestinian Conflict | Global Conflict Tracker", 2022). The Abraham Accords agreement emphasizes the shared belief between the UAE, the USA, and Bahrain that there is a shared origin of belief between Judaism and Islam (Meuse, 2020). This signifies the UAE's support and acknowledgement of Israel as a state. Moreover, this study will aim at exploring the differences and similarities in the reporting of the long ongoing Israel-Palestine conflicts by news outlets in Indonesia and the UAE and to find out how the framing of the conflict in newspapers from the two countries might relate to the difference in political orientation of their governments.

The Importance of Mass Media

Mass media refers to the tools and technologies used for disseminating information to a large audience with mediums such as television, magazines, radio, and newspapers. It is a vital part of our everyday life, an element that most individuals look out for as a way to obtain information regarding what is happening in the world around them. Given this, the mass media holds great power in ensuring that individuals are provided with truthful, up-to-date information of their surroundings. This makes the media a key aspect in shaping our society.

Firstly, David Altheide's (1997) journal "*The news media, the problem frame, and the production of fear*" describes the news media as having a role in promoting public discourse of fear. The rise of the problem frame has become a "fear machine" in the production of news (p. 648). This framing promotes a "discourse of fear that may be defined as the pervasive communication, symbolic awareness and expectation that danger and risk are a central feature of the effective environment" (p. 648). With this statement in mind, mass media plays an important role in shaping agendas through their abilities in influencing how people think. A vital part of this process is the way in which "selecting, organizing, and presenting information" (p. 651) is capable of shaping the audience's assumptions and preferences for certain types of information. Given this, the way the UAE selects, organizes, and presents information regarding the Israel-Palestine conflict could differ between pre-establishment of relations with Israel and post-establishment. It can influence the audience into perceiving the conflict as being more pro-Israel post-establishment of relations, in contrast to before. The news is an industry with its own commercial interests. It is thus far from reflecting social reality and empirical facts (Fowler, R. 1991). These outlets report news as an interpretation of real events as they are reported from a certain angle, taking into account the social, political, and economic situation of the institution.

Theoretical Framework

Framing

Communication in mass media is vital in informing and educating the public on societal activities. This involves the concept of *framing*. Framing has been talked through by many as a way to explain the narration of news by journalists. According to Entman (1993), "to frame is to select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text, in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation". This way, audiences are made to rely on their contextual knowledge regarding and apply it to a certain piece of news in order to create a

meaningful structure of the world based on it, unique to the individual. Moreover, Gitlin (1981, as cited in Parry, 2005) also provides an elaborated definition of media framing, noting that 'media frames are persistent patterns of cognition, interpretation, and presentation, of selection, emphasis, and exclusion, by which symbol-handlers routinely organize discourse, whether verbal or visual' (p. 7). In a sense, Entman's definition puts focus on defining frames as promoting a primary subject along with 'problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or treatment recommendation' (Entman, 1993). Gitlin emphasizes media framing as 'patterns of cognition' and 'interpretation'. Framing is thus identified as a necessary process in media in order for the audience to understand the complex issues at hand.

Framing in a communicative process occurs at different locations such as the communicator, the text, the receiver, and the culture. It consists of two components: frame-building (the emergence of frames) and frame-setting (the relationship between the media frames and the audience's prior knowledge and predispositions) (Vreese, 2005). Identifying frames in the news can be, according to Entman (1993), by 'the presence or absence of certain keywords, stock phrases, stereotyped images, sources of information and sentences that provide thematically reinforcing clusters of facts or judgments.' (p. 52). Furthermore, Gamson and Modigliani (1989) suggests the use of 'framing devices' as they identify metaphors, examples, catch-phrases, depictions, and visual images. With this knowledge, news articles contain specific textual and visual elements that make up a certain frame. These devices operationalize and elaborate on the main frame further, as well as differentiating certain aspects of the whole text from other parts. Moreover, framing is oftentimes related to the notion of 'themes'. Themes are ideas 'that connect different semantic elements of a story — descriptions of an action, sources — into a coherent whole' (Pan & Kosicki, 1993, p. 6). These themes can determine how frames are classified, being divided into two types: issue-specific and generic frames (De Vreese, 2005). The first type refers to frames that "are pertinent only to specific topics or events" (p. 4) whereas the generic frames refer to those that "go beyond thematic limitations and can be identified in relation to certain topics" (p. 4). According to Valkenburg (2002, in Linström & Marais, 2012) who took Neuman et al's (1992) study into further research, these generic frames can be categorized into five different core frames: 'human interest', 'attribution of responsibility', 'economic', 'moral values', and 'conflict'. For example, news consisting of the 'conflict' frame emphasizes the "disagreement between, for example, individuals or political parties", which then

allows "controversy and diverging aspects between conflicting parties" to be emphasized (De Vreese, 2004).

However, framing does not work on its own but rather exists in broader cultural contexts. Through this, the framing of news texts can then be constructed which will then be perceived accordingly by each audience member based on their broader cultural context. Therefore, there are numerous factors that can explain how it can influence the way a certain news event is framed or interpreted by an individual, factors such as Hofstede's cultural dimensions.

Previous Research

Firstly, in relation to the Israel-Palestine conflict, a study used the Israel and Palestine conflict to examine its news coverage, according to the media framing approach (Zanuddin, 2018). Ma'an news is a local Palestinian news outlet that uses Al Mezan Centre for Human Rights as their news source (p. 682). The investigation found that, with regards to the human interest frame, almost 45 percent of news had a focus on civilian issues, with more news regarding Palestinian civilians than Israelis (p. 689) due to the increasing violence in the last few days of the war. It is also important to highlight that 55.7 percent of news placed issues and events in general context framing at the societal or governmental level (p. 690). However, Zanuddin's study investigated a news outlet on a national level, which does not take different cultures into consideration.

On the other hand, another study argued that the news coverage of a conflict is dependent on the interaction between two factors: the type of event that occurs on the ground and the political context in which a news organization is based (Baum and Zhukov, 2015). Their study dove into exploring the relationship between democratic and non-democratic states and how the Libyan civil war is reported and framed in the media. It was found that media coverage in non-democracies underreported protests and nonviolent actions by opponents, and ignored government atrocities to a great extent, and over-reported actions caused by rebels. The authors provided strong evidence in the proposition that there is a pattern with the biases in pro-challenger and pro-incumbency, depending on the political stance of the country (p. 397). These findings can potentially be important in understanding the 'framing war' concept in media reports, which emphasizes war between parties as a way to capture audience attention. However, this study was only conducted in a quantitative manner and does not explore the qualitative aspects that could arise.

The final study conducted a visual framing analysis of British press photography during the 2006 Israel-Lebanon conflict (Katy Parry, 2010). They found that both news outlets, The Guardian and The Times, constructed a visual image of this far-off conflict for their readers by focusing on similar themes such as the human cost, through studying images that show subjects such as civilians and humanitarian workers, as well as graphicness as a factor. Results showed that The Guardian portrayed more images that were classed as 'supportive', showing a greater degree of empathy towards the Lebanese people than The Times, who showed photographs that were more supportive towards the Israeli opposition in terms of numbers of photographs and applied frames (p. 80). However, this study has its limitations. It only studied two newspapers coming from the same country, which does not give it a global perspective, and thus lacks the global proximity and cultural perspective exploration. It is also valid to note that the analysis done by Parry was one that is visual, meaning that the analysis was not based on textual content but rather the images that were used in the articles.

Present Study

Looking at previous studies, the conflict is certainly an interesting topic of discussion and investigation with regards to global news framing. The relevancy of this topic prevails with continuous reporting of not only the ongoing Israel-Palestine war by numerous news outlets globally, but also more recently surging tensions between Ukraine and Russia. This research will be an opportunity to investigate how different framings have been used by two different countries in the covering of political altercations.

The present study will analyze news reports regarding the Israel-Palestine conflict in 2021 by outlets *The Jakarta Post* and *Gulf News*. *The Jakarta Post* is an independent English newspaper in Indonesia. Articles are published daily in a physical newspaper format as well as in a digital format on their website, focusing on local and global stories, politics, arts and culture, entertainment, and more. *The Jakarta Post* targets Indonesian businesspeople, well-educated Indonesians, as well as foreigners which makes up the largest percentage of their readership.

Gulf News is the biggest selling, privately owned English newspaper in the UAE. It distributes its papers daily throughout the country and throughout other GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) countries. Aside from physical copies, online editions and articles are also available on

their website, accessible with a subscription. *Gulf News* targets expatriate readers within the UAE as well as those in the neighboring GCC countries. News articles from Indonesia and the UAE are selected due to the difference in, not only geographical locations, but also political agendas. Indonesia is a democratic nation with the largest muslim population in the world. They are also one of the countries who does not acknowledge Israel as a state. On the other hand, the UAE is a theocracy. Only since 2020 did the UAE have a diplomatic relationship with Israel and acknowledge them as being a state. Taking these into consideration, the following research questions were formulated:

RQ1: How is the Israel-Palestine dispute framed in news articles in Indonesia and the UAE?

RQ2: In case of difference, how do different framings refer to the cultural and political context of each country?

The first research question will attempt to explain and exhibit the similarities and differences in how the Israel-Palestine dispute in May 2021 has been framed in newspapers from Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates. The second research question will take the results of the first question further by aiming to understand how and why these differences in framing exist based on their cultural context, mainly political relationships. However, as the second research question requires a more interpretive answer, it will be discussed in the discussion section. In what follows, I will describe the necessary methods used to perform this study.

Method

Corpus

For this study, 20 news articles reporting the Sheikh Jarrah eviction tension and violences in May 2021 were analyzed. Ten of these articles were published by *The Jakarta Post* to represent news in Indonesia, and the other ten were published by *Gulf News* to represent news in the UAE. The criteria for selection of these newspapers were the English language used for its international audience. Relevant articles were selected from Google using the query 'Israel' 'Palestine' 'May 2021' 'Conflict'. These final articles, collected from their respective websites, were selected through their headlines and leads.

The corpus goal of this research was to investigate the differences and similarities in reporting of news regarding the conflict in May 2021. With the dispute having occurred for many years, it is viable that articles chosen for this research are taken within a timeframe to narrow

down samples. May 2021 was specifically chosen as many commotions, such as ceasefires, occurred within the month, catalyzed by severe restrictions imposed on Palestinians by Israeli police during the Islamic holy month of Ramadan and further escalating to the eviction of Palestinian families in the Arab East Jersualem neighborhood of Sheikh Jarrah. The year 2021 is also a year after the UAE has announced their political relationship status with Israel, acknowledging their state status despite showing previous support for Palestine.

Model of Analysis

In order to answer the research questions, a discourse analytic approach was taken. This was done in two phases: qualitative textual analysis and contextual analysis. This method of analysis provides an interpretive and holistic approach to answering the research question (Du Plooy, 1997, in Linström & Marais, 2012). Below, each of these are explained in detail.

Phase 1: Textual Analysis

To respond to the first research question, an inductive approach (van Gorp & van der Goot, 2012) to the qualitative framing analysis was used. This approach functions on the basis that the frames will be discovered throughout the analysis. The unit of analysis was a whole article. The steps taken in this phase of the analysis followed the method by Iago Rodríguez Caínzos (2021), which follows an inductive approach (e.g., van Gorp & van der Goot, 2012; Linström & Marais, 2012).

1. Firstly, appropriate articles were selected between the two newspapers. The researcher engaged themselves with the texts in order to familiarize themselves with the data given at hand. This was by means of reading the chosen articles with the intention of understanding and making sense of the data.

2. Secondly, two articles (one from each respective newspaper), were selected and coded with respect to the framing devices being searched for. This strategy was developed by van Gorp (2005), and demonstrates three important elements: core frame, framing devices, and reasoning devices. These elements are further deconstructed in the tables below.

Important to the coding and analysis of the news articles, framing devices were used. Framing devices 'manifest elements in a message that function as demonstrable indicators of the frame and that contribute to the narrative and rhetorical structure of a message' (van Gorp & van der Groot, 2012, p. 13). The devices below were selected as they are commonly used in news articles, and often have a purpose that the author wants to convey to readers.

Table 1. Overview of framing devices

Category	Devices
Rhetorical and Grammatical Devices	Imagery, syntax (Linström & Marais, 2012), lexical choices (Kitzinger, 2007), quantifications (Pan & Kosicki, 2009)
Technical Devices	Heading (Linström & Marais, 2012), quote and quote content (Linström & Marais, 2012), concluding statements and paragraph (Linström & Marais, 2012)

Reasoning devices, on the other hand, 'form a causal reasoning between two concepts that are associated with a particular culturally embedded frame' (Van Gorp & van der Groot, 2012, p. 13). Reasoning devices, as mentioned in the name, are devices that justifies how the text is formed. These tend to be found following the appearances of the framing devices. These devices are also noted down by the researcher in a Word document in the same way as the framing devices.

3. Thirdly, an analysis of the articles was conducted by identifying the prescribed framing devices, which were written in a Word document.

4. Fourthly, once framing devices have been identified, the researcher identified reasoning devices in a similar fashion, which were also written in a Word document.

5. This step requires the researcher to identify a core frame based on the found framing and reasoning devices.

6. Finally, after the completion of a whole analysis of the articles, the researcher identified the differences between the two data sets and how they are reported.

Example Analysis

An example framing analysis can be seen in Appendix A. This was done to ensure that this investigation can be replicated for future studies. The article included in the example analysis is an article from The Jakarta Post, which was copied onto a document. Headings and subheadings were formed based on framing and reasoning devices. Data found by the coder were added under each heading respectively.

Phase 2: Contextual Analysis

Following the identification of the frames in the two data sets, an analysis of the results was conducted in an explorative approach in order to identify possible reasons for the existence of certain frames in each data set. This was in relation to relating findings to cultural contexts and specifically to governments and their relationship with Israel. Due to the exploratory nature of this analysis, it will be discussed in the conclusion and discussion section.

Accountability

In order to ensure that the coding, frame definition, and context analysis were reliable, an accountability check was carried out. This was conducted by a second coder who was also trained in conducting an inductive framing analysis. They were given two articles, one from each newspaper. Following this, a discussion was held regarding the agreements and disagreements of the framing and reasoning devices which will lead to the concluded core frame. After the findings have been discussed, it was decided that the first coding was reliable being agreed upon by the second. Finally, after all of the texts have been coded, both coders discussed the significance of the data found in context with the broader cultural context of both countries.

<div align="center">

Findings

</div>

This study aimed to answer two research questions. The first question asked how does the framing of the Israel-Palestine dispute in news articles in Indonesia and the UAE compare. This section will focus on answering the question through each news outlet separately. Each finding will identify and define their frames along with an overview of their reasoning and framing devices. The second research question asked where, in case of differences, how do different framings refer to the cultural contexts. This will be answered in the conclusion and discussion section of this study.

Gulf News

Humanitarian frame

Within the corpus of the Gulf News, the *humanitarian* frame was identified as the core frame. This framing was identified in 9 out of the 10 articles collected. The 'humanitarian' frame package was assembled regarding the impact that the war has on civilians and their homes. This was done through the usage of numerical data to demonstrate the number of deaths and

casualties that the rocket fires have impacted on civilians, as well as the helplessness these civilians feel in response to the conflict.

Reasoning Devices of the humanitarian frame

From the results identified in table 3 above, the problem definition of most articles circled around the fact that airstrikes have been claiming many lives and causing many civilian casualties, whether they are Palestinians or Israelis alike. The articles also defined the problem of the destruction of buildings. One article focused on the hostilities and bloodshed occurring as result of the Sheikh Jarrah evictions. Another article focused on the inability for Palestinian muslims to celebrate Eid, an Islamic religious holiday, due to the constant airstrikes enforced by Israel. Overall, there was a mixture of causal responsibilities; however, commonly referenced were the Israeli rocket fire, the Israeli occupation, Israeli police, the Sheikh Jarrah evictions and Hamas. With regards to proposed solutions, there were a variety offered amongst the articles. Generally, there was a sentiment towards mediation of conflict by other governmental authorities of other countries or urging messages for de-escalation and finding the root cause of conflict. Finally, two common moral bases were found: prevention of deaths and having a just and lasting peace.

Framing devices of the humanitarian frame

The rhetorical and grammatical devices found supported the list of reasoning devices. In terms of imagery, articles commonly presented illustrations of Israel as having had caused large destructions and numerous casualties as well as deaths of civilians, many of which were families with children. These imageries had put the events in a sympathetic and pitiful light towards mainly Palestinians, such as in one article which demonstrates a snippet of what the scenery is like in Gaza: "Children's toys and a Monopoly board game could be seen among the rubble of Abu Hatab's house, as well as plates of uneaten food from the holiday gathering" (Gulf News, 2021)

This imagery attempted to evoke an emotional response in the reader by highlighting 'children's toys [...] among the rubble [...] as well as plates of uneaten food from the holiday gathering'. This sentiment was depicted in most of the articles, with the usage of quantification to report the number of deaths and casualties; furthermore, articles also often identified how many of those were children. For example: "At least 153 people have been killed in Gaza since

Monday, including 42 children, health officials said. Israel has reported 10 dead, including two children" (Gulf News, 2021)

Therefore, the functionality of quantifications fall in line with the sympathetic positioning of the frame identified across the articles. With regards to lexical choices, there was a large use of the verb 'clash' to describe the interactions between Israeli police and Palestinians. Moreover, there was also a substantial amount of the use of the noun 'people' across the articles. Furthermore, the overall syntax contained sentence structures that alluded to the sympathetic emotiveness of the articles towards Palestinians, such as "they continue to mourn and bury their dead and brace for more Israeli attacks" (Gulf News, 2021).

Regarding the headings, there was a commonality between articles in highlighting the urgency and seriousness of the war as well as evoking emotions. For example, an article titled "Israeli bombardment continues with more than 100 Palestinians dead" focuses on the urgency of putting an end to Israel's bombardment in order to reduce the number of deaths. Another article included subheadings such as 'Everything caught fire' and 'We don't have a safe room' which reported from the perspective of victims. These headlines and statements alienate victims from readers; creating images that are surreal and unimaginable to common readers so as to create pity and sadness. These also further create an awareness to the degree of seriousness that the Israel-Palestine conflict should be taken whilst also reinforcing the humanitarian core frame of the article.

Furthermore, in terms of the concluding sentences and paragraphs, there was not a clear pattern that could be identified. However, there was a general sentiment towards describing the war and its casualties or destruction to conclude the article. These further reinforce the humanitarian core frame. An example can be seen in one article concluded with: "Israel's Magen David Adom ambulance service said a 50-year-old woman was killed when a rocket hit a building in the Tel Aviv suburb of Rishon Lezion, and that two women had been killed in rocket strikes on Ashkelon." (Gulf News, 2021). The example exemplified the report of deaths, which noted the ages and gender of the victims. This way, it creates affective empathy towards older age groups and gender minorities.

Table 3. Reasoning and framing devices for Gulf News Humanitarian frame

		Reasoning Devices		
Problem definition	Causal responsibility	Solution	Moral basis
● Airstrikes claiming many lives and causing many casualties	● Israeli rocket fire ● Israeli occupation and aggression ● Sheikh Jarrah evictions ● Israeli police aggression	● Addressing root cause of conflict ● Provide aid ● Urging messages from UN, The US, and State Department, for de-escalation ● Mediation by third party ● End the Israeli occupation	● Save lives ● Have a just and lasting peace

		Framing Devices		

		Grammatical and Rhetorical Devices		
Imagery	Quantifications	Lexical Choices	Syntax
Israel has caused large destruction and numerous casualties and deaths of civilians including families with	Numerous quantifications of the number of casualties and deaths are reported with the supposed function of	Israeli police clash, rocket assault, ran to shelters, people	Allude to sympathy by readers for civilians

children; many rocketfire has been exchanged	linking figures to emotions surrounding sympathy and pity	

Technical Devices		
Headings	Concluding statements and paragraph	Quote and quote content
Highlight general urgency, seriousness, and emotive response	Concluding paragraphs further describes the war and its casualties or destruction	Israeli Prime Minister, Government, US officials, Police

No Frame

However, as mentioned previously, it was difficult to define a core frame for one article. The article reported the airstrikes and the upsurge of violence upon the celebration of 'Jerusalem Day'. The upsurge of violence was identified as the problem definition, and it was found that Hamas and the smaller Jihad militant group claimed responsibility for this. However, no solution nor moral basis were found. In terms of framing devices of the article, there was minimal to almost none. However, there were quantifications of deaths, casualties and amount of rocketfire, but this can be interpreted as merely stating facts to the report.

The Jakarta Post

Within the corpus of The Jakarta Post, two core frame packages were identified: *humanitarian* and *Israel as the main cause of conflict*. This humanitarian package was identified in 5 articles and the latter in the other 5 articles of the data set.

Humanitarian frame

The first frame package identified from the data set was the *humanitarian* frame. This frame package was assembled on the same basis as the frame package found in Gulf News, which was the impact that the war had on civilians and their homes. This was also done through the usage of numerical data to demonstrate the number of deaths and casualties that the rocket fires have impacted on civilians, as well as the helplessness these civilians feel in response to the conflict.

Reasoning Devices of the humanitarian frame

From the results identified in table 4 above, the problem definition of most articles circled around the fact that there is a high death toll, rise of violence, specifically violence against Palestinians. One article focused on the continuous attacks by Israelis towards Palestinians. Another article focused on the inability for Palestinian muslims to celebrate Eid, an Islamic religious holiday, due to the constant airstrikes. Overall, their commonly referenced causal responsibilities were the violence instigated by Israel and the overall aggression towards Palestinians. In terms of the proposed solutions, there was a large need to mediate confrontations to encourage peace by third parties, but also the need to evacuate civilians. This can be seen in some articles which showed advice from government personnel to conduct serious dialogue in order to address the root cause of conflict. Finally, three common moral bases were found: Stop the death toll from rising, save lives of Palestinians, and conduct religious tolerance.

Framing devices of the humanitarian frame

The rhetorical and grammatical devices found supported the list of reasoning devices. In terms of imagery, articles commonly presented illustrations of airstrikes that have caused large destruction between Israel and Palestine, leaving many civilians wounded, dead, or displaced. These imageries had put the events, like with the articles of Gulf News, in a sympathetic and pitiful light towards mainly Palestinians, such as in one article which highlighted a quote by a Palestinian: "The children were screaming. For half an hour we were bombarded without prior warning. We came out to find the building next door flattened." (The Jakarta Post, 2021)

This quote attempted to demonstrate the emotional and traumatic experience that Palestinian civilians have to go through and the destruction that the rocket fires have caused to their surrounding neighborhoods. Furthermore, each sentence in the quote aims to evoke an emotive response by the reader and exemplify the effects that the bombardments by Israel have done to civilians. This sentiment was shown in the five articles, with the usage of quantification to report the number of deaths and casualties; furthermore, articles also often identified how many of those were children. For example: "a total of 181 Palestinians, including 52 children, have perished in the strikes" (The Jakarta Post, 2021)

Therefore, the quantification functions alongside the sympathetic positioning of the humanitarian frame that was identified across the five articles, as it not only reported the number of deaths, but it also specifically identified how many of the 181 Palestinians were children. This

way, it triggers a greater sense of sorrow and sympathy to knowing that children were a large part of those numbers. With regards to lexical choices, there was a large focus on the term 'claimed lives', which reinforces the problem definition of deaths as a result of the 'fired rockets'. Consequently, 'death toll' was also commonly found across the articles. Other word choices, for example the verb 'scrambled' to describe the efforts made by Israel in quelling riots, allude to a sense of urgency and panic. Overall, these words may be interpreted in creating a negative representation of the cause and effects of the conflict, which further reinforces the frame package.

Finally, in reference to syntax, sentences gravely alluded to evoking feelings of sympathy and pity for Palestinian civilians. An example of this is the following sentence found in one article: "Nightly unrest since then at the Al-Aqsa compound has left hundreds of Palestinians wounded, drawing international calls for de-escalation and sharp rebukes from across the Muslim world" (The Jakarta Post, 2021).

Through this quote, the words "nightly unrest" demonstrates the ongoing occurrence of the conflict, which in turn has "left hundreds of Palestinians wounded". The final part of the quote instigates the urgency and proposed solution to the defined problem, which is to provide international aid in de-escalating the conflict in order to prevent more deaths.

In terms of technical devices, several were identified across the five articles. Regarding the headings, there was a common thread of titles that call attention to death and destruction. This, again, reinforces the frame package in valuing the importance of people's lives and their living environment. Furthermore, in terms of concluding sentences and paragraphs, the five articles were found to contain a concluding paragraph or sentence that continues to reinforce the humanitarian aspect. Finally, the use of quotes amongst the articles follows a pattern of conveying messages regarding support, condemnation of actions, providing aid now, and giving justice; consequently, these themes fall in line with the frame package identified by alluding to the necessity of support and aid for Palestinians. These quotes were predominantly by prominent political figures such as President Joko Widodo (president of Indonesia), President Joe Biden (president of the USA), the US Secretary of State, as well as the UN Chief.

Table 4. Reasoning and framing devices for The Jakarta Post's Humanitarian frame

Reasoning Devices

Problem definition	Causal responsibility	Solution	Moral basis
- High death toll - Rise of violence - Violence against Palestinian muslims	- Violence instigated by Israel - Israeli aggression towards Palestinians - Tensions with Israel	- Mediate by third party - Encourage ceasefire - Evacuate civilians	- Stop death toll from rising - Save Palestinians - Religious tolerance

Framing Devices

Grammatical and Rhetorical Devices

Imagery	Quantifications	Lexical Choices	Syntax
Airstrikes have caused large destruction between Israel and Palestine, leaving many civilians wounded, dead, or displaced	Quantifications stated numerical reports of death toll and casualties as well as rocket launches.	Claimed lives, fired rockets, death toll	Allude to sympathy by readers

Technical Devices

Headings	Concluding statements and paragraph	Quote and quote content

| Calls attention to death, sympathy, and destruction | Concluding statements and paragraph reinforces the humanitarian frame package | President Joko Widodo, UN Chief, Victims, Israeli Prime Minister, Police, US Secretary of State, Joe Biden |

Israel as the main cause of conflict frame

In continuation, the following frame package was formed in reference to the idea that Israel is the main cause of conflict. Due to this, Israel was illustrated as the perpetrator and antagonist of the situation, by causing numerous damages and deaths of civilians ruthlessly. In contrast to the previous five articles as well the articles by Gulf News, this frame focuses more on the conflict aspect and its cause, reasoning, and effects.

Reasoning Devices of Israel as the main cause of conflict frame

First of all, the five articles defined problems relating to the high number of deaths as a result of the rise of violence and aggression from the Israeli police and government. Therefore, it is viable that the causal responsibility lies in the hands of the Israeli government and their actions of forced evictions of Palestinians and rocket fires. From this, a few solutions were proposed. The first being an investigation of the root of the conflict in order to de-escalate the situation. It was also proposed that mediations and involvement by third parties should take place in order to calm the two main parties of conflict. Finally, the moral basis of this frame package was to end the war and save lives.

Framing devices of the Israel as the main cause of conflict frame

In continuation, in terms of the imagery identified, it was found that the articles enforced the idea that Israel's airstrikes have caused immense destruction and heightens unrest within the region. For example, the sentence: "Israel bombed the home of Hamas's chief in Gaza early on Sunday and sirens warning of rocket attacks sounded in Israeli border towns shortly after dawn as hostilities stretched into a seventh day with no sign of abating." (The Jakarta Post, 2021) exposes Israel as being ruthless for continuously provoking hostilities "into a seventh day with no sign of abating" (The Jakarta Post, 2021). These images highlight the harmful and violent actions of Israel, and thus portray the nation in a negative light.

Furthermore, quantifications found reported the number of rockets launched and numbers of death, which, in this frame package, serves as an indicator of the extent of warfare and

belligerence Israel imposes on Palestinians. With regards to lexical choices, these further reinforced the frame. Some examples include verbs such as 'pummel', 'destroyed', and 'bombed'. These actions convey a connection between Israel and being the perpetrator of this conflict. Such verbs are present across the articles and reinforce the agenda of antagonizing Israel. Finally, in terms of syntax, phrases were often constructed in a way that places Israel in a bad light. An example from an article: "Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said in a statement that law and order would be maintained in Jerusalem as would the right to worship. Television footage showed buses of Muslim worshippers heading from Israeli Arab cities to Al-Aqsa being stopped by police on the main highway to Jerusalem" (The Jakarta Post, 2021). This example first indicated the fact that Israel's Prime Minister has communicated that 'law and order would be maintained [...] as would the right to worship' which is then followed by the contrasting reality that worshippers were being stopped by police on their way to the Al-Aqsa mosque. Through this, it depicts Netanyahu as a liar.

Another example: "Police said it was stopping only those planning to take part in riots before the buses were allowed to proceed. Scuffles broke out and footage showed officers firing stun grenades" (The Jakarta Post, 2021). From this example, the order of sentences once again creates an image of Israeli officials of being perpetrators and liars by showing contradictory sentences that portray Israeli police as liars.

With the technical devices, headings, there is a common thread of calling out negativity. This is demonstrated by headlines such as 'hatred and revenge', 'it was hell', and 'war crimes' which fall in line with the overall frame. In terms of concluding sentences and paragraphs, the five articles showed the same pattern as the previously found, which is reinforcing the identified frame package. An example of this would be from one of the articles: "There has also been an upsurge in deadly clashes in the occupied West Bank. At least 12 Palestinians have been killed by Israeli troops in the West Bank since Friday, most of them during clashes." (The Jakarta Post, 2021). This concluding paragraph thematically focuses on the occurring conflict and the effect of it on Palestinians. It also highlights Israeli troops as being the cause, which portrays them negatively.

Finally, the use of quotes points into the direction of blaming Israel and making them responsible for the war. This is exemplified in a quote by Al Jazeera's Jerusalem bureau chief who accused Israel of trying "to silence media that are witnessing, documenting and reporting

the truth" (The Jakarta Post, 2021). From this, it once again antagonizes Israel by calling them liars and pushes the article into the frame package.

Table 5. Reasoning and framing devices for The Jakarta Post's Israel as main fault of conflict frame

Reasoning Devices			
Problem definition	Causal responsibility	Solution	Moral basis
● High death toll ● Rise of violence ● Escalating aggression ● Riots by police at Al-Aqsa mosque	● Israeli police aggression ● Forced evictions by Israel ● Israeli rocket fire towards Palestinians	● Mediate by third party ● Encourage ceasefire ● Investigation	● Stop death toll from rising ● End war

Framing Devices			
Grammatical and Rhetorical Devices			
Imagery	Quantifications	Lexical Choices	Syntax
Israel's airstrikes have caused immense destruction and heightens unrest	Quantifications stated numerical reports of rocket launches by Israel as well as the number of wounded	Warplanes, pummel the Palestinians, Palestinians have been killed, Israel's destruction, Israel	Compare and contrast, antagonizes Israel

and killed Palestinians	destroyed, Israel bombed	

Technical Devices		
Headings	Concluding statements and paragraph	Quote and quote content
Calls attention to negativity and aggression	Concluding statements and paragraph positions Israel as the wrong within the conflict	Israeli army, UN Secretary-General, Israeli Prime Minister, Hamas, Police, the Quartet (US, UN, EU, Russia), US Secretary of State

Conclusion and Discussion

This study has conducted an investigation on how *Gulf News* and *The Jakarta Post* have framed the events of the Israel-Palestine conflict in May of 2021. The study has attempted to answer two research questions by means of a qualitative discourse analysis. Research question one was: How does the framing of the Israel-Palestine dispute in news articles in Indonesia and the UAE compare? The second research question was: In case of difference, how do different framings refer to the cultural contexts?

Taking a look at the first research question, the results of the study showed that both *Gulf News* and *The Jakarta Post* framed the events of the conflict in different ways. Firstly, articles from *Gulf News* featured predominantly a humanitarian frame. This means that they displayed the conflict events in a sympathetic and pitiful way towards Palestinians. They relied on highlighting the devastating circumstances that the people of Palestine and Israel are going through, by providing numerous reports of the number of deaths and casualties, number of rockets launched, as well as the personal effects that have been placed onto the locals such as loss of loved ones and destruction of their homes. Therefore, The Israel-Palestine conflict has been identified as a series of events that makes up part of a larger humanitarian crisis.

Overall, there was a large sentiment in recognizing the rise in aggression due to high tensions between Israelis and Palestinians over the Sheikh Jarrah evictions in May. This was also primarily recognizing that there was an incredibly high number of reported deaths and destruction to infrastructure from the battle of rocket fires from both parties. It was alluded that, as mentioned previously, the Israeli officials were notioned to be the causal responsibilities and that the problem overall was a concern for many countries in the region as well as allies. The reason being is that Israel is not greatly recognized as being an independent state by many countries globally.

Taking a look at *The Jakarta Post*, interestingly the newspaper offered two different framings of the event: *humanitarian* and *Israel as the main cause of conflict*. Both packages portrayed the conflict negatively. In half of the *Jakarta Post*'s articles that demonstrated a *humanitarian* frame package, the main concept is to evoke sympathy and pity towards those that are affected by the war, mainly civilians. This is similar to *Gulf News*, whereby quantifications of deaths and casualties were reported greatly, including highlighting the number of children involved. Both *Gulf News* and *The Jakarta Post* alluded to a sense of humanitarian devastation on a global scale that is important to receive aid internationally. It should be noted that this sentiment can be seen not only through the journalists' self reporting of the event, but also through the quotes used such as from Indonesia's president, Joko Widodo, the UN Chief, as well as victims themselves. On the other hand, *The Jakarta Post* also published news articles that conveyed a different frame package, specifically framing Israel as the main cause of conflict. The remaining five articles allude to blaming Israel for acting as the main aggressor within this war, through depictions of the destruction and high level of violence that Israeli authorities have imposed onto Palestinians and their infrastructures (which can also be seen in the *humanitarian* package). Lexical choices such as 'Israel's destruction, 'Israel bombed', and 'Israel destroyed' redirects the reader into putting Israel into question, perceiving the country as a provocator and as the enemy.

Moreover, with regards to answering the second research question, the results of the study presented patterns that closely resemble those that were found by previous research. For example, *Gulf News*' articles had a great focus on civilians which falls in line with Zanuddin's (2018) results, demonstrating this newspaper's importance with illustrating the humanitarian issue of civilian struggle during the war. Findings also follows those of Zanuddin's (2018) which

indicated more news regarding Palestinian civilians than Israelis (p. 689). There is a sense of biased support towards Palestinian through not only the quantifications of Palestinian civilian deaths and casualties but also quotations by them. Consequently, these are also remarkably relatable to previous research by Katy Parry (2010) which uncovered the construction of "this far-off conflict for their readers by focusing on [...] the human cost" (p. 81). The reports on deaths, casualties, destruction of buildings, separation of families, etc. all depict a war that is happening far away from the readers, which alienates the victims. In this way, the framing of the articles becomes one that plays on the feelings of concern, sympathy, and concern towards Palestinians.

It is imperative to examine the political relationships that each country has with Israel-Palestine. Firstly, the UAE has a long established political and economic relations with the Palestinian territories, to the extent of building a Palestinian embassy in its capital, Abu Dhabi. However, since 2018, the UAE has improved its relations with Israel through the Abraham Accords Peace Agreement in 2020 which normalized foreign relations between the two countries. This change brought large anger and disagreements by Palestinians residing in the UAE. Therefore, it is possible that *Gulf News'* humanitarian framing of the war aims to maintain calm relationships with Palestinians in the UAE. This is done by highlighting the importance of saving and protecting the lives of Palestinian civillians that are affected. Even though *The Jakarta Post* also showcased the importance of saving lives, they framed news in a way that antagonizes Israel. This is possible as Indonesia has openly shown their support for Palestine and maintains no political relations with Israel. Indonesia's refusal to recognize the State of Israel may explain why findings reveal blaming of the state for the development and events of the war. The relationships that each country has with Israel and Palestine affected the way similar events were framed.

Furthermore, it is vital to note that this study had a number of limitations. Firstly, it should be noted that this study explored twenty articles in total. Furthermore, despite being a qualitative and analytical study that provides an understanding that may differ from one that is quantitative, it makes generalizing findings difficult. For future studies,analyzing larger corpora as well as the combination of a qualitative and quantitative study can provide more optimal results. In continuation, it is recommended that articles are taken from a wider range of time periods, such as three months instead of solely from the month of May. This encourages a

broader sample from each news outlet to see if the framing of their news articles are consistent, and not just the period directly following the conflict.

This study has attempted to add and improve current knowledge regarding news framing. It is important to further analyze the implications of framing news cross-culturally with the increase in globalization and technological advances that allows easier distribution of news. Furthermore, this research can also aid in improving and understanding how the greater context as a multidimensional factor can affect the way an event is reported.

References

Baum, M. A., & Zhukov, Y. M. (2015). Filtering revolution: Reporting bias in international

    newspaper coverage of the Libyan civil war. *Journal of Peace Research*, *52*(3), 384–400.

    http://www.jstor.org/stable/24557407

Entman, R. M. (1993). Framing: Toward clarification of a fractured paradigm. *Journal of*

    Communication, 43(4), 51–58

Gamson, W. A., & Modigliani, A. (1989). Media Discourse and Public Opinion on Nuclear

    Power: A Constructionist Approach. *American Journal of Sociology*, *95*(1), 1–37.

    http://www.jstor.org/stable/2780405

Halbfinger, D., & Rasgon, A. (2022). *Life Under Occupation: The Misery at the Heart of the*

    Conflict. Nytimes.com. Retrieved 9 March 2022, from

    https://www.nytimes.com/2021/05/22/world/middleeast/israel-gaza-conflict.html.

Israel-Gaza ceasefire holds despite Jerusalem clash. BBC News. (2021). Retrieved 9 March

    2022, from https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-57195537.

Israeli-Palestinian Conflict | Global Conflict Tracker. Global Conflict Tracker. (2022). Retrieved

    9 March 2022, from

    https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/israeli-palestinian-conflict.

Linström, M., & Willemien, M. (2012). QUALITATIVE NEWS FRAME ANALYSIS: A

    METHODOLOGY. *Communitas*, *17*, 21-38.

Meuse, A. (2020). *Israel inks twin Arab treaties with UAE, Bahrain*. Asia Times. Retrieved 9

    March 2022, from

    https://asiatimes.com/2020/09/israel-inks-twin-arab-treaties-with-uae-bahrain/.

Neuman, W. Russell, Just, M. R, & Crigler, A. N. (1992). Common knowledge: news and the

    construction of political meaning. Chicago (Ill.): University of Chicago Press.

Pan, Z., & Kosicki, G.M. (1993). Framing analysis: An approach to news discourse. Political

Communication, 10, 55-75.

Parry, K. (2010). A visual framing analysis of British press photography during the 2006 Israel-

Lebanon conflict. *Media, War & Conflict*, *3*(1), 67-85.

https://doi.org/10.1177/1750635210353679

Rodríguez Caínzos, I. (2021). The English Channel crossings in British press: A comparative

analysis of framing in The Sun and The Guardian.

Semetko, H. & Valkenburg, P. (2000). Framing European Politics: A Content Analysis of Press

and Television News. Journal of Communication. 50. 93 - 109.

van Gorp, B., & van der Groot, M. J. (2012). Sustainable Food and Agriculture: Stakeholder's

Frames. Communication, Culture and Critique, 5:2, 127-148.

Vreese, C. (2004). The Effects of Frames in Political Television News on Issue Interpretation and

Frame Salience. *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly*, *81*(1), 36-52.

https://doi.org/10.1177/107769900408100104

Vreese, C. (2005). News framing. *Identifying Information And Tenor In Texts*, *13*(1), 51-62.

https://doi.org/10.1075/idjdd.13.1.06vre

Zanuddin, H. (2018). Media Framing Approach Of Israelis And Palestinian Conflict. *The

European Proceedings Of Social And Behavioural Sciences*.

https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2018.05.56

Israel-Palestinian ceasefire comes into force - The Jakarta Post 21/5/21
https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/05/21/israel-palestinian-ceasefire-comes-into-force.html

A ceasefire between Israel and Hamas, the Islamist movement which controls the Gaza Strip, came into force early Friday after 11 days of deadly fighting that pounded the Palestinian enclave and forced countless Israelis to seek shelter from rockets.

Celebrations were heard on Gaza streets in the minutes after the truce began as cars honked their horns and some guns were fired in the air, AFP journalists said, while in the occupied West Bank, joyful crowds also took to the streets.

With no alerts sounding in Israel to warn of incoming Hamas rockets, the ceasefire appeared to be holding in the early hours of Friday.

The truce brokered by Egypt, that also included Gaza's second-most powerful armed group, Islamic Jihad, was agreed following mounting international pressure to stem the bloodshed which erupted on May 10.

US President Joe Biden welcomed the deal.

"I believe we have a genuine opportunity to make progress and I'm committed to working toward it," Biden said at the White House, hailing Egypt's role in brokering the agreement.

A statement from Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's office said the security cabinet had "unanimously accepted the recommendation of all of the security officials ... to accept the Egyptian initiative for a mutual ceasefire without pre-conditions".

Hamas and Islamic Jihad also confirmed the ceasefire in statements.

"This is the euphoria of victory," said Khalil al-Hayya, a senior Hamas figure, in front of a crowd of thousands of Palestinians who had gathered in the streets to celebrate.

The Israeli statement said its aerial campaign had made "unprecedented" achievements in Gaza, a territory it has blockaded since 2007, the year of Hamas's takeover.

"The political leadership emphasises that it is the reality on the ground that will determine the future of the operation," it added.

US Secretary of State Antony Blinken said Thursday he would be "prepared at any time to go to Israel, to the Middle East, if that would serve the purpose of moving beyond the violence and helping to work on improving lives for Israelis and Palestinians alike".

Egypt to monitor

Fighting erupted earlier this month after weeks of tensions in Jerusalem, notably over planned evictions of Palestinians from their homes in east Jerusalem to make way for Jewish settlers, and clashes at the sensitive Al-Aqsa mosque compound.

The Israeli army said Hamas and other Islamist armed groups in Gaza have since fired more than 4,300 rockets towards Israel, but the overwhelming majority of those headed for populated areas were intercepted by its Iron Dome air defences.

The rockets have claimed 12 lives in Israel, including two children and an Israeli soldier, with one Indian and two Thai nationals among those killed, the police say.

Israeli strikes on Gaza have killed 232 Palestinians, including 65 children, as well as fighters, and have wounded another 1,900, according to the Gaza health ministry.

Vast areas have been reduced to rubble and some 120,000 people have been displaced, according to Hamas authorities.

Diplomatic sources told AFP in Cairo that "two Egyptian delegations will be dispatched to Tel Aviv and the Palestinian territories to monitor its (the ceasefire) implementation and procedures to maintain stable conditions permanently."

UN chief Antonio Guterres, who also welcomed the deal, said Israel and the Palestinians now had a responsibility to have "a serious dialogue to address the root causes of the conflict."

He also called on the international community to work with the UN on a "robust package of support for a swift, sustainable reconstruction and recovery".

Britain also welcomed the ceasefire, with Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab saying: "All sides must work to make the ceasefire durable and end the unacceptable cycle of violence."

'Stay home'

Before Israeli officials met Thursday to approve the ceasefire proposal, rocket fire had continued towards southern communities near the Gaza border.

The Israeli army had ordered the area's residents to stay in their homes "until further notice."

Shortly after the truce was announced, Islamic Jihad boasted it had "managed to humiliate" Israel.

The group also vowed to remain the defender of Palestinians in Jerusalem, holy to both Muslims and Jews.

Israel's bombardment of what it describes as military targets in Gaza began after clashes between Israeli police and Palestinian protesters at the Al-Aqsa mosque compound.

Hamas had given Israeli forces a 6:00 pm deadline to leave the compound, one of Islam's holiest places and possibly the world's most sensitive religious site.

When the deadline expired, Hamas launched rockets, prompting Israel's military to launch an operation aimed at heavily degrading the Islamist group, which has controlled Gaza since 2007.

The Israeli army said it has hit hundreds of military targets in Gaza and killed dozens of militant commanders.

Netanyahu said the campaign set Hamas and Islamic Jihad back "many years".

Palestinian and international groups accused Israel of recklessly hitting non-military sites during the campaign.

Israel says it takes all steps to avoid civilian casualties, including by phoning residents to warn them of imminent strikes, and blames Hamas for placing weapons and military sites in densely populated areas.

The unrest also sharply heightened tensions and sparked violence between Jews and Arab-Israelis, while Palestinian protesters in the West Bank and east Jerusalem have repeatedly clashed with security forces.

Core Frame: humanitarian

Framing Devices:

- **Rhetorical and Grammatical Devices:**
    - **Imagery:**
        - clashes at the sensitive Al-Aqsa mosque compound
        - Vast areas have been reduced to rubble and some 120,000 people have been displaced
    - **Quantifications:**
        - A ceasefire between Israel and Hamas, the Islamist movement which controls the Gaza Strip, came into force early Friday after 11 days of deadly fighting that pounded the Palestinian enclave and forced countless Israelis to seek shelter from rockets
        - The Israeli army said Hamas and other Islamist armed groups in Gaza have since fired more than 4,300 rockets towards Israel
        - The rockets have claimed 12 lives in Israel, including two children and an Israeli soldier, with one Indian and two Thai nationals among those killed, the police say.
        - Israeli strikes on Gaza have killed 232 Palestinians, including 65 children, as well as fighters, and have wounded another 1,900, according to the Gaza health ministry
        - Vast areas have been reduced to rubble and some 120,000 people have been displaced, according to Hamas authorities.
    - **Lexical Choices:**
        - The rockets have *claimed* 12 lives in Israel, Israeli *strikes* on Gaza have *killed* 232 Palestinians → claimed vs killed; the usage of 'strikes' and 'killed' in reference to the actions of the Israeli creates a more violent and harsh imagery in contrast to the word 'claimed' when describing the actions of the Palestinian.
- **Technical Devices:**
    - **Heading:** Israel-Palestinian ceasefire comes into force → the heading indicates that the ceasefire is happening in a strong manner between the two parties

      ○ **Concluding Statements and Paragraph:** The unrest also sharply heightened tensions and sparked violence between Jews and Arab-Israelis, while Palestinian protesters in the West Bank and east Jerusalem have repeatedly clashed with security forces.

Reasoning Devices:

- **Problem Definition:** planned evictions of Palestinians from their homes in east Jerusalem to make way for Jewish settlers
- **Causal Responsibility:** violence instigated by Israel through the eviction of Palestinians from their homes in east Jerusalem
- **Solution:** two Egyptian delegations will be dispatched to Tel Aviv and the Palestinian territories to monitor its (the ceasefire) implementation and procedures to maintain stable conditions permanently
- **Moral basis:** stop the death toll of civilians from rising

Appendix B

You fill in the questions by clicking on the square next to the chosen answer ☐

After clicking, a cross will appear in this square ☒

1. Is a health care institution involved in the research?

Explanation: A health care institution is involved if one of the following (A/B/C) is the case:

A.   One or more employees of a health care institution is/are involved in the research as principle or in the carrying out or execution of the research.

B.   The research takes place within the walls of the health care institution and should, following the nature of the research, generally not be carried out outside the institution.

C.   Patients / clients of the health care institution participate in the research (in the form of treatment).

☒ No → continue with questionnaire

☐ Yes → Did a Dutch Medical Institutional Review Board (MIRB) decide that the Wet Medisch Onderzoek (Medical Research Involving Human Subjects Act) is not applicable?

☐ Yes → continue with questionnaire

☐ No → This application should be reviewed by a Medical Institutional Review Board, for example, the Dutch CMO Regio Arnhem Nijmegen → end of checklist

2. Do grant providers wish the protocol to be assessed by a recognised MIRB?

☒ No → continue with questionnaire

☐ Yes → This application should be reviewed by a Medical Institutional Review Board, for example, the Dutch CMO Regio Arnhem Nijmegen → end of checklist

3. Does the research include medical-scientific research that might carry risks for the participant?
☒ No → continue with questionnaire

☐ Yes → This application should be reviewed by a Medical Institutional Review Board, for example, the Dutch CMO Regio Arnhem Nijmegen → end of checklist

Standard research method

4. Does this research fall under one of the stated standard research methods of the Faculty of Arts or the Faculty of Philosophy, Theology and Religious Studies?

☐ Yes → …… **(fill in name and number of standard research method)** → continue with questionnaire

☒ No → assessment necessary, end of checklist

Participants

5. Is the participant population a healthy one?

      ☐ Yes → continue with questionnaire

      ☐ No → assessment necessary, end of checklist → [go to assessment procedure](#)

6. Will the research be conducted amongst minors (<16 years of age) or amongst (legally) incapable persons?

      ☐ Yes → assessment necessary, end of checklist → [go to assessment procedure](#)

      ☐ No → continue with questionnaire

Method

7. Is a method used that makes it possible to produce a coincidental finding that the participant should be informed of?

      ☐ Yes → assessment necessary, end of checklist → [go to assessment procedure](#)

      ☐ No → continue with questionnaire

8. Will participants undergo treatment or are they asked to perform certain behaviours that can lead to discomfort?

      ☐ Yes → assessment necessary, end of checklist → [go to assessment procedure](#)

      ☐ No → continue with questionnaire

9. Are the estimated risks connected to the research minimal?

      ☐ No → assessment necessary, end of checklist → [go to assessment procedure](#)

      ☐ Yes → continue with questionnaire

10. Are the participants offered a different compensation than the usual one?

☐ Yes → assessment necessary, end of checklist → go to assessment procedure

☐ No → continue with questionnaire

11. Should deception take place, does the procedure meet the standard requirements?

☐ No → assessment necessary, end of checklist → go to assessment procedure

☐ Yes → continue with questionnaire

12. Are the standard regulations regarding anonymity and privacy met?

☐ No → assessment necessary, end of checklist → go to assessment procedure

☐ Yes → continue with questionnaire

Conducting the research

13. Will the research be carried out at an external location (such as a school, hospital)?

☐ No → continue with questionnaire

☐ Yes→ Do you have/will you receive written permission from this institution?

☐ No → assessment necessary, end of checklist → go to assessment procedure

☐ Yes → continue with questionnaire

14. Is there a contact person to whom participants can turn to with questions regarding the research and are they informed of this?

☐ No → assessment necessary, end of checklist → go to assessment procedure

☐ Yes → continue with questionnaire

15. Is it clear for participants where they can file complaints with regard to participating in the research and how these complaints will be dealt with?

    ☐ No→ assessment necessary, end of checklist → [go to assessment procedure](#)

    ☐ Yes → continue with questionnaire

16. Are the participants free to participate in the research, and to stop at any given point, whenever and for whatever reason they should wish to do so?

    ☐ No→ assessment necessary, end of checklist → [go to assessment procedure](#)

    ☐ Yes → continue with questionnaire

17. Before participating, are participants informed by means of an information document about the aim, nature and risks and objections of the study? (zie [explanation on informed consent](#) and [sample documents](#)).

    ☐ No→ assessment necessary, end of checklist → [go to assessment procedure](#)

    ☐ Yes → continue with questionnaire

18. Do participants and/or their representatives sign a consent form? (zie [explanation on informed consent](#) and [sample documents](#).

    ☐ No→ assessment necessary, end of checklist → [go to assessment procedure](#)

    ☐ Yes → checklist finished

Appendix C: Statement of Own Work

Sign this *Statement of own work* form and add it as the last appendix in the final version of the Bachelor's thesis that is submitted as to the first supervisor.

Student name: Reya Estrella Suwarsono

Student number: S1033356

PLAGIARISM is the presentation by a student of an assignment or piece of work which has in fact been copied in whole or in part from another student's work, or from any other source (e.g. published books or periodicals or material from Internet sites), without due acknowledgement in the text.

DECLARATION:

  a. I hereby declare that I am familiar with the faculty manual

(https://www.ru.nl/facultyofarts/stip/rules-guidelines/rules/fraud-plagiarism/   )   and   with Article 16 "Fraud and plagiarism" in the Education and Examination Regulations for the Bachelor's programme of Communication and Information Studies.

  b. I also declare that I have only submitted text written in my own words

  c. I certify that this thesis is my own work and that I have acknowledged all material and sources used in its preparation, whether they be books, articles, reports, lecture notes, and any other kind of document, electronic or personal communication.

Signature:

Place and date: Nijmegen, Netherlands / 12th June 2022