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A Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis of Normalization in Selected News Channels

A Dissertation

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Doctorate of Philosophy in English Language and Linguistics

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Shawwal

1444 A.H.

﴿ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ ﴾

(وَلَنْ تَرْضَىٰ عَنْكَ الْيَهُودُ وَلَا النَّصَارَىٰ حَتَّىٰ تَتَّبِعَ مِلَّتَهُمْ قُلْ إِنَّ هُدَىٰ اللّٰهِ هُوَ الْهُدَىٰ وَلَئِنَّ
اتَّبَعْتَهُمْ لَهَوَاءَ هُمْ بَعْدَ الَّذِي جَاءَكَ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ مَا لَكَ مِنَ اللّٰهِ مِنْ وَّلِيٍّ وَلَا نَصِيرٍ)

﴿ صدق الله العلي العظيم ﴾

(سورة البقرة: آية 120)

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.

"Never will the Jews or the Christians be satisfied with thee unless thou follow their form of religion. Say: "The guidance of God that is the (only) guidance." Wert thou to follow their desires after the knowledge which hath reached thee then wouldst thou find neither protector nor helper against God."

Almighty Allah, The Most High has told the truth.

(Ali, 1989,p.13)

The Supervisor's Declaration

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DEDICATION

**TO EVERY ARAB MIND AND HEART,
TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**

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Abstract

The present study employs a multimodal critical discourse analysis to examine news coverage of Israeli-Arab normalization in six television channels, namely; Al-Jazeera, Al-Manar, Roya (Arab media), BBC, CGTN, CNN (non-Arab media). This study finds it is important to see whether the various channels involved in the discourse of Arab-Israeli normalization convey particular ideologies whether verbally or non-verbally and manipulate the truth to suit their respective orientations or not. The study finds a gap in making a relation between the presented text and the image of the same genre, so, it bridges that gap by adding a developed item that link between the image and the text ideologically.

The primary aims of this study are: (1) Finding out the narrative dynamic depictions presented in the images of selected Arab and non-Arab news TV channels in their reports concerning normalization; (2) examining how the presented participants' issue of gaze interacts with the viewer in the selected news channels concerning normalization; (3) identifying the primary indicators of how the angle and distance of the depicted images interact with the viewer in the images of reports (4) identifying how the contextual factors of intertextuality and situational contexts are presented by the selected TV channels; (5) finding out how Arab and non-Arab TV channels reflect their ideologies regarding normalization; (6) examining which type of image-text ideological correspondence is predominantly utilized in Arab and non-Arab TV channels; (7) discovering how Arab and non-Arab media outlets differ in presenting the issue of normalization.

To achieve its aims, the study proposes the following hypotheses; (1) the dynamic depictions narratively involved in Arab news channels present the Palestinian case and the Palestinian people while non-Arab news TV channels focus more on the political leaders and formal meetings; (2) regarding the issue of gaze ,Arab and non-Arab TV channels both present an offer gaze; (3) the angle and distance in Arab news TV channels make frontal horizontal angles and close distances with the viewer, while non-

Arab news TV channels make oblique angles and longer distances with the viewer; (4) Arab channels utilize more intertextual references particularly historical and religious references , while non-Arab channels use direct and indirect quotations to make factual information; (5) Arab channels ideology is being more likely opposed to normalization, while non-Arab channels view normalization as a means of promoting economic and political stability; (6) the type of image-text ideological correspondence is utilized in Arab TV channels by making a critical effect on the viewer while non-Arab TV channels present more complementary way to convey a sense of objectivity; (7) Arab media outlets are being more likely ideologised to focus on normalization subjectively, while non-Arab media outlets may focus more on the objectivity in approaching normalization.

This study conducts an empirical work via developing a model working on multimodal critical discourse analysis that is based on certain models as : Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006), Van Dijk (1995) , Quirk et al. (1985) and Fairclough (2015).

The present study draws various conclusions, with the most significant being that Arab TV channels demonstrate their support for the Palestinian cause and opposition to normalization by featuring images of Arab and Palestinian protesters. Non-Arab channels do not take a clear stance and instead show images of political figures such as Israeli, American, and Arab leaders involved in normalization agreements and formal meetings. Arab channels tend to approach normalization subjectively, reflecting their clear ideological positions that is rooted in their Arab identity. On the contrary, non-Arab channels strive to maintain high professional standards and neutrality when presenting information about normalization.

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List of Abbreviation

Abbreviation	Full Form
APTN	Associated Press Television News
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
CDA	Critical Discourse Analysis
CGTN	China Global Television Network
CNN	Cable News Network
D.S	Discursive Strategies
DA	Discourse Analysis
FREQ	Frequency
IRN	Independent Radio News
MCDA	Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis
MDA	Multimodal Discourse Analysis
SFG	Systemic Functional Grammar
SFL	Systemic Functional Linguistics
SocSem	Social Semiotics
TGG	Transformational Generative Grammar

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 An Introductory Remark

Arab-Israeli normalization has been a topic of great controversy and complexity in the Middle East region for decades. Historically, Arab-Israeli normalization has been characterized by conflict and hostility between Arab states and Israel since the establishment of Israel in 1948. However, in recent years, there has been a notable shift towards normalization and cooperation between some Arab states and Israel. This shift can be attributed to a range of factors, including shared concerns about economic and technological opportunities, and a desire to strengthen relationships with Israel. This shift was initiated by Egypt in 1979, when it became the first Arab country to sign a peace treaty with Israel, followed by Jordan in 1994. These two agreements marked a significant turning point in the region, as they opened the door to the possibility of further normalization between Israel and its Arab neighbors (Bregman, 2002).

The signing of the Abraham Accords in September 2020 marked a noteworthy milestone in Arab-Israeli normalization. The accords were signed between Israel, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Bahrain, with Sudan and Morocco later joining as well. The accords represent a major shift in the Arab world's approach towards Israel, as they mark the first time that Arab states have established formal diplomatic relations with Israel without first resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The accords have been praised for their potential to promote economic growth and regional stability, while critics argue that they undermine the Palestinian cause and legitimize Israel's occupation of Palestinian territories. Overall, the Abraham Accords represent a major development in Arab-Israeli normalization, which could potentially pave the

way for further cooperation and engagement in the Middle East region. (Pollack, 2021).

It is expected that media outlets should maintain an unbiased and objective presentation of facts, this is not always the case. Rather, media channels are commonly perceived as shaping their news coverage in accordance with their affiliations and ideologies. Therefore, it is vital for media outlets to uphold ethical and professional standards in their reporting, and strive to present a diverse range of perspectives and viewpoints.

1.1 The Problem

This study focuses on a deeper understanding of the role of media in shaping public perceptions of Arab-Israeli normalization and the broader dynamics visually and linguistically in six selected channels, namely; Al-Jazeera, Al-Manar, Roya (from the Arab media) , British Broadcasting Corporation (henceforth, BBC),China Global Television Network (henceforth, CGTN) and Cable News Network (henceforth, CNN) (from the non-Arab media).

This study finds it is important to see whether the various channels involved in the discourse of Arab-Israeli normalization convey particular ideologies whether verbally or non-verbally and manipulate the truth to suit their respective orientations or not. Moreover the study finds a gap in making a relation between the presented text and the image of the same genre, so, it bridges that gap by adding a developed item that link between the image and the text ideologically. To the best of the researcher's knowledge, such an investigation has not yet been undertaken.

Aligned with the aforementioned remarks, this study endeavors to provide answers to the following questions:

1. What are the dynamic depictions that are narratively involved in the images presented by selected Arab and non-Arab news TV channels in their reports?
2. In the selected news TV channels, how do the presented participants' issue of gaze interact with the viewer in an interactive manner?
3. What are the primary indicators of how the angle and distance of the depicted images interact with the viewer in the images of the selected report TV channels?
4. According to the information value and salience distribution in the selected reports' images of Arab and non-Arab TV channels concerning normalization, what are the most prominent items depicted in the images?
5. Which predominant colours are featured in the selected channels, and what meanings do they convey concerning normalization?
6. How do the selected TV channels utilize language to serve specific ideological strategies regarding normalization?
7. Which type of clause (active or passive) is predominantly utilized in reporting normalization by the selected TV channels?
8. Regarding intertextuality and situational contexts, how do the selected TV channels present these contextual factors in their reports?
9. How do Arab and non-Arab TV channels reflect their ideologies through their stance regarding normalization?
10. In presenting normalization in Arab and non-Arab TV channels, which type of image-text ideological correspondence is predominantly utilized?
11. How do Arab and non-Arab media outlets differ in presenting the issue of normalization?

1.2 The Aims

The present study aims at:

1. Finding out the narrative dynamic depictions presented in the images of selected Arab and non-Arab news TV channels in their reports concerning normalization.
2. Examining how the presented participants' issue of gaze interacts with the viewer in an interactive manner in the selected news TV channels concerning normalization.
3. Identifying the primary indicators of how the angle and distance of the depicted images interact with the viewer in the images of the selected report channels regarding normalization.
4. Determining the most prominent items depicted in the images of selected reports' of Arab and non-Arab TV channels concerning normalization in terms of their information value and salience distribution.
5. Identifying the predominant colours featured in the selected TV channels concerning normalization and their conveyed meanings.
6. Finding out how the selected channels utilize language to serve specific ideological strategies regarding normalization.
7. Determining which type of clause (active or passive) is predominantly utilized in reporting normalization by the selected channels.
8. Identifying how the contextual factors of intertextuality and situational contexts are presented by the selected channels concerning normalization.

9. Finding out how Arab and non-Arab TV channels reflect their ideologies through their stance regarding normalization.
10. Examining which type of image-text ideological correspondence is predominantly utilized in presenting normalization in Arab and non-Arab TV channels.
11. Discovering how Arab and non-Arab media outlets differ in presenting the issue of normalization.

1.3 The Hypotheses

It is hypothesised that:

1. The dynamic depictions narratively involved in the images presented by Arab news channels are different from those presented by non-Arab news TV channels. Arab news channels present the Palestinian case and the Palestinian people while non-Arab news TV channels focus more on the formal meetings of the political leaders who are engaged in normalization.
2. The issue of gaze presented by the participants in the selected news TV channels is the same in Arab and non-Arab channels as both present an offer gaze.
3. The angle and distance of the depicted images are different. Arab news TV channels make frontal horizontal angles and close distances with the viewer to create a sense of immediacy and involvement, while non-Arab news TV channels make oblique angles and longer distances giving a sense of detachment with the viewer.
4. The most prominent items depicted in the images of Arab and non-Arab TV channels concerning normalization are different. Arab channels

focus more on cultural and religious symbols, while non-Arab TV channels focus more on political and economic factors.

5. The predominant colours featured in the selected TV channels convey different meanings concerning normalization. Arab channels use more earthy and warm colours to convey a sense of tradition and heritage, while non-Arab channels use cooler and neutral colours to convey a sense of rationality.
6. The selected channels utilize language to serve specific ideological strategies regarding normalization, where the Arab channels use more emotive and symbolic language to appeal to their audience's values, while non-Arab channels use less ideological strategies to maintain neutrality.
7. The type of clause (active or passive) predominantly utilized in reporting normalization by the selected channels is different. Arab channels use more passive clauses which focus more on the negative outcomes of normalization, while non-Arab channels use more active clauses to convey a sense of agency.
8. The selected channels present contextual factors in their reports differently. Arab channels utilizing more intertextual references and cultural allusions to create a sense of historical and cultural continuity, while non-Arab channels use less intertextual markers.
9. Arab and non-Arab TV channels reflect their ideologies through their stance regarding normalization. Arab channels are more likely to opposed normalization, while non-Arab TV channels view normalization as a means of promoting economic and political stability.

10. The type of image-text ideological correspondence is predominantly utilized in Arab channels by making a critical effect on the viewer while non-Arab TV channels present the corresponding in more complementary way to convey a sense of rationality and neutrality.
11. Arab and non-Arab media outlets differ in presenting the issue of normalization. Arab media outlets are more likely ideologised to focus on normalization subjectively, while non-Arab media outlets focus more on neutrality in approaching normalization.

1.4 The Procedures

In order to attain the aims of this study and to examine its hypotheses, the subsequent procedures are implemented:

1. Surveying the literature on the relevant fields of critical discourse analysis and multimodality.
2. Discussing the concept of normalization from different dimensions.
3. Conducting an empirical work via developing a model working on multimodal critical discourse analysis.
4. Selecting the data for the study by collecting (24) reports from the English web-sites of Al-Jazeera, Al-Manar, Roya, BBC, CNN and CGTN to be analyzed visually and linguistically quantitatively and qualitatively.
5. Discussing the results of analyzing the selected TV channels' reports by showing the differences between each.
6. Arriving at conclusions and recommendations based on the findings of the study.

1.5 The Limits

The present study is abided by the following limitss:

1. This study explores the visual aspects related to representational, interactive, and compositional meanings depicted in images featured in news TV channel reports on the topic of normalization. The study includes a visual analysis based on Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006). As well the linguistic analysis, which is conducted at the micro level, employing Van Dijk's discursive strategies (1995) and Quirk et al.'s passivization (1985). In addition, a contextual analysis has been undertaken at the meso level, following Fairclough's (2015) situational and intertextual analysis. The ideological analysis, conducted at the macro level, is based on Fairclough's (2015) societal, institutional, and situational levels of analysis. Finally, the study examines the correspondence between the ideological aspects of the image and text, employing the researcher's developed model.
2. This study selects three Arab TV channels, namely Al-Jazeera, Al Manar, and Roya, based on their English web-site only, and three non-Arab TV channels, namely BBC, CNN, and CGTN. The number of the analysed reports is (24), four reports are taken from each single channel.

1.6 The Value of the Study

This study is anticipated to offer significant theoretical and practical value to linguists, report makers, politicians and researchers with an interest in media or the field of multimodal critical discourse analysis and the verbal as well as non-verbal analysis of political issues presented in news reports, specifically in the context of normalization. It aims to take a major stride towards a better comprehension of how media displays normalization and represents its ideology through linguistic and visual means, including non-verbal frames, images, colours, and so forth.

CHAPTER TWO

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.0 An Introductory Remark

This chapter surveys a description of the theoretical background of the study, tackling its first phase "Critical Discourse Analysis" (henceforth CDA) which begins with the concept of discourse and some of its basic definitions. Then, it deals with historical and social background of CDA, aims and principles as well as definitions, followed by the three main approaches to CDA, those of Fairclough, Wodak and Van Dijk. Ideology, identity, stance, naturalization and systemic functional theory also have too enough lines in this chapter. Finally, a shift to non-linguistic perspectives is made, dealing with the second phase of the study, approaching semiotics, multimodality and the three dimensions of the latter are presented in detail as the study adopts them in the practical framework.

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis (henceforth DA) is one of the approaches to analyze spoken or written language use. The objects of DA are defined in terms of coherent sequences of sentences, propositions, speech acts or turns-at-talk. Discourse and text are two terms that must be distinguished. Any natural language that represents whole meaning in a specific context is referred to as discourse. More ideologically, Foucault (1972) describes discourse as "practices that methodically produce the objects of which they speak" (p.49). The employment of spoken, written, and signed language, as well as multimodal modes of communication, exemplifies this. Halliday and Hasan (1976) define a text as: "Global structures, such

as general subjects and the schematic order of discourses and conversations, are frequently distinguished from 'local' structures, such as interactions among sentences, propositions, or turns" (p.23).

With a focus on discourse as action and process, Van Dijk (1977) sees discourse as text in context, as "data that is liable for empiric analysis". Another definition of discourse is that it is "language above the phrase, according to the formalist or structuralism paradigm" (Michael, 1983, p.14). This approach to discourse concentrates on the structural aspects of language above the sentences, such as organization and cohesiveness, while paying little attention to the social ideas that shape how individuals use and perceive language. The second, so-called functionalist paradigm, asserts that discourse is language in use, emphasizing the social side of language. According to the functionalist paradigm, linguistic analysis is inextricably linked to the study of language's purpose and functions in human life. As a result, discourse is regarded as a culturally and socially ordered mode of communication (Brown & Yule, 1983). 'Discourse' is a broader concept than 'text'. Discourse, as defined by Fairclough (1989) is "the entire process of social interaction, of which a text is only a portion" (p.24). So, discourse might be defined as verbal communication in its situational and social context.

Burr (1995) places a greater emphasis on Foucault's description of discourse as "a collection of meanings, metaphors, representations, images, stories, claims, and other elements that, when combined, generate a certain perspective of events" (p.48). According to Johnstone (2008) 'discourse' refers to "actual cases of communication activities in the medium of language," but 'discourse' can also refer to "any sort of communication including media such as photography, dress, music, and dance" (p.2). When a discourse analyst thinks about language, he or she

usually thinks about how it connects to other kinds of communication or meaning production. Furthermore, the discourse analyst is interested in what happens when people employ their abstract understanding of language for multiple purposes of communication, rather than just as an abstract system.

2.2 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse analysis is a field of modern linguistic research that has gained popularity in recent years. Researchers focused not only on what language is, but also on why language appears to be in this state in numerous CDA investigations. To put it another way, CDA aims to figure out what discourse means and how speech produces that meaning. CDA strives to demonstrate the influence of ideology on discourse, as well as the counter-influence of discourse on ideology, and how the two aspects arise from and serve social structure and power relations, through the surface level of language form. In a nutshell, it seeks to shed light on the interplay between language, ideology, and power.

CDA is arguably better described as a strategy that draws on a variety of theories and approaches:

CDA is not a direction of research among others, like TGG or SFL, nor a sub-discipline of discourse analysis, such as the psychology of discourse or conversational analysis. It is not a method, nor a theory that simply can be applied to social problems. CDA can be conducted in, and combined with any approach and sub-discipline in humanitie and social sciences. (Van Dijk, 2001, p.96)

There appears to be some controversy among CDA academics over whether it should be considered an approach, a theory, or a method.

Bhatia et al. (2008) agree with Van Dijk that CDA is not a single theory, but rather a collection of theories and methodologies.

When it comes to the origins of CDA, "critical linguistics" must always be taken into consideration. CDA is a branch of Critical Linguistics that broadens the criticism approach in discourse analysis research (Tian Hailong, 2006, p.40). The term "critical linguistics" was first coined in Roger Fowler and Gunther Kress' book "Language and Control" (Fowler et al., 1979). Fowler and Kress are two linguists who are widely regarded as pioneers in the field of Critical Linguistics. Halliday's SFL was taken as the main theoretical framework in their book, and it was on this foundation that they performed their research from the perspectives of over-lexicalization, classification, modality, and transitivity.

Critical Linguistic Analysis, according to Fowler et al. (1979), can be a "strong tool for the study of ideological processes that mediate power and control relationships" (p.186). Furthermore, Fowler's et al. study focuses mostly on theories and methodology, but Kress makes significant contributions to the specific application of critical linguistic theories. CDA, according to Kress, is a type of linguistic tool that should be employed and can be used to actual discourse analysis scenarios, such as popular DA. Fowler et al. used the analytical method of social and linguistic analysis during that time.

Many critical linguists, like Fowler, Kress, and others, conducted studies on how discourse functions in both the political and ideological processes. Fowler and Kress opened new avenues for subsequent linguists and scholars to devote themselves to the development of CDA. Many linguists use their explanations of essential terminology and concepts, analytical approaches, and theoretical framework connected to CDA in

their own research. All of them make significant contributions to the development of CDA during the last few decades. Many CDA theorists (Van Dijk, 1993; Wodak, 1996; Fairclough & Wodak, 1997; Meyer, 2001) express the general ideas of the discipline in their own terms. Some establish the common ground for all CDA approaches, while others are more argumentative. Fairclough and Wodak's (1997) eight CDA principles are the most often cited. These principles are summarized as follows :

The *first* principle is that CDA is concerned with social issues. CDA is concerned not just with language and its use, but also with the linguistic aspects of social and cultural processes. In its efforts to make power ties that are often hidden, CDA takes a critical approach to societal problems. Its goal is to provide outcomes that are useful in social, cultural, political, and even economic situations.

Second, power interactions are discursive, to put it in another way, CDA describes how social power relations are exerted and negotiated in and via discourse.

Third , society and culture are created through discourse. This implies that each instance of language use, including power relations, contributes to the reproduction and transformation of society and culture.

Fourth , ideological work is also done by discourse. This means that ideologies are frequently formed through discourse. It is not enough to analyze texts to understand how ideologies are generated; the discursive practice (how texts are read and received, and what social impacts they have) must also be taken into consideration.

The fifth principle confirms that discourse is also history, which is a crucial principle to consider. As a result, discourses can only be

comprehended in light of their historical context. In historical terms, CDA refers to extralinguistic variables such as culture, society, and ideology.

Sixth, the crucial principle is that the text-society connection is mediated. CDA is concerned with connecting sociocultural processes and structures on the one hand, and textual qualities on the other. CDA does not consider this link to be deterministic, but rather introduces the concept of mediation. Fairclough looks at 'orders of discourse' to investigate this mediated link between text and society like Van Dijk (1997, 2001), introduces a 'sociocognitive level' to his research, and Scollon (1998) examines mediation via the lens of 'mediated action' and 'mediational methods' .

Seventh, CDA is interpretative and explanatory. CDA is more than just text analysis. Its goal is to be both interpretive and explanatory.

Eighth, it confirms that these interpretations and explanations are dynamic and open, fresh readings and contextual information may have an impact. Meyer (2001) refers to this as a hermeneutic process, and claims that, in contrast to the analytical-inductive approach used in other domains, hermeneutics may be regarded as a method of grasping and establishing meaning relations by comprehending the meaning of one element in the context of the whole. He goes on to say that hermeneutic interpretation, in particular, necessitates extensive documentation, including explicit linguistic study of texts.

So, from the perspective of CDA, discourse is a sort of social activity, CDA's main goal is to expose inconsistencies and power dynamics. CDA is a scientific worldview that is socially committed. It attempts to bring about change in communicative and socio-political practices to improve

that there is a number of definitions which clarify the concept of CDA, as that of Fairclough (1995) who defines the concept of CDA as “a form of critical social science geared to illuminating the problems which people are confronted with by particular forms of social life, and to contributing resources which people may be able to draw upon in tackling and overcoming those problems” (p.125).

Fairclough's (2001) second definition is conducted as the operational definition as it suites what this study is behind, namely; the discursive practices and the cultural and social structures beside findings the relation between them. He states that:

By critical discourse analysis I mean analysis which aims to systematically explore often opaque relationships of causality and determination between (a)discursive practices, events and texts, and (b) wider social and cultural structures, relations and processes; to investigate how such practices, events and texts arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power, and to explore how the opacity of these relationships between discourse and society is itself a factor securing power and hegemony. (pp.132-133)

CDA, according to Van Dijk (2003), is a sort of DA research that focuses on how text and speech in the social and political context enact, reproduce, and oppose social power abuse, dominance, and inequality.

For Wodak (2011), CDA is the view of discourse as socially and constitutively conditioned. Discourse, according to the CDA field, creates situations, knowledge, and social identities for people and their relationships. According to this concept, CDA is concerned with speech as both forming and being formed by society. Kazemian and Hashemi (2014) say that CDA is an interdisciplinary analytical perspective that examines the relationship between power and discourse, focusing on how

authority, dominance, and social injustice are constructed, sustained, reproduced, and opposed through written and spoken language.

2.2.1 Approaches to Critical Discourse Analysis

In the subject of CDA, a number of well-known approaches are established, such as Norman Fairclough's, Teun Van Dijk's, and Ruth Wodak's work; this means that each approach has its own methodology and framework, as well as a theoretical perspective. In the next sections, a description of these methodologies is provided.

2.2.1.1 Fairclough's Sociocultural Approach

The development of the realm of CDA has fundamentally been attributed to Fairclough's efforts because he is one of the most outstanding founders of this field. Fairclough's contributions are credited with a large part of the development of CDA because he is one of the field's most notable founders. He produced numerous articles and books on CDA methodologies. Fairclough discusses politicized analysis of powerful discourses, the structure of linguistic technique, issues of analysis, and political commitment, which become a distinguishing element of CDA (Blommaert & Bulcaen, 2000). Furthermore, Fairclough combines the linguistic theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics with the social theory of discourse produced by Foucault (1969, 1972, 1979, 1981). Briefly, Fairclough's efforts and contributions substantially influence numerous scholars and specialists to work on CDA. Despite his retirement, Fairclough continues to contribute to the field of CDA (Sloane, 2009).

Fairclough (2010) uses a three-level CDA framework to raise social relations awareness "by focusing on language". He develops a three-level

paradigm for data analysis, focusing on text analysis (written or spoken), discourse practice, and social practice. CDA has three basic qualities:

First, because it is relational, it focuses on complex social relations rather than items or individuals (things and people).

Second, CDA is an interdisciplinary analysis because it relies on works from other fields.

Third, the relations are between objects which are separated but not discrete from each other, so that, it is called dialectical in this sense. For example, the relation between power and discourse, discourse and power even though, they are different elements but not discrete in the social process, i.e. they are connected with each other.

The term 'discourse' is used by Fairclough to describe the entire process of social interaction. As he defines a discursive event as a piece of text and an instance of both discursive and social practice. Briefly speaking, three linguistic levels are included in this method of DA; 'description, interpretation, and explanation' (Fairclough, 2010):

- i. Describing the language text.
- ii. Explaining of the relationship between the social processes and the discursive ones.
- iii. Interpreting of the relationship between the text and the discursive processes.

The analysis in the first stage is limited to boundaries of the formal properties of the text where the text is the object. In the second stage, CDA goes through the analysis of the cognitive processes and the interaction. The third stage aims to explain the relationship of social

factors, the text and talk, (Fairclough,1989, p.26-27). These stages will be explained in detail in the next section.

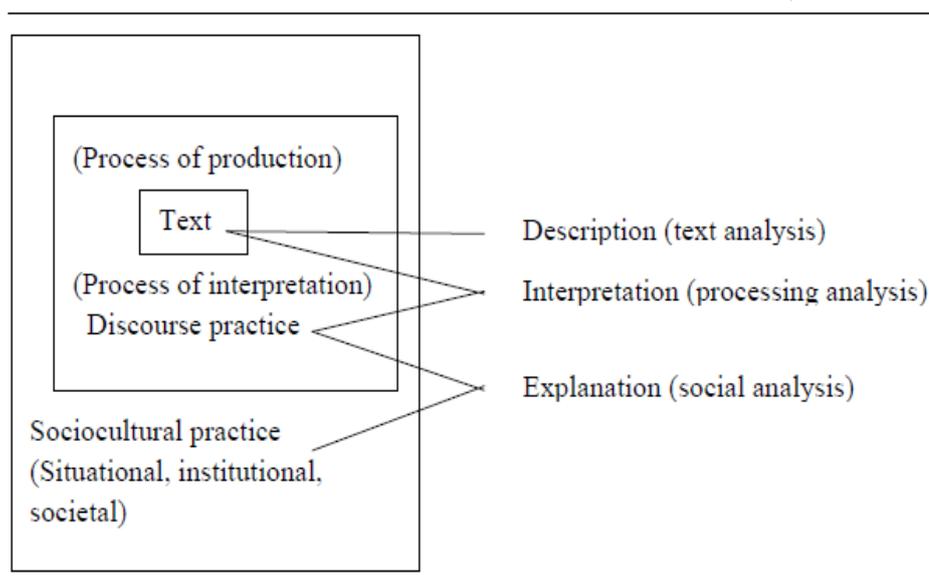


Figure (1) Fairclough's Three-dimensional view of Discourse

Fairclough formulates his *three* claims of political theory in discourse: discourse is the figure of ideology, ideology affects subjects through discourse and ideology affects not only relations of people, but also the orders of people and discourse. He proposes a three-dimensional model (text, discourse and ideology) for the critical language analytic framework.

Ideology can be seen as the nucleus of those dimensions that exist in social practice and contribute to the creation and maintenance of power relationships between social groups (Wang, 2017).

Fairclough's CDA focuses on the relationship between two assumptions about language use: That it is both socially shaped and socially shaping. Halliday's systemic functional linguistics (SFL) is the foundation for this concept. Fairclough operationalizes the theoretical assumption that texts and discourses are socially constitutive by using the concept of multifunctionality of language in texts: "Language use is always

simultaneously constitutive of: (i) social identities, (ii) social relations, and (iii) systems of knowledge and beliefs" (Fairclough, 1995, p.134).

This detection process is accomplished by three main sorts of critique, all of which are linked to Critical Theory's agenda: Strategic, ideological, and rhetorical critique.

Ideological critique: A critique of how a system of social connections is supported by representations of a social order that contradicts its realities.

Rhetorical critique: Critique of the subordination of considerations of truth and sound argumentation to persuade.

Strategic critique: An examination of how discourse plays a role in the development, promotion, and dissemination of certain groups of social actors' strategies for social change, as well as in the hegemonic struggle between strategies and the execution of successful strategies (Fairclough, 1995).

To fully understand this model, a detailed discussion is necessarily needed to go deeper in explaining Fairclough's three dimensional levels in the following sections.

2.2.1.1.1 Textual Analysis (Description)

At text level, there is a focus on describing the contents of text (including language in text) - their discursive content – as well as how these texts are related to other discourses, genres, and styles at the textual level. Intertextuality is the term used by Fairclough to describe this process.

Fairclough (1992) states that when studying texts, one should concentrate on four key headings that are arranged in ascending order. These are vocabulary (individual words), grammar (words joined into clauses and

sentences), cohesion (how clauses and sentences are connected together), and text structure (wide scale organizing features of texts). Analyzing certain linguistic aspects may be necessary for a CDA strategy. In doing so, Fairclough (1992) asserts that a separation between meaning and form is necessary, or, as De Saussure puts it, "signified" and "signifier" (p.76)

In linguistic traditions, while De Saussure and others regard the relationship between signified and signifier as arbitrary, Fairclough and other CD analysts regard the relationship as socially motivated. Fairclough provides an example of vocabulary choice in explaining the link between signified and signifier. It is asserted that the terms "*freedom fighter*" and "*terrorist*" are sometimes used interchangeably to refer to the same signifier, although the distinction is purely sociological. This is also true of grammar, as well as all other aspects of linguistic analysis. At this level, the genres to which specific discourses belong, whether the texts correspond to that genre, the semantic links, and how aspects of social events (processes, persons, objects, ways, times, and locations) are portrayed are also of great interest (Fairclough, 2003).

2.2.1.1.2 Discursive Practice (Interpretation)

After the textual level, the analysis expands to the discursive practice, which aims to find the factors that influence how social actors interpret an event and how this process influences the production, distribution transformation and consumption of texts.

Fairclough (1995) affirms that at the discursive practices level, text production and distribution processes are taken into account, as well as text consumption and interpretation by various consumers, such as media audiences. In this approach, Fairclough is concerned about all of these issues.

The relational and dialectical relationships between media texts and sociocultural phenomena, such as societal transformation, are also taken into account in this paradigm. As a result, Fairclough's CDA technique is carefully developed to grasp not only a text, but also to try to understand the world in which that text was formed.

That would lead to more logical interpretations of the text with its embedded power relations, implicitly and explicitly. For that reason, CDA is all about analyzing a particular text, in its wider context of discursive practices and its influence on sociocultural practices. Fairclough claims that interpretation is concerned with the relationship between text and interaction, viewing the text as a product of a production process as well as a resource in the interpretation process. Moreover, the production and interpretation processes cannot be completed without addressing how they are socially dictated, which leads to the conclusion of understanding language as a social activity, namely, that it is influenced by non-linguistic aspects of society. Fairclough also defines three primary headings that are utilized in the analysis of discursive practice: the force of utterances, i.e. what kinds of speech actions (threats, promises, etc.) they represent; text 'coherence; and text' intertextuality (Fairclough, 1995).

2.2.1.1.3 Social Practice (Explanation)

Understanding the larger socio-cultural, political, ideological, institutional, and historical context and structures surrounding the text and its associated discourses – sociocultural practice – is essential to explaining the dynamics of a text and how it is produced, distributed, transformed, and consumed, as well as the discursive elements of this (text/text formation and so on) process.

This level extends beyond the process of interpreting and producing texts in order to investigate their social impacts, as it is concerned with examining the relationship between interaction and social context (Fairclough, 1989).

Fairclough also claims that this level has two dimensions. Firstly, demonstrating the power relationships that shape discourses; these ties are formed by conflicts as well as those in positions of power. As a result, the focus will be on power as it shapes social discourse. Second, "discourses as part of social conflicts" and "the repercussions of these struggles on structures" focus on "the social effects of discourse, on creativity, and on the future" as they are contextualized in terms of these struggles (Fairclough, 1989, p.163). Social practice analyses discourse in terms of ideology and power, seeing power as a means of achieving hegemony (Fairclough, 1992). This is Fairclough's third level, which deals with things other than discourse and language.

2.2.1.2 Van Dijk's Socio-Cognitive Approach

Discourse, according to Van Dijk, is a socially placed text and speaking. He believes it exists at the interfaces between cognitive and sociopolitical levels. To put it another way, discourse is the process by which ideologies and belief systems enter people's consciousness. He focuses on racism, attempting to discover and explain the sociolinguistic processes that the media reproduces it (Siapera, 2010).

The socio-cognitive approach to CDA is based on sociological theory, which compares micro-sociology to social contexts of emotions and cognition. The interplay between cognition, discourse, and society is a key feature of this approach. Van Dijk (1995) proposes this technique,

developing six principles of analysis based on the socio-cognitive approach:

- i. The analysis of macro-structures;
- ii. The analysis of local meanings;
- iii. The analysis of formal structures;
- iv. The analysis of local discourse forms;
- v. The analysis of linguistic realisation;
- vi. The analysis of context.

According to this perspective, discourse is a multi-dimensional social phenomenon that includes linguistic objects, actions, forms of social interaction, social practices, mental representations, cultural products, and communicative events (Capone & Mey, 2016).

Mental models, which can be characterized as subjective representations of events or circumstances in Episodic Memory, are one of the fundamental aspects in this method. We continuously construct a mental model of an event whenever we watch, participate in, read about, or hear about it. Mental models follow a typical schematic layout with only a few categories, such as:

- Setting (Place, Time)
- Participants (their identities and roles).
- Event or action and its purpose (Van Dijk, 2016, p. 7)

Mental models represent not only subjectively a situation or event, but also views and emotions handled by different parts of the brain. As a result, traditional conceptions such as the speaker's or listener's varied

meanings of the same conversation are explained by the participants' different personal mental models of language users. Much of the discourse's direct communicative goal is to transmit the speakers' or writers' mental patterns (Van Dijk, 2016).

Listeners or readers, on the other hand, translate this discourse into their own mental model, which may be entirely different from this discourse. Different types of mental representation include thoughts, information, beliefs, interpretations, plans, attitudes, and ideologies (Van Dijk, 2016).

The idea of social cognition, as well as the mental processes that represent a major element of an individual's social identity, are at the heart of Van Dijk's approach. These socially shared perceptions serve as a link between the individual's social system and cognitive system, and they are shared by members of the same social group. According to Van Dijk, cognition fills in the gaps by demonstrating how societal institutions impact discourse structures and how these structures are then institutionalized, legitimized, confirmed, or disputed through text or speech (Capone & Mey, 2016, p.79).

2.2.1.3 Wodak's Discourse Historical Approach

Wodak devises and proposed the discourse-historical approach. She (2001) attempts to develop a discourse theory. Discourse, according to this theory, is “as a complex bundle of simultaneous and sequential interrelated linguistic acts, which manifest themselves within and across the social fields of actions as thematically interrelated semiotic, oral, or written tokens, usually a text that belongs to specific semiotic types, i.e., genres” (p. 70).

Discourse, according to Wodak's discourse-historical perspective, is a form of social practice. CDA's interdisciplinary and eclectic nature,

according to Wodak, is important since contemporary society's problems are too complicated to be studied from a single perspective. She claims that the CDA research are multi-faceted, originating from a variety of theoretical contexts, and focused on a variety of data and approaches (Wodak, 2001).

This approach considers both written and spoken language to be a form of social practice, with a dialectic relationship assumed between some discursive practices and the situations in which they occur. Wodak was the one who pushed for historical data to be included in all discourse analysis (Jorgensen & Phillips, 2002).

According to Wodak (2001, p.75), there are four themes to look into with this approach :

- i. Specific discourse contents or subjects including racist or nationalist elements; are identified
- ii. The discursive strategies of referential, prediction, argumentation and perspectivation are investigated;
- iii. Linguistic means are taken into consideration
- iv. Context-dependent linguistic realisations of the discriminatory stereotypes are examined.

Wodak believes that identity policy at all levels always entails the integration of previous experiences, current occurrences, and future visions in many areas of our life, after summarizing some important research objectives currently pertinent to CDA. So, the purpose is to analyze, comprehend, and explain how complicated historical processes, dominant narratives, and CDA approach (Wodak, 2001). Wodak uses the notion of triangulation to examine the links between

discursive and other social behaviors and systems. This principle involves different methods of data collection because in CDA there is no typical way of collecting data. Having reviewed these theoretical and methodological approaches, it is now time to find out how to proceed with CDA.

2.2.2 Major Concepts of Critical Discourse Analysis

2.2.2.1 Ideology

Because CDA is concerned with uncovering the ideologies underlying ordinary and institutional discourse, the concept of ideology is vitally significant. Destutt de Tracy, a French philosopher, firstly utilizes the concept "ideology" when he describes it as "the science of ideas" (Van Dijk, 2011,p.381). Later on, this term was given a variety of definitions and is accepted by a large number of academics. For example, Fairclough (1992) defines ideology as "the physical world, social relations, social identities" which are expressed by various forms and meanings of discursive practices, "which contribute to the production, reproduction or transformation" of power relations (p.87). The latter definition by Fairclough is selected by the researcher to be the operational definition for "ideology" as it makes a link among social and discursive practices, on the one hand, with identity on the other hand which serves the practical framework of the present study.

Fairclough connects ideology to power relations and inequalities, which lead to the maintenance of dominance, in this concept. Furthermore, Van Dijk (1998) defines ideology as a set of ideas, values, and beliefs shared by members of a group that provides a limited views of the world. Ideology connects social structure and social cognition.

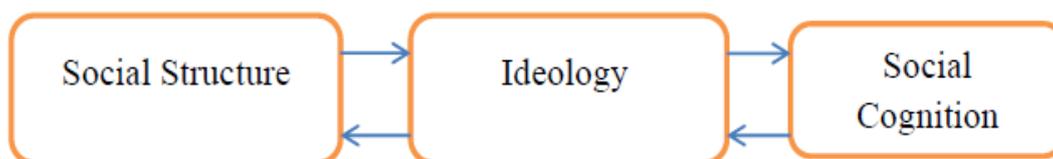


Figure (2) Van Dijk's (1998) Representation of Ideology

Ideology, according to CDA, is a crucial role in the formation and maintenance of unequal power relations. As a result, one of CDA's most pressing goals is to "demystify" discourses by understanding ideologies in order to provide a guide of enlightenment and emancipation for the human behavior (Eagleton,1994).

Hall (1996) claims that ideology refers to "the mental frameworks," or the languages, thoughts, concepts, and systems of representation that various social groups stretch out in order to make sense of "the way society functions" (p.26). As a result, ideology is defined as a set of mental and "social representations," or shared attitudes, ideas, and beliefs among society's members. As a result, Hall's term of ideology reflects the cognitive dimension, i.e. ideas and beliefs, as well as the social dimension, i.e. social groups and power relations in society. Van Dijk's (1998) approach to ideology later developed Hall's work. Ideology, according to Van Dijk (1998), is defined not only in cognitive terms, but also at the macro level in terms of institutions, social groups, and social interactions, as well as at the micro level in terms of social activities.

Ideologies, according to Van Dijk, include an Us-Them, with good beliefs and attitudes toward Us and negative beliefs and attitudes toward Them. As methods of thinking about the world, ideologies govern social action, which can lead to inequalities and injustices (Hart,2014). Ideologies are acquired rather than inherent. People eventually acquire them ,as, members of a social group have common viewpoints on

important social or policy issues. To be gained and shared within a group, these cultural attitudes and their underlying beliefs need be stated or otherwise transmitted amongst members of the group, or defended outside the group. Simply expressed, ideologies are typically formed and reproduced through voice or text by ideological discourse, such as party broadcasts, parliamentary debates, news stories, and textbooks, as well as ordinary interpersonal discussions (Van Dijk , 2015).

Ideologies, or collections of beliefs and values pertaining to specific social groups, underpin discourse. Ideology influences both how and what we communicate with others in our social sphere. Ideology is more than personal ideas shaped by experience but modes of thought in which historically ephemeral and exploiting forms of social organization are depicted as eternal, natural, inevitable or rational (Flowedew & Richardson, 2018).

2.2.2.2 Power

Critical discourse analysts, according to Baker and Ellece (2011), have tended to focus on how disciplinary power is established, sustained, and challenged. Following Foucault, Fairclough (1995) who defines power not only as asymmetries that occur between individuals engaging in the same discursive event, but also in terms of how people have different capacities to control how texts and thus discourses are produced, distributed and consumed.

Van Dijk (1996) notes that "social power and dominance are often organized and institutionalized, so as to allow more effective control and to enable routine forms of power reproduction" (p.85). This indicates that power is effective precisely because it is implemented in everyday behaviors that are not questioned but rather accepted as normal.

Discourses are ways of portraying and constructing reality, hence, power relations are built, maintained, and disputed through discourses. Power relations are never static because of the link to discourse.

CDA analysts aim to draw attention to "one group's abuse of power over another," i.e., a representation of social dominance, as well as the discursive methods employed to depict these abuses in the discourse (Wodak, 2008, p.9). Van Dijk (1993) illustrates the two primary areas of power aimed at controlling others: (i) domain of action: Power is based on force and money, i.e., those associated to military/violence and wealthy individuals, respectively; (ii) and domain of cognition: Power is based on knowledge, information, and authority, which is employed by journalists, media, academics, and parents.

The latter is the concern of CDA. It is more sophisticated and intricate than the former, according to Van Dijk (1993), since it employs wiser methods such as naturalization, dissimulation, manipulation, and persuasion. It causes a shift in one's own best interests. Different critical discourse analysts have different perspectives on power. Fairclough (1989) explains how language plays a role in power and power struggles, and how it does so because of its ideological properties. It is emphasized here as the relation between language and power as language can be affected by power and ideology.

According to Wodak (2008, p.9), there are at least three main ways to power: (A) "power as a result of specific resources of individual actors (related to French and Raven, 1959)", (B) "power as a specific attribute of social exchange in each interaction (related to Blau, 1964; Emerson, 1962, 1975)" and (C) "power as a systemic and constitutive

element/characteristic of society (related to ,from very different angles, Foucault, 1975 and Giddens, 1984) ".

Power is generally understood in the third way for CDA. This is due to two factors: The first is that, a text for CDA is socially constructed, and the second is that Foucault is one of the "godfathers" of the discipline (Wodak, 2008, p.10). For example, when a journalist writes an article for this study, he does so in a socially prescribed manner, expressing specific connotations and having a specific effect on society (Fairclough, 1989). Accordingly, media are tools to "express and reproduce the power of the dominant class and bloc," and this is done primarily indirectly, that is, media are used to conceal power relations. Discourses are able to influence the public domain, and discourses are able to control the ruling systems (Fairclough, 1989, p.51).

2.2.2.3 Identity

It is this 'sense of they are' might be used as a starting point for refining the concept's definition. Baggioni and Kasbarian (1996) distinguish between two sorts of identity: *personal and collective*. They name 'identification' as the process linking the former to the latter. We see that in the majority of discourse analytical studies, this collective identity is privileged, mainly under the name of 'social identity'.

More crucially, discourses about social groupings that are generated and re-produced at many levels of society and in various social sectors, such as politics, education, and the media, have a significant impact on self and other classifications. These discourses, in turn, are impacted by and have a range of effects on social structures and divides (Fairclough & Wodak 1997). Since power relations and ideology are used to reinforce identity formations. For the conceptualization and analysis of these

processes, CDA appears to be an ideal choice. The concept of CDA is based on the premise that discursive and social processes are inextricably linked.

Identity is built through interactions, according to Norton (1997). She defines identity as the way people interpret their relationship to the world, "the way that relationship is created across time and location, and the way that people understand their future possibilities in light of this relationship. When two dimensions are considered of identity discussed above, it is seen that identity is more than just a fascinating theoretical concept imposed on humans. First, the widespread interest in social identity merely reflects the inherent human need to belong to or be a part of a group. Second, the feature of self-definition demonstrates that identity is frequently used as a tool of agency and a source of meaning for the actors. People's drive to define themselves and others is reflected in the idea of identity, which is used in social science to express a sense of belonging (Castells, 2001)

Social identity is, as in Duszak's definition, "that part of an individual's self-concept that came from knowledge of his/her membership in a social group, together with emotional significance attached to it" (Duszak, 2002, p.2). The concept of identity is related to the idea that language utility is not only a cognitive but also an immanently social endeavor. The notion encourages us to consider the motivations for and conditions under which people use language, as well as how others see them as language users, the meanings they aim to transmit in specific settings, and the resources they employ to do so (Anna et al, 2006). Essentially, people establish different types of relationships with the world depending on numerous factors; one of them being language. As Anna et al. (2006) describe it: "Crucially, about conveying to one another what kind of people we are;

which geographical, ethnic, social communities we belong to; where we stand in relation to ethical and moral questions; or where our loyalties are in political terms" (p.263).

2.2.2.4 Stance

It is recognized that all speakers and authors adopt a position in respect to the arguments they make, as we view the discourse from our own ideological orientations. It is referred to as speaker stance or authorial stance. Readers and listeners have positions in respect to that discourse as well. If we consider a prepared text such as a speech or radio broadcast, a newspaper piece, or a business report, first, the text could be written by one or multiple people. The messages in the text may represent the opinions and attitudes of an institution or group, or they may be those of an individual writer. These stances can be even more complicated, as they could be explicit (also known as overt) or hidden (also known as covert), and they could be conscious (also known as inscribed) or unconscious (Bloor & Bloor, 2007, p.33). The alternative description offered by Du Bois (2007) is that stance has the power to assign value to object interest, to place social actors, to adjust stance taker alignment, and to invoke a presupposed system of socio-cultural value. According to Chindamo et al. (2012, p.1), stance is defined as "the expressing of one's personal viewpoint about presented information".

As Barton and Lee (2013) state that "stance refers to one's position in respect to oneself, what is stated, and other persons or objects. The lexical and grammatical expressions of attitudes, feelings, judgments, or commitments about the proportional content of the communication is referred to as stance" (p.87). So, People require position in order to express their feelings, thoughts, and attitudes toward something or

someone. In linguistics, stance is an important concept to understand speakers' meaning and how they approach their audience.

Stance is expressed not only through specific forms of language, but also through other means of conveying meaning. There are three major components in any given stance statement: The person expressing the stance, also known as a stance-taker or a person who takes a position; the topic being discussed or the stance object to which the stance is related; and the resources being drawn upon, which deals with the word choices and style through which the stance is expressed (Barton & Lee 2013, p.87).

By adopting a particular stance, a person implicitly constructs and performs a particular individual, social, and interpersonal identity for himself or herself (Jaffe, 2009), which can be authentic or enacted (see also Kiesling 2009). His/her decisions shape the performance environment and communicative setting, including role relationships (Jaffe 2009). They are also implicitly indexical not only for that person's value system, but also for the value system of the community to which he or she belongs (Jaffe 2009). It is possible to see some distinct characteristics of conveying a position. The speaker's personal investment in his or her perspective might be reflected in various ways in the evaluation component: Heavy, as indicated by the use of the personal pronoun I (the speaker entirely adopts his/her own words); light, as shown by the use of generic pronouns or nouns: We, people, etc., or uncertain, as indicated by the use of impersonal forms and structures: It is..., one..., you (impersonal) (Liliana et al., 2022).

2.2.2.5 Naturalization

Naturalization is referred by Fairclough as it is linked to ideological common sense in the sense that when a discourse is naturalized, its ideology transforms into ideological common sense. The type of discourse appears to lose its ideological identity during the process of naturalization and development of common sense, and tends to become merely the discourse of the institution itself, rather than looking like the language of a specific class or group inside that organization (Fairclough, 1989).

Baker and Ellece (2011) describe naturalization as a term used to describe how certain practices and/or discourses have become dominant, even universal, typically as a result of dominating classes or groups originating such practices or discourses. In many countries, for example, the discourse and actions around women as nurturers are considered naturalized. In this way, the power battle appears to be neutral, since neutrality is being free from ideology, or having no ideological baggage. The fact that discourse loses its ideological load will, ironically, have a basic ideological effect. Fairclough (1989) proposes “Ideology works through disguising its nature, pretending to be what it is not” (p.92). Linguists who focus solely on the formal characteristics of language, now, encourage the growth of this ideological influence. As a result, naturalization occurs, and people rarely, if ever, realize that their normal and usual activities have ideological consequences in society.

Naturalization elevates ideological representations to the level of common sense, rendering them opaque and invisible as ideologies (Fairclough, 1995). It emerges when a discourse type dominates other kinds that are more or less suppressed, so that, the dominant discourse is

no longer perceived as arbitrary but as natural, as being placed outside ideology because it is the only way.

Naturalization obscures the fact that ideologies offer a variety of ways to deliver information. This is not to say that naturalized facts are the sole way to represent things; there are other options as well (Cameron, 2001). As a result, when it comes to ideologies, CDA is analytical research method that examines these natural and innate ideas critically. Thus, the naturalization of common-sense speech practices serves to legitimize authority and ideology.

2.2.2.6 Overlexicalisation

Overlexicalization is a strategy used by Fowler et al. (1979) as cited in Teo (2000), to encode ideology in news discourse. It is seen in a surplus of repetitious, quasi-synonymous terms, giving rise to a sense of over-completeness (Van Dijk 1991 as cited in Teo 2000).

Fairclough (1989) claims that overlexicalization is the overuse of words, typically using numerous words that are nearly synonyms to show "the focus of ideological struggle" (p.115). Overlexicalization is a technique for ideological encoding in news discourse.

It is specifically defined as an "excess of quasisynonymous terms for entities or ideas that are a particular preoccupation or problem in the culture's discourse" by Fowler (1991, p.85). Over-lexicalization can also be identified in the repetition of a particular lexis (Fowler, 1991). In most cases, this strategy is used to characterize people who are oppressed, powerless or underprivileged; in this case, over-lexicalization works to reflect different images and characteristics of the two premiers.

Fowler and Kress (1979) also claim that overlexicalization is crucial for CDA because it makes reference to areas of strong obsession in the

knowledge and principles of the group that produces it, allowing the linguist to determine the group's ideologies. Male or female actors or the Prime Minister are two straightforward examples of overlexicalization because they use gender to provide additional context. This is also a cue to the dominant ideology that men are Prime Ministers while women are still actresses (Machin, 2012, p. 6).

Baker and Ellece (2011) refer to over-lexicalization as "the extensive use of synonymous or near-synonymous words to reference a particular domain or social practice" (p.85). Overwording is frequently observed in contexts where there is ideological conflict and may indicate a preoccupation with a particular issue or domain. For example, the drug *marijuana* has been referred to as *cannabis*, *weed*, *ganja*, *pot*, *mary-jane*, *hemp*, *dope*, *grass*, *hash* and *hashish*, while people who are described as *freedom fighters* can also be called *terrorists*, *rebels*, *insurgents* or *assassins*, depending on the ideological perspective of the namer.

2.2.2.7 Suppression

A type of social actor EXCLUSION, defined by Van Leeuwen (1996) as "the absence of a social actor reference anywhere in a specific text" (p.39). Passive agent deletion is a common technique used to achieve suppression (Baker & Ellece, 2011). Therefore, it is a form of exclusion that both excludes social actors and their activities while leaving no traces in the representation. The two subtypes of suppression are *nominalization* and *passivation*. Passivation is a strategy that makes the news presented as passive clause or sentence while nominalization is a strategy that makes the action be a nominal. So, we can find overlexicalization in texts, Machin and Mayer (2012) confirm that we can also find suppression, where certain terms that we might expect are missing. Two brief texts are provided below. The first is an international news agency

feed received by a news organization, Independent Radio News (IRN). The second is the text after IRN had reworked it for broadcast for one of their clients, based on knowledge of their client's listeners through the need to prove that they are able to target specific consumer groups for advertisers. Since we have the original text, it will be simpler to demonstrate what the journalist chose to omit or suppress from the text.

APTN feed as received by IRN, 18 September 2003:

One of the few suspects to express remorse over his alleged involvement in last year's bombings on Indonesia's Bali island arrived at court on Thursday to hear his sentence. Ali Imron is facing a possible death penalty, but prosecutors have asked that he receives 20 years in prison because he has shown regret and cooperated with investigators. Imran's older brother Amrozi bin Nurhasyim, and another key defendant, Imam Samudra, already have been sentenced to face firing squads for their roles in the attack, which killed 202 people - mostly foreign tourists. (Machin & Mayer ,2012, p.37)

IRN rewrite:

A man's been jailed for life for helping to plan and carry out the Bali bombings. Twenty-six Britons were among more than two hundred people killed in the attack in October last year. Ali Imron was spared the death sentence handed down to other suspects because he expressed remorse and co-operated with the Indonesian authorities. (Machin & Mayer ,2012, p.38)

In order to eliminate ambiguity, IRN has simplified the story. Such news stories must be read on radio in incredibly brief bursts. This has been done in a variety of ways, but for the time being we can focus on a few significant lexical changes or omissions. There are numerous legal terms, including "alleged," "prosecutors," and "defendant," in the original text. These have been deleted from the revised version. As is customary when

reporting on crimes, the original text was actually generated from a court report. However, every legal allusion was removed and rewrote.

Perhaps the journalist thought that this particular radio program's listeners wouldn't be interested in legal information. But the result is that we are relieved of the burden of determining whose court or jurisdiction this event falls under. This becomes one more story in the war on terror, where the journalist has inserted information about the number of Britons killed - a story about evil-doers being caught. So it is obvious that this could be explained by the desire for clarity and simplicity (Machin & Mayer, 2012, p.39).

2.3 Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

SFL is primarily concerned with how individuals use language together to achieve day-to-day social life and how social worlds are constructed in and via language. This interest leads to research into how language is constructed in order to accomplish socio-cultural meanings. As a result, SFL focuses on text analysis while taking into account the social environments in which they occur.

Michael Halliday (1961, 1978), who was influenced by John Firth, devised the SFG grammar paradigm. It is a method of linguistic description that tries to give a complete picture of how language is utilized in communication contexts. Halliday began developing the theory in the 1960s. The 'systemic' part views language as a network of systems, whereas the 'functional' part is concerned with the actual uses that language is put to in real-life contexts (as opposed to viewing language as an abstract system. Language is studied in terms of semantics, phonology, and lexico-grammar by SFG (the relationship between structures and

words). Language, according to Halliday, has three meta-functions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual.

SFG influenced the creation of CRITICAL LINGUISTICS (Fowler et al.,1979) and later CDA (Fairclough, 1989) (Baker& Ellece, 2011, p.146).

Halliday's model was used to show how grammatical systems and phenomena can be used in order to achieve particular social functions. Three components of social context are described by Halliday and Hasan (1978): field, tenor, and mode. These three notions are used to explain the social context of speech, which takes language into account as a social construct.

From a discourse standpoint, *field*, *tenor*, and *mode* might correspond to *ideational*, *interpersonal*, and *textual* meanings (Renkema, 2004, p.46-48).

The *field* that deals with the content of discourse corresponds to the *ideational* meaning of discourse, which refers to what is going on in a certain context.

The *interpersonal* meaning of discourse is associated with the *tenor* of context and is related to participants in the discourse and how they use language to act.

The *mode* of the context influences the *textual* meaning which indicates the techniques for putting information in a prominent place or mixing phrases, and that reflects the viewpoint with which a topic is treated.

So in critical discourse research, SFL is the key. According to Kazemian & Hashemi (2014, p.1179), "strong interdisciplinary bonds exist between SFL and CDA". Widdowson (2004, p.5) emphasizes that by saying :

CDA usually takes its descriptive bearings from systemic functional grammar, whereas Fairclough (2003, p.5) shows that SFL is "a valuable resource for CDA, and indeed major contributions to CDA have developed out of SFL". SFL is a linguistic theory that explores "language as influenced (even in its grammar) by the social purposes it has come to fulfill" (Wodak, 2009, p.27).

2.4 Semiotics

Semiotics is derived from the Greek words *semesion*, sign, *semainon*, signifier, and *semainomenon*, which mean signified or indicated. Three semiotics schools in Europe apply linguistic (verbal) concepts to non-linguistic (non-verbal) ways of communication. Firstly, the Prague School which existed in the 1930s and early 1940s. It is built on the work of the Russian formalists by providing a linguistic foundation (e.g., Mukarovsky), theatre (e.g., Honzl); cinema (e.g., Jakobson) (Rose, 2001).

Secondly, Paris School which existed in the 1960s and 1970s that applies Saussure's and Charles Sanders Peirce concepts. The ideas which were developed by this school are still taught in various media disciplines, graphics, music and design programs under the heading semiology.

Thirdly, still nascent movement, it applies linguistic insights to different modes of representation, comprises two writers, both of whom build on Michael Halliday's theories. One develops at the University of East Anglia in the 1970s, while the other emerges in the late 1980s as a development of Hallidayan systemic-functional linguistics by a group of Australian students (Kress and Van Leeuwen, 2006, p.6-7). The third school of semiotics, according to Kress and Van Leeuwen, is known as the social semiotics of the 1950s and early 1980s (Michael Halliday is a notable figure "SFL"). These studies have been applied to literature

(Thread Gold), visual semiotics (Kress and Van Leeuwen), and music studies (Kress and Van Leeuwen) (Van Leeuwen).

Semiotics, according to Saussure (1959), is a science that includes linguistics. He uses the term "semiology" to describe the study of signs. Semiology is the study of the structure and laws of signs. For Saussure, linguistics is a part of semiology and semiological approaches are also applied to linguistics.

Eco (1986) says that semiotics considers the sign to be its nucleus. It is an action between two things that is referred to as a signifier/signified relationship, or more accurately, an expression/content relationship.

Chandler (2017, p.3) defines a sign as "any physical form that has been imagined or made externally (through some physical medium) to stand for an object, event, feeling, etc., known as a referent, or for a class of similar (or related) object, events, feelings, etc., known as a referential domain". So, he defines semiotics as "the study of signs", which investigates "the importance of singing in social life", adding that "Semiotics is concerned with everything that might be interpreted as a sign".

Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006, p.6) admit that "the sign" is the most important idea in semiotics. A signifier (the form) and a signified (the meaning) remain generally independent of each other until they are brought together by the sign-maker in a newly produced sign to fulfill the meanings. This means that the sign is not a pre-existing combination of a signifier and a signified, but rather a process of making a sign. Sign-makers, whether youngsters or adults, aim to portray some objects or entities in a physical or semiotic fashion. Martin and Ringham (2006, p.175) agree upon that by proposing that semiotics is a theory of

signification, or how meaning is created. It is about how meaning is created, or what makes a particular expression meaningful. Meaning is an object in semiotics theory that is not regarded to be inherent, i.e., "meaning is manufactured by a competent observer- a subject- capable of giving 'shape' to objects".

2.4.1 Social Semiotics

In 1979, semiotic concepts started to evolve toward visual communication in social semiotics. By incorporating cultural codes like advertising, social semiotics broadens the semiotic scenery. According to Barthes (1967), there is a connection between the text and the image. He continues by saying that the image has an extended meaning by the verbal text or vice versa. For instance, in a multimodal text like an advertisement, the writings may convey one set of meanings while the image conveys another. Kress (1988, p.261) adds "Social semiotics is concerned with the social meanings constructed through the full range of semiotic forms, through semiotic texts and semiotic practices, in all kinds of human society at the periods of human history".

Martin and Ringham (2006) describe the idea of social semiotics (henceforth socsem) by stating that it is a term that is frequently used to describe text analysis (though semiotics is not just a mode of text analysis). A text is a message sent from one person to another through a specific medium. This message is made up of a collection of elements (words, images, and so on) that are associated with a genre and are used to communicate in a certain media. Semiotics grows in prominence as a literary theory in the later half of the twentieth century. All around the world, the concept of semiotics becomes part of the discourse of media such as movies and advertising. Socsem in visual communication focuses

on three key areas: the images and what people say or interpret them as, the description of semiotic resources, and other forms of communication (Jewit & Oyama, 2001, p.134).

Above all, Jorgensen and Phillips (2002, p.61) give a specific definition to Socsem by saying that it is an attempt to create a theory and methodology for interpreting multimodal writings, or texts that use several semiotic systems such as written language and visual features.

Semiotics and social semiotics are distinguished by Meinhof (2004, p.264). They are different from one another as the first examines signs and the meanings they convey, whereas the second looks at how social practices and discourse are connected. According to Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006, p.8), the process of creating signs is the main focus of social semiotics. This process is related to two terms, signifier (the form) and the signified (the meaning). So, the basic idea of a semiotic resource, which Halliday defined as a "resource for making meanings" (1978, p. 192), is the foundation for the concepts of multimodality and Socsem. This idea has been further developed by Kress and Van Leeuwen (1996) to include visual communication, by Van Leeuwen (1999) to include meaning-making through not only speech and writing but also music and sound, and by the arrangement of all these semiotic resources as multimodal (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2001; Van Leeuwen, 2005).

Socsem has roots in Halliday's SFL and a long history. Language use in social contexts, how we use language to shape society, and how society develops language are all topics covered by socsem. (Machin & Mayr, 2012). According to the SocSem approach, there are underlying patterns and conventions in all communications, not just language, that dictate why we act and speak in a certain way and why certain things stand for

other things. Since meanings can be expressed verbally or visually through materials, the goal of SocSem communication theory is to describe and document the underlying resources available to those who want to communicate meanings before examining how they are used in settings to accomplish specific tasks. (Machin & Mayr, 2012.). In order to emphasize how meaning is created in texts through both language and visual cues, the term "multimodality" first appeared in the 1990s, when it started to be used interchangeably with the term "social semiotics." Additionally, despite their differences, SocSem and multimodality have been discussed together because they are inextricably linked from a CDA/CDS perspective (Ledin & Machin, 2018, p.24).

More practically, Catalano and Waugh (2020, p.47) affirm that analysts use a multisemiotic perspective to a wide range of media and semiotic forms, including photographs, television, cartoons, fashion, culture, media, advertising, and education. Their approach is based on the idea that the social dimensions of semiotic systems are intertwined with their nature and function.

Another crucial idea in this approach is the idea of a semiotic resource. It is at the core of Van Leeuwen's theory of socsem and reflects Halliday's view of language as a social semiotic resource with dynamic meaning-making potential that is influenced by the social contexts in which it is used. In this sense, semiotics lacks a fixed meaning but instead possesses a semiotic potential that can be used in various ways depending on the situation. The analysis in SocSem approaches that look at nonverbal patterns concentrates on social roles like agency rather than grammatical categories like names or passive sentences, and the elements are linked by the idea of social actors rather than linguistic notions like nominal groups (Catalano & Waugh, 2020, p.180).

2.5 Multimodality

The term "multimodality" is first originated in the 1990s, when it is used interchangeably with socsem to describe how meaning is formed in texts not only through language but also through visual means.

The origin of multimodality, or MDA, is a relatively development in academic research, and it is closely related to two ground-breaking works from the 1990s: *Reading Images* by Kress and Van Leeuwen (1990, 2006 [1996]) and *The Language of Displayed Art* by O'Toole (2011 [1994]). Since then, two major, interdependent directions in MDA research have been pursued. The first entails charting the development of individual semiotic resources, such as visual design, sound, action/gesture, space, mathematical symbolism, and typography, as well as their potential for producing distinctive meanings. The first is what drives the second, which focuses on theorizing and analyzing the interaction between various semiotic resources in multimodal communication in particular social contexts (Djonov & Zhao, 2014). Clearly, MDA technique has a lot of potential for understanding and analyzing multimodal semiosis. Like, modeling the functionality and grammars of semiotic resources other than language, such as visual images (e.g. Kress and Van Leeuwen, 2006; O'Toole, 1994), mathematical symbolism (e.g. O'Halloran, 2005), music and sound (e.g. Steiner, 1988; Van Leeuwen, 1999), movement and gesture (e.g. Martinec, 2000, 2001, 2004), and architecture and space (e.g.)

Since that time, research in MDA focuses on two interrelated but distinct directions. The first entails mapping the history and distinctive meaning-making potential of individual semiotic resources, such as visual design, sound, action/gesture, space, mathematical symbolism, and typography.

Second, SocSem and multimodality are considered together because they are inextricably linked from the perspective of CDA/CDS, for instance MCDA (Ledin & Machin, 2018, p. 24).

Multimodal texts are more sophisticated than written texts because they provide information through multiple modes such as visual pictures, written language, design features, and other semiotic resources. The modes of written language and visual image are governed by different logics, according to Kress: Written text is driven by the logic of time or temporal sequence, whereas visual image is governed by the logic of spatiality, structured arrangements, and simultaneity (Kress, 2003). That is, in written text, meaning is obtained from position in the temporal sequence, whereas in visual representations, meaning is derived from spatial relations or grammar (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2006). The temporal sequence or order in which words appear in a sentence is critical to understanding written language; for example, the meaning of *John killed Smith* differs significantly from that of *Smith killed John*. The meaning of visual images is heavily influenced by the position, size, and composition of the image's contents.

Hallet and Kaplen-Weinger (2010) place a strong emphasis on both the visual design and the linguistics, which serve as the foundation for the multimodal discourse. They assert that the purpose of multimodal discourse analysis is to offer an "explicit" and "detailed" method for analyzing the meanings created by the syntagmatic relationships between the individuals, locations, and objects depicted in images. These meanings are described as interactional, or doing things for the viewer, in addition to representational.

Kress (2012) emphasizes that the use of semiotic resources to create coherence between the elements of the text and the elements of the environment in which texts occur, is what gives multimodal texts their coherence. He continues by stating that the multimodal approach assumes that language, whether spoken or written, only conveys "partial meanings," i.e., that it is only one of many means available for representing and for conveying meaning. The meaning created jointly by all of the modes in a text is where the meaning of the text's maker can be found. In order to enable the analyst to describe both the individual features and components of images as well as how these interacted with one another, Kress and Van Leeuwen (1996, 2001) started working on a number of concepts and tools, and different approaches can be used to analyze them; for instance, we can approach MDA from the angles of layout, modality, typography, colour, genre, discourse, style, and so forth (Machin & Mayr, 2012).

However, it is crucial to remember that in visual communication, semiotic resources are used to convey ideas that might be harder to express in words because images do not always have a fixed meaning—or at the very least, the creator can always argue that an image is more suggestive and open to different interpretations. In news reports, for example, it is possible to show a photograph of a Muslim woman dressed traditionally and covered her face with a veil. However, one cannot generalize that all Muslims have this appearance. By its very nature, visual communication tends to be more ambiguous, giving the author more room for interpretation than is possible with written communication. They can contextualize the tale in a larger discussion about clashes of culture and values by utilizing the image of the Muslim

woman dressed in traditional attire. However, resources for visual semiotics are used to accomplish this implicitly (Machin & Mayr, 2012).

In various contexts, the theoretical term "multimodality" used in the study of socsem has taken on different meanings. Multimodality has been defined as a *phenomenon*, a *field of study or research* (see, for example, Kress & Van Leeuwen, 1996/2006; O'Halloran, 2005; Kress, 2009 and Bezemer & Jewitt, 2009), and an *analytical approach* (see, for instance, Jewitt, 2008 and O'Halloran, 2007), each view will be described below :

i. Multimodality as Phenomenon

Every aspect of life is multimodal, meaning is constructed by using a variety of modalities and semiotic tools as Baldry (2000) correctly notes that people live in a multimodal world, they experience in multiple ways, and as a result, interpret their experiences in multiple ways. In the same vein, O'Halloran and Smith (2011) observe that technology has greatly increased the human capacity for multimodal communication and thus socio-cultural development.

Although language is frequently the primary resource employed, the multimodal perspective acknowledges that language is almost always co-deployed alongside the other semiotic resources and derives its meaning from the coordination of these modalities and resources. This idea necessitates a paradigm shift away from a logocentric worldview and toward one that may be multimodal in nature. Language is recognized as a component of complex systems of interconnected human semiosis, rather than as a discrete, independent entity (Christie, 2002).

Web pages and other digital media texts use linguistic semiotic resources to convey meaning. Language and the static and dynamic images combine to visually convey meaning. The website might also include

music from an auditory perspective, which, along with the interactive links, encourages kinesthetic exploration. The combination of them creates a fully immersive multimodal experience that the printed book was unable to provide before. Multimodality's epistemological implication is no longer possible to assume that a text's meanings are the result of a single semiotic resource. The collective semiotic resources used in tandem within a single text produce meanings (Christie, 2002).

ii. Multimodality as Domain of Enquiry

Bezemer and Jewitt (2009) refer to multimodality as a "field of application rather than a theory" (p.180). It is also suggested as a field of inquiry and a location for the development of theories and methods particular to multimodal study by O'Halloran (2011). The complexity of the multimodal text, where meanings are created using a variety of modalities and semiotic resources, is highlighted by multimodal discourse analysis. It calls for research into the nature of these semiotic resources as well as their connections, which, according to Lemke (1998), lead to a "multiplying of meaning." Before examining the interaction and integration of resources in their co-deployment in the text, it is important to comprehend how each semiotic resource makes meaning on its own in order to comprehend the overall meanings made in multimodal texts.

There is a need to comprehend the meaning potential as well as the potential and limitations of each modality and semiotic resource given the interactions of these multimodal resources in a text to generate a constellation of meanings.

According to O'Halloran and Smith (2011) different semiotic resources bring with them their own affordances and constraints, both individually and in combination, as well as analytical challenges in terms of the

natures of these media, the detail and scope of analysis, and the complexities arising integration of semiotic resources across media. Language "is necessarily a temporally, sequentially organized mode," according to Kress (1999, p.79), for example the visual system, by contrast, is simultaneously and spatially organized.

iii. Multimodality as Analytical Approach

While multimodality can be described as "a domain of enquiry" (Kress, 2009, p.54) (visual design, displayed art, mathematics, hypermedia, education, etc.), O'Halloran (2011) argues that:

Specific theories, descriptions and methodologies for MDA are clearly required, the task of capturing and analysing complex multimodal constructions of reality becomes imperative as the realm of the visual and the multimodal increasingly move alongside the linguistic through the advancement of technology.
(p.123)

Thus, semiosis, or the logogenesis of the multimodal text can be mapped by the technological advancements. Through the way, meaning patterns develop and lead to other meaning patterns, technology enables us to study the dynamics of the discourse. In their (2011) article, O'Halloran, Tan, Smith, and Podlasov state that "advances in recent years in software tools for the study of complex phenomena, particularly those taken up and developed in application to the physical sciences (including, importantly, data visualization resources), offer further opportunities for those attempting to account for the immense complexities of multimodal communication and culture."

Critically, as the present study's main concern, it is essential to clarify the way MCDA work. Machin and Mayr (2012) affirm that in MCDA the idea is in demonstrating how images, photographs, diagrams, and

graphics also contribute to the meaning of a text by describing the author's that means to compare these interpretations to the ones we discovered in the supporting texts.

It is possible to consider that both text and images are made up of communicative decisions by authors who want to accomplish particular tasks for them. MCDA's task is to locate and expose these decisions through a meticulous description process that is aided by the tools available. However, and as described by Fairclough and Wodak, the sense of being critical is what is fundamental to MCDA (1997). Texts will employ linguistic and visual techniques that on the surface seem normal or neutral, but which may actually be ideological in nature and seek to shape the representation of people and events for specific purposes.

In order to "denaturalize" representations of other communication modes, also trying to do MCDA and to expose the various power interests concealed in the texts and images, the coming sections will point out the kinds of ideas, absences, and presumption that are taken for granted.

Like CDA, MCDA views different forms of communication as tools for social construction. Language and visual communication both influence and are influenced by society. Therefore, MCDA is less concerned with the visual semiotic decisions themselves than with how they contribute to the transmission of power relations. (Machin & Mayr,2012).

2.5.1 Visual Grammar

As the idea of MCDA is clarified in the previous section, it is suggested that the concealed ideologies, image analysis should be a key component for critical discourse. In addition to texts that editorialize or propagandize in a more overt manner, CDA aims to provide the mechanisms by which

discourses might be realized as ideological views. Therefore, it is essential to be able to read between the lines to gain a sense of the ideological viewpoint that might have inspired a particular piece and perhaps to obtain a core of at least some additional possibilities. (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2006).

Despite the fact that CDA was mostly restricted to language, as verbal texts or verbal portions of texts, it also makes use of other semiotic modes to achieve meaning. The ever-expanding field of CDA aims to demonstrate how language is used to convey status and power in modern social interaction, despite the fact that language texts appearing in newspapers, official publications, social science reports, etc. appear to be neutral and purely informative (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2006).

The significant work in multimodal discourse analysis is influenced by Halliday's (1978, 1989) socsem approach to language, which sees language as one of many semiotic resources (including gesture, images, and music) that people use to communicate or create meaning with one another. According to this viewpoint, language must be viewed in the sociocultural context in which it happens rather than being regarded independently of meaning. Thus, the goal of multimodal discourse analysis is to characterize the semiotic resources that are socially located and that humans use to communicate.

To make bridge between SFL and MDA , Halliday (2019, p.170-171) discusses the three different social meanings or functions that are simultaneously used in language .They are : " *Ideational* (what the text is about), *interpersonal* (relations between participants), and *textual* (how the message is organized)". These meanings are manifested visually in multimodal texts in the ideational, or representational meaning of the

image, the interpersonal, or modal meaning of the image, and the textual, or compositional meaning of the image, which describes how the elements in the image are arranged to archive the image's intention or effect .

The SF-MDA of pictorial representations was framed by Kress and Van Leeuwen's (2006) framework for the analysis of the grammar of visual design, which is primarily based on SFL. Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006) assign *representational, interactive, and compositional meanings* to the analysis of visual images.

First, visual structures, like linguistic structures, include visual representational processes or activities within and are associated with participant roles and specific circumstances. For example, Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006) argue that when the participants are connected by “vectors” of motion or eyelines, they are presented as “doing” something.

Second, when analyzing *the interpersonal metafunction* of the visual modes, one has to take into consideration the relationship between the visual representational processes and the viewer, which can be revealed through specific visual techniques that build this relationship, such as facial expressions, gazes, gestures, the angle (is it horizontal or vertical), and distance of the shots, all contribute to the level of involvement by the viewer and the degree of social distance between the represented participants and the viewers.

Third, it is the *compositional metafunction*, which helps to determine the extent to which the visual and verbal elements achieve a sense of coherence to the whole unit which requires the study of the page layout.

Examples of multimodal discourse analysis that are influenced by this view include Kress and Van Leeuwen's (2006) *Reading images: The*

grammar of visual design , Kress' (2010) *Multimodality: A social semiotic approach to contemporary communication*, Van Leeuwen's introduces Social Semiotics (2005), O'Halloran's *Multimodal Discourse Analysis* (2004), and Painter, Martin, and Unsworth's (2012) *Reading Visual Narratives*. Multimodality and global media discourse are discussed by Machin and Van Leeuwen (2007), Bednarek and Martin (2010) discuss systemic functional perspectives on multimodality, and multimodality and news discourse are examined by Bednarek and Caple (2012).

So SFG organizes language as sets of metafunctionally interconnected systems of choice. According to the "systemic" principle, grammar can be thought of as networked systems of paradigmatic choice. According to the "functional" principle, language simultaneously supplies resources for the construction of three interrelated metafunctions, each of which in turn constructs three levels of meaning: ideational , interpersonal , and textual.

A social-semiotic theory of multimodality is provided by Kress (2010) in "Multimodality: A Social Semiotic Approach to Contemporary Communication", that among other things, focuses on five questions:

1. What meaning is being made in a text?
2. How is meaning being made in the text?
3. What resources have been drawn on to make the meaning in the text?
4. In what social environment is the meaning being made?
5. Whose interest and agency is at work in the making of the meaning?

This is accomplished by taking into account the relationships between various media, including language, visuals, colour, and facial

expressions. It considers which mode is foregrounded, which mode carries major informational weight and which mode has what function in the text (Kress, 2010).

Images have been given special attention in much of the work in multimodal discourse analysis. These images may include photographs, diagrams, maps or cartoons. Images can also be thought of as having their own syntax. If the subject in the image makes eye contact with the viewer or not, for instance, it has a significant impact on the social relationship between the image and its viewer. Each of these scenarios could be viewed as a mood example in which making eye contact might convey a demand, but making no eye contact might suggest an offer (Kress,2010).

The image's viewpoint is also important. For instance, a horizontal image conveys involvement because the observer is on the same level as the subject of the image. A low angle view might imply respect, whereas a high angle shot might imply superiority. The distance of a photo (close, medium, or long), the lighting, colour, and focus of the shot, as well as the degree to which the image in the shot strives to mirror reality or not, all transmit additional connotations (Kress,2010).

According to Halliday, the visual design, like all semiotic modes, accomplishes three main functions: An ideational function, which represents the world around and within us; A "interpersonal" function, which implements social interactions as social relationships; and a textual function, which introduces a coherent world of the text; a world in which all the elements of the text come together internally and harmonize with its relevance (Kress & Van Leeuwen,2006, p.16). Sentences can therefore, be straightforward with a single clause or complicated with multiple clauses coordinated with or subordinated to one another.

Similar to words, pictures have primary and secondary structures and can be simple or complicated. The following Three dimensions serve as the foundation for any visual analysis according to Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006).

2.5.1.1 Representational Dimension

It represents the relationship between the things that go out in the world and those within us. This includes two types of processes: Narrative processes (which describe and render dynamic "cascading actions and events, processes of change, and transient spatial arrangements") and conceptual processes (which consider static participants and represent them in terms of class, structure, or meaning). (Kress and Van Leeuwen,2006) and (Jung, 2015)

Participants in visual grammar are divided into two categories: (1) representation of participants, which are people, places, and other things represented in images and texts, and (2) interactive participants, who are either producers (who produce images and texts, such as photographers) or viewers (who watch and read them) (Kress and Van Leeuwen,2006).

a- *Narrative processes* are dynamic and present a variety of events and change processes. A narrative image is created by showing characters engaging in dynamic interactions, such as eye contact or hand gestures within a visual composition. Together, these dynamic relations produce vectors, which is described as "an oblique, quite strong, diagonal line" (Kress and Van Leeuwen,2006, p.59).

b- *Conceptual processes* are static representations of participants' classes, structures, or meanings. There are three types within this process: *Classificational, analytical and symbolic processes* (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2006, p.115). This relates to the ideas depicted in the image

and how the participants can be classified or analyzed. Conceptual processes can be analytical (visualizing the visual elements in a given structure) or symbolic conceptual processes are possible (about the participant, what it is or what it means).

The conceptual process differs depending on the participants. Accordingly, the following types of conceptual processes can be distinguished as:

1. The process of symbolic attribution by two participants, the carrier who shares his "meaning or identity" in the relationship, and the symbolic feature that represents the meaning or identity itself.
2. The symbolic suggestive process performed by only one participant: The carrier. Symbolic attributes can be prominent (for example through exaggerated size), arrows, or appear out of place and / or associated with symbolic values.

2.5.1.2 Interactive Dimension

Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006) address the interaction that occurs between the interactive participants, image producers, and viewers in the second dimension as the interactive dimension. They refer to the producers which visually encode social meanings in the images using certain factors, such as the "gaze" of the participants, the "distance" from the viewer, the "angle" through which the viewer sees the participants, and the modality markers.

The concept of gaze divides images into *demand and offer*. If the represented participants directly look at the viewer's eyes, the images are 'demand.' The demand images indicate that the producers want to do something to the viewers. If the represented participants do not look at the viewers, the image is a 'offer.' The producers of these images simply

provide information to the viewers. The size of the frame or distance is the second interactive dimension. The size of the frame varies depending on the distance between the represented participant and the viewer. The choice of distance is also thought to have different social relations between represented participants and viewers. (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2006). The intimacy between participants and viewers is determined by the distance between them; the smaller the distance, the more intimate the experience. Images can make viewers feel as close to participants as if they were friends or relatives, even if they are a long distance away. (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2006, p.178).

2.5.1.3 Compositional Dimension

The third dimension focuses on composition and how the image's representational and interactive elements interact with one another to form a meaningful whole. Some concepts may be indicated by the placement of elements in the image. The regions on the left and right that contain "given" and "new" information appear to contain both good and bad ideas. Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006, p.184) propose that the top and bottom correspond to "ideal" and "real," or up and down. What is "high" or "upper" can refer to a positive or helpful website. The low and the bottom, on the other hand, can be associated with a negative or inappropriate situation.

The location of elements at points extending from the page's center to the margin is included in the center and margin. The indications for placing elements in the image differ between cultures. Some people value the center, while others value the margins. More detail about the visual grammar will be presented within the model of the analysis in the coming chapter.

2.6 Related Studies

This section presents some of the previous and contemporary studies related to this work in one way or another. A number of studies on normalization have been conducted. All these studies have dealt with different aspects of normalization but, to the best knowledge of the researcher, no study has tackled the linguistic and non-linguistic aspects of normalization from a critical point. Below, a survey of related studies is made in order to show their differences from the present one.

1. Gadban (2020)

This study is entitled "A Critical Discourse Analysis of Israeli Political Speeches before and after Normalization with Arab Countries" shows the mutual effort between Israel and Arabs to achieve normalization. The main points the study aims at are : investigating whether dealing with contemporary issues, peace, normalization, reconciliation...etc., is presented positively or negatively in Israeli Political Speeches and identifying the social practice of three Israeli officials' speeches to convey how language is used to abuse power and maintain dominance. The data of this study is restricted to selected Israeli politicians speeches before and after normalization period, especially with United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, and other Arab countries.

The main conclusions the study come up with are : The selected Israeli political speeches before normalization have explicit negative ideologies more than the ones after normalization. The Israeli officials have expressed their negative ideologies explicitly through the choice of vocabulary and overlexicalised items, the use of intertextuality, the length of sentences and their complexity.

2. Forester (2021)

The study which is entitled "Arab Media's Representation of Arab-Israeli Normalization Agreements" examines the application of CDA and analyzes through a constructivist framework, how three Arab media sources - Al-Jazeera, Al-Arabiya, and Al-Mayadeen - discuss and represent these normalization agreements.

Furthermore, the application of the constructivist theoretical framework serves to investigate how an Arab consensus vis-a-vis the Israeli Palestinian conflict has been reinforced or contradicted through the representation of recent normalization agreements.

The conclusion of this study entails that it is clear that the theoretical concept of constructivism, which formerly explained the relations of Arab countries vis-a-vis Israel as defined by their shared Arab identity, now explains the region's relations through a different set of prevailing identities and interest after the UAE, Bahrain, Morocco, and Sudan normalized relations with Israel in 2020. Historically, even when governments chose to normalize relations with Israel, their people rejected these decisions and for the most part, their leaders followed suit. However, as demonstrated through the CDA analysis of Al-Jazeera, Al-Arabiya, and Al-Mayadeen articles, a general consensus has formed which suggests that the reason to both support and reject normalization is not based around its shared identity with Palestinians but instead on how these agreements will impact the geopolitical situation in the region as defined by the identity of elites.

What differentiates the current study "*A Multimodal Critical Discourse Analysis of Normalization in Selected TV Channels*" from the pre-mentioned studies is the following :

First, it investigates the verbal and non-verbal dimensions of language through texts and images that are presented together in a comprehensive analysis for normalization which has not been approached yet in any previous study.

Second, the data of the current study are selected from different TV Arab and non-Arab channels. Furthermore, the selected channels are varying concerning their followed tendencies concerning normalization (with normalization, neutral or anti-normalization).

CHAPTER THREE

NORMALIZATION: AN OVERVIEW

3.0 An Introductory Remark

This chapter offers an overview of normalization. It first presents the definitions of the concept, and clarifies normalization from linguistic, cultural, economic, social and political dimensions. Next, it introduces various scenarios of normalization. This chapter also provides the main Arab countries that have signed the normalization agreement with Israel.

3.1 Normalization: Definitions of the Concept

The process of imposing, restoring, or maintaining normalcy is referred to as normalization. A wide range of techniques, tools, and mechanisms are also used. The two ways that normalization intervenes are to construct the abnormal using preconceived notions of what should be normal and to impose new definitions and practices of normalcy by dictating what should be normal. The terms "peace," "stability," "safety," and "order," as well as "recovery and reconstruction of relations and affairs between and within states affected by war, disaster, and other events deemed unusual and unacceptable," have typically been used interchangeably with normalization (Visoka & Lemay-Hébert, 2022).

As a noun, "normalization" refers to any process that brings something closer to being normal or regular, which usually entails conforming to some regularity or rule or leaving an abnormal state. It also indicates standardization, act of imposing standards or norms or rules or regulations. In relational database design, a process that breaks down data into record groups for efficient processing, by eliminating redundancy or

it is a process of establishing normal diplomatic relations between two countries (web source1).

Socially, the term "normalization" first appeared in the social sciences in Foucault's 1991 book "Discipline and Punish" when he discussed the psychological dominance processes imposed by an authority's penal code in contemporary societies. In order to achieve a state of behavioral discipline, where people have a single pattern of thought, behavior, and responses, the objective is to influence human groups and control them socially, mentally, and physically (Foucault, 1991).

The process of economic and commercial normalization, which includes all trade agreements, the implementation of economic and development projects, cooperation protocols in the field of infrastructure recovery, as well as conducting research in the fields of agriculture, environment, and raw material exploration, constitutes the most notable manifestations of the restoration of relationships between countries. Adel (1985) proposes that economic normalization is now one of the most important areas through which it is taking place. Normalization of relations between states. In this field, governments are not solely responsible for normalization, as the private sector plays a key role in the processes of economic normalization, especially with this sector controlling many areas of economic and social life in states. The researchers go on to consider that networks of economic relations constitute today one of the mechanisms for the normalization of international relations and an important defect in their consolidation and development.

Culturally, the relations between countries include everything related to cultural matters. Researchers are almost unanimously agreed that cultural normalization constitutes the most dangerous link in restoring relations

between countries to their natural state, due to the association of culture with the collective conscience of peoples. Muhammad (1993) states that culture shapes people's attitudes and their vision of relations, and their attitudes towards common historical issues, and from here countries resort to spreading their culture and influencing the cultures of other countries and peoples intentionally in order to win over the peoples targeted in normalization, and to bridge the political gaps between peoples, especially those that fought wars among each other. Associations and civil institutions at the present time are among the most important arms and tools that carry out cultural normalization processes with the consent and support of the official institution in the countries concerned with the normalization of their relations with other countries.

Politically, normalization is a set of procedures that governments usually take to restore political relations between countries to their previous state, within political normalization, security coordination, secret and public visits or meetings between representatives of countries, exchanging messages, conducting negotiations and exchanging diplomatic representation, and sometimes handshakes or meeting on the sidelines of international conferences. Today, political normalization is carried out through media, declarations and statements that countries announce to each other, especially those that include positive trends or signals issued by one country towards another (Adel, 1985). This clarification for the political normalization is adopted by the current study to be the operational definition.

3.2 Scenarios of Political Normalization

In (2019) "Strategic Fiker Center" published an article that clarifies various scenarios of normalization by confirming that: There are three scenarios that may result from these manifestations of normalization. The

first is a commitment to normalization in its American form, the details of that are not yet known, but it is noticeable through the statements that it differs from some of its provisions from the Arab formula, and if it is different from the Arab formula, another current will appear that rejects the formula and adherence to the Arabic formula, and there is a third position that will continue to reject normalization in all its forms .

The researcher adopts the following classifications for the selected channels according to their formal relation with Israel as it ,mainly, depends on the official assigning of the normalization statement assigned by the Arab and Israeli leaders. So, each channel is taken as a mirror reflecting its country's stance towards normalization.

a. Scenario One: Partial Normalization

Strategic Fiker Center (2019) asserts that this scenario assumes that some Arab leaders will normalize, in compliance with Israeli and American pressures, in the light of the escalation of local tensions and Iranian threats, and may push these leaders to modify the Arab peace initiative and approach it with the American initiative that does not achieve Palestinian demands.

This scenario, although it is the reference, for some Arab leaders to take such a step means handing over the leadership of the region to Israel, as normalization with Israel will transcend the Palestinian issue to Israeli political control of the region at the expense of the Arab countries.

b. Scenario Two: The Failure of Normalization Completely

This scenario expects that the Arab peoples will fail to normalize, because it sees Israel as the first enemy and the Palestinian case the first, as it is the choice of Hamas, which rejects normalization in all its forms,

and what weakens this scenario is the preoccupation of Arab peoples with their internal issues, and the insistence of some leaders. Although, the option of normalization, in any form, would remain far from popular legitimacy, and its manifestations will remain isolated from popular recognition, and despite all the events in the region, the Arab popular mood will remain rejecting normalization, and even some Arab leaders will remain in a state of distrust in taking such a step, and this option will receive great Islamic support, at the level of many Islamic leaders and peoples as stated in Strategic Fiker Center (2019).

c. Scenario Three: Total Normalization

In the past, there was a desire among some Arab leaders for normalization, and this desire was only limited by the Arab peoples' rejection of it and the Israeli rejection of the proposed Arab items. Now, the Arab leaders have scrambled towards normalization, taking advantage of the peoples' preoccupation with their internal issues, and invoking it along the length of the Palestinian conflict and divisions. It is expected that these leaders will push for the approval of normalization through the Arab League, or provide an umbrella obligating countries to normalize.

On the other hand, after the US President announced Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and Israel obstructed all Arab initiatives, it seems that the US administration wants to impose the American formula for peace to satisfy Israel, a step was supposed to be announced early, as a result of the preoccupation of Arab countries relying on it. America has been very positive in dealing with the initiative internal issues, the last of its announcement, yet the option of normalization with all Arab countries seems impossible.

Strategic Fiker Center (2019) says that this scenario weakens the nature of the conflict and its historical process, and the presence of other actors represented by the resistance movements, which have become more capable and experienced in managing the conflict, in addition to the absence of the strategic interests of the countries printing with the Israeli occupation, and the growing dangers of Israeli hegemony over the countries of the Arab region.

3.3 Arab–Israeli Normalization

There has been a parallel effort since the 1970s to find conditions for an agreement on peace in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Arab-Israeli conflict in general. Beginning with the Egypt-Israel peace treaty (1979), the Jordan-Israel peace treaty (1994), the Israel-United Arab Emirates and Israel-Bahrain (2020), the Israel-Sudan normalization agreement (2020), and the Israel-Morocco normalization agreement, a number of Arab League nations have signed peace and normalization treaties with Israel over the years (2020). Moreover, numerous Arab League members established semi-official relations with Israel, including Oman and Saudi Arabia (web source2).

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.0 Introductory Remark

This chapter focuses on the practical phase of this study, building on the preceding theoretical chapters. Fundamentally, it concentrates on the collection, description, and analysis of the target data. The novelty of this chapter is twofold. Firstly, it presents the visual grammar method which is applied by the adopted model of Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006). Then, offering an eclectic linguistic framework which consists of three levels, namely; micro, meso and macro. Secondly, this chapter presents its developed model which investigates the image-text ideological correspondence to match the critical field of the current study.

4.1 Data Collection

As indicated by the title of this dissertation, this study seeks political news channel reports, where the data of this study are represented by (24) reports obtained from (3) Arab distinct channels and (3) Non-Arab ones. They are purposefully collected from the channels' official websites (See Website Sources of the Data). Basically, the target data are written reports, taken by considering the textual content and the visual images (which are involved at the top of each report) for the analysis of normalization verbally and non-verbally. With respect to the date of these reports, it has to be noted that they are modern, taking place in the years from (2018) to (2022). This date is intentionally selected, because at this period, Arab-Israeli normalization is commonly spread in media in accordance with the political events, particularly in Arab region where it happens to be increased.

The channels chosen to fulfill the purpose of this study are classified into two groups: Arab channels and Non-Arab channels. Each group is divided into three categories based on their perspective to "Arab-Israeli normalization": with normalization, neutral, or anti-normalization. The formal normalization assignment is the primary criterion for determining the orientation of each channel. As stated in (3.6.1), countries are represented by one of three seniors to Israeli normalization, either completely supportive (assigning the normalization treaty and maintaining good diplomatic relations with Israel), partially supportive (not assigning the treaty but maintaining good diplomatic relations with Israel), or completely opposed (not assigning nor having any diplomatic relation with Israel). Importantly, the Arab channels are classified according to Strategic Fiker Center (2019) as stated in (3.6.1) and as the researcher traces the relations and the formal assignment between Arab countries and Israel, which clarify the orientation of the selected channels according to their country's diplomatic Israeli ties. This depends on the official assignment of normalization. Therefore, the following shows the direction of each selected channel concerning normalization :

Al-Jazeera (Qatari channel) \ partially with

Al-Manar (Lebanese channel)\ totally against

Roya (Jordanian channel) \ totally with

The Non-Arab Channels are classified as such:

BBC (British channel)\ partially with

CGTN (Chinese channel) totally against

CNN (American channel) \ totally with

It should be noted that this distribution is followed in the analysis of the selected data for the channels in terms of normalization. In view of this, the total amount of the reports is (24), four reports are taken purposefully from each channel to investigate the verbal and non-verbal tools found in the textual and the visual content.

The corpus encompasses (12522) English words, of which (5647) words constitute Arab news reports and (6875) are produced by Non-Arab reports. The details for each report are shown below:

Table (1) Summary of the Related Information Regarding Al-Jazeera's Reports

Report No.	Headline	Date	Word counts
1	Palestinians slam 'traitor' UAE for normalising ties with Israel	15-Aug.-2020	853
2	'UAE says agreement with Israel is 'not directed at Iran	17-Aug.-2020	415
3	Explainer: Where do Arab states stand on normalising Israel ties?	22-Sep.-2020	1439
4	Abbas: Israel normalisation 'violation of just and lasting' peace	25-Sep.-2020	478
Total			3185

Table (2) Summary of the Related Information Regarding Al-Manar's Reports

Report No.	Headline	Date	Word counts
1	Sudan Protesters Burn Israeli Flag in Rally against Normalization Deal	17-Jan.-2021	137
2	Sudan 'Disappointed' with Results of Normalization with Zionist Entity	16-Jun.-2021	198
3	Nothing Normal about Normalization	5-Oct.-2021	404
4	US Administration Mediating Normalization Agreement 'between Saudi and 'Israel	25-Oct.-2021	167
Total			906

Table (3) Summary of the Related Information Regarding Roya's Reports

Report No.	Headline	Date	Word counts
1	Biden praises normalized relations between Israeli Occupation, UAE	5-May-2022	149
2	Current government will not discuss establishment of Palestinian state: Shaked	16-Aug.-2022	296
3	IMAGES: Emirates, Bahrain's flags projected in Jerusalem	20-Aug.-2022	626
4	UAE-Israeli Occupation relations strengthen following 'discomfort' caused by Gaza massacre	20-Aug.-2022	485
Total			1556

Table (4) Summary of the Related Information Regarding BBC's Reports

Report No.	Headline	Date	Word counts
1	Israel says partnership with Arab League allies will deter Iran	28-Mar.-2020	534
2	Israel and UAE strike historic deal to normalise relations	13-Aug.-2020	523
3	Pompeo urges more Arab states to make peace with Israel	24-Aug.-2020	564
4	Israel-Gaza: Conflict stalls Arab-Israeli rapprochement	14-May-2021	765
Total			2386

Table(5) Summary of the Related Information Regarding CGNT's Reports

Report No.	Headline	Date	Word counts
1	Israeli, U.S. officials land in UAE on historic trip to finalize deal	31-Aug.-2020	432
2	Palestine says Arab-Israeli normalization agreements won't bring peace	16-Sep.-2020	481
3	Israel says formal diplomatic ties with Bahrain to begin Sunday	18-Oct.-2020	417
4	Why Trump's Sudan-Israel normalization has China in its sight	25-Oct.-2020	768
Total			2098

Table (6) Summary of the Related Information Regarding CNN's Reports

Report No.	Headline	Date	Word counts
1	Israel draws closer to Arab states -- without the Palestinians	1-Nov.-2018	274
2	United Arab Emirates and Israel to sign normalization agreement at White House next week	8-Sep.-2020	790
3	Trump announces that Israel and Sudan have agreed to normalize relations	24-Oct.-2020	588
4	Trump announces Israel and Morocco to normalize relations	11-Dec.-2020	739
Total			2391

4.2 Data Description

The selected data is a political genre in a form of news reports published in the channels' official web sites. Precisely, it is a one-way communication produced by reporters displayed as a text connected by an image addressing the topic of normalization from different views. The

normalization news reports represent a political context in formal discourse settings. Thus, the researcher finds it is a fertile ground to look for the ideology of each selected channel by revealing what is behind the presented text and image. That is why the model is split to investigate the textual verbal level and the non-verbal visual one according to an MCDA.

This study focuses on analyzing how Arab and Non-Arab televised news channels display normalization. This platform, i.e., television, is chosen as the sort of media tool to be examined due to its influence on the viewers' views. As individuals in today's world are governed by many types of technology. Concerning television, it is a source of information on which people rely greatly to obtain the most recent news. However, this is not without consequences, because everything that humans experience with their senses impacts the way they think and react. Importantly to be noted that this study is an important realm to dive in. In this respect, the relation between textual and visual analysis is to be discussed by the present study that is regarded as a novel point to be added.

4.3 The Developed Theoretical Framework

4.3.1 Visual Analysis (Kress and Van Leeuwen, 2006)

This study's first phase of analysis is photographs, which are analyzed using Kress and Van Leeuwen's (2006) model. The three dimensions are derived from Halliday's metafunctions, namely the ideational metafunction, which is discussed within narrative and conceptual representation by analyzing the represented participants. Meanwhile, interpersonal metafunction is referred to as interactive dimension, and it is realized by analyzing the relationship between the represented

participants and the viewers via gaze, frame size, and angle. Finally, the compositional dimension is a textual metafunction that analyzes information value, salience, and colour. The points below provide an overview of the framework's components that are relevant to the analysis:

1-Representational Dimension

It is divided into two kinds:

A-Represented participants are those presented in the picture

B-Interactive participants are more like the viewers of the images.

There are two processes under this dimension:

Narrative processes are dynamic and present a variety of events and change processes. A vector, a line made up of image components, connects participants who are represented in an image. Vectors can be formed by bodies, limbs or tools in action when participants are represented as doing something to or for each other. The participant that creates the vector is called the '*Actor*' and the participant that receives it is the '*Goal*'. One type of narrative processes called reactional processes which occur in images when a vector is formed by an eyeline and creates a reaction rather than an action. (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2006, p.114).

The participant doing the looking is referred to as the '*Reacter*' and the object or person receiving the gaze is the '*Phenomenon*'. An image's reaction can be *transactional*, in which case both the "*Reacter*" and the "*Phenomenon*" are present, or *non-transactional*, in which case the "*Reacter*" is the only thing visible or available.

2-Interactive Dimension

Interactive meaning represents the imaginary relationships that could exist between viewers and participants in an image. Three ideas are mentioned by Kress and Van Leeuwen that reflect these relationships:

A. Gaze: Eye contact between the participants and viewers, where a direct gaze from the part of the participants may reflect a “**demand**” relationship. *An indirect* gaze, or gaze absence, may only represent a participant **offering** information to the audience (Kress& Van Leeuwen, 2006, p. 118). In this kind of images, the producers just want to provide information to the viewers.

B. The Distance: Kress and Van Leeuwen distinguish between close-up, medium, and long shots when describing frame size or the distance. They demonstrate how different social relationships between viewers and participants may be represented by shot distance. They contend that a close-up image of a public figure may suggest a close friendship or neighborhood between the participant and the viewer. On the other hand, a long distance shot might show a different (opposite) relation of detachment between them.

The distance between participants and viewers determines how intimate it will be; the smaller the distance, the more intimate it will be. Images can allow viewers to feel closer to participants as if they were friends or relatives when the distance is being not far from them. (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2006, p.178).

The following table illustrates the social distance and relationships:

Table (7) Social Distance and Relations

Distance	Field of vision	Relationship between participants and viewers
Intimate distance	Only the face of the head is visible	Intimate
Close personal Distance	The head and the shoulders are visible	Intimate
Far personal Distance	The area from the head to the waist is visible	Personal
Close social Distance	The whole figure is visible	Impersonal
Far social distance	The whole figure and the space around it is visible	Formal and impersonal
Public distance	The torsos of at least four or five people are visible	Strangers

C. The angle (Perspective) is served to show the position in which the viewers are made to see the images. Perspective deals with the choice of angles. Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006) cover two perspectives concerning the angle:

Horizontal angle: The relationship between the frontal planes of the participants who are being represented and the image-producer determines the horizontal angle. A *frontal angle* indicates *involvement*, whereas an *oblique angle* indicates *detachment*, and can therefore be used to express whether the image-producer and viewer are connected to the participants being represented or not. (Frontal angle: refers to the participation or interaction of participants and viewer, where the oblique angle reflects the detachment, so that viewers are not part of the image,

they only view the way an image is represented) (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2006).

3. Compositional Dimension

The combination of *interactive* and *representational* elements in an image to create a meaningful whole is known as compositional or textual meaning. It is noteworthy that the compositional rules can be used to create composite visuals as well as photographs. The multimodal visuals known as composite visuals also contain text, an image, or other graphic elements (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2006). Three interrelated systems work together to realize compositional meaning:

A. Information value

Within the visual or multimodal discourse, it includes the distribution of elements in various zones. In a multimodal discourse, the information value varies depending on whether elements are distributed *vertically or horizontally*. The information value of the right side of an image, for instance, differs from the left side when elements are distributed horizontally. *The left side frequently has elements that are well-known or expected (given)*. The terms "**given** elements" refer to what the audience has agreed to and accepted. On the other hand, "*new*" elements are positioned to *the right*. "New" refers to parts of a composition that are novel or unusual and require the viewer to focus more on them. The distribution of elements from left to right may therefore denote progression and movement.

The information that is placed at *the top of the images* tends to have an emotional appeal and contains the general informational essence, whereas the information that is placed *at the bottom of the image* tends to be more informative and practical.

The "*center*," which is located in the middle of the image, is thought to contain the *core* of the information. Meanwhile, *margin is subservient* to its center. . (Hageman & Mostert, 2005, p.1-2).

B. Saliency

It describes how visual elements are positioned in an image in terms of *foreground, background, size, colour, or light*. Saliency is used to establish a hierarchy of importance among the various elements of a composition. The main factor in a viewer noticing and understanding an element in a visual or multimodal discourse is its prominence. As a result, a discourse's various visual and multimodal components become coherent. According to Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006), *the components in the top, or ideal part, are more salient than those in the bottom*. Additionally, due to the asymmetry in the visual field, *the elements to the left of the visuals are more noticeable (salient) than those to the right*. Saliency is, therefore, designed to draw the viewer's attention in varying degrees, as demonstrated by elements like foreground/background placement, relative size, colour contrasts, sharpness variations, etc. The presence or absence of framing devices realized by elements that divide the image into sections or by actual frame lines—disconnects or connects the image's components, denoting whether they in some way belong or do not to each other. (Kress & Van Leeuwen,2006).

Any semiotic structure must be able to represent a specific social relationship between the producers. In the context of social institutions that adjust what can be said with images, how should be stated, and how the pictures should be interpreted in various degrees and ways, the spectator and the represented Participants create and give meaning to images. (Catalano & Waugh, 2020).

C. Colour

Mas Dian, in his book "The Effect of Colour in Feng Shui", argues that colours have a specific trait that can have an impact on a person's emotional state and can provide various sources of inspiration. He also explains that the language of colour can have different meanings psychologically and that is what this study adopts, (Dian, 2002: 1-2) such as:

Pink representing femininity, softness, beauty, and romance. Red representing energy, power, dynamic activity, and heat. Creamy symbolizing gentleness, classic exclusivity, neutrality, warmth, and sweetness. Orange representing carefree enjoyment, popularity, loudness, brightness, heat, and passion. Pale yellow representing nature, cheerfulness, warmth, softness, prettiness, and sweetness. Light green representing freshness, happiness, cheerfulness, growth. Green representing classically, coolness, worldliness, exclusivity, and quietness. Light blue representing calmness, cleanliness, coolness, peacefulness, gentleness, and relaxation. Blue representing classically, strength, confidence, calmness, and professionalism. White representing nature, quietness, purity, cleanliness, chastity, classically, sheen, and grief. Black representing classically, elegance, mysticism, power, toughness, sexiness, and drama. Silver representing exclusivity or expense, elegance, classic, and coolness. Gold representing energy, power, dynamic activity, and heat.

4.3.2 Linguistic Analysis

In this section, the current study focuses on the analysis of normalization in selected news channels by means of linguistic, contextual, and ideological analyses. The data used in the analysis is large enough to

permit differentiation between different levels of analysis, which are categorized into three levels. The first level, known as the (micro) level, pertains to the textual analysis of the elements employed in these texts about normalization. The second level, the (meso) analysis, is a contextual analysis that serves as an intermediary between the textual and social levels of analysis. The third and final level of analysis is the social analysis, known as the (macro) level of analysis, which provides insight into the social and ideological factors that significantly affect normalization in the political news discourse.

Based on such synthesised theoretical framework identified above, both qualitative and quantitative analyses are used in order to have a comprehensive and an accurate discussion and interpretation of the representation of normalization in the political news discourse under analysis. It is worth noting that the quantitative analysis is not applicable to all components of discursive and social levels with the exception of the textual level. Hence, the quantitative analysis is used where possible. The quantitative analysis is executed by using raw frequencies and percentages.

The linguistic unit of analysis adopted in this study ranges from the word level to the discourse level, depending on the type of analysis encountered in the political news discourse. The linguistic analysis is based on Van Dijk's discursive strategies (1995) and Quirk et.al's passivization (1985). In terms of the contextual analysis (meso-), Fairclough's (2015) situational and intertextual analysis has been followed. Finally, the ideological analysis is based on Fairclough's (2015) societal, institutional, and situational levels of analysis.

1. Micro-Level (Textual Analysis)

At this level, the data is ready to be analysed according to two criteria, namely; the discursive strategies suggested by Van Dijk (1995) and Quirk et al. passivization (1985). Below is an illustration for more details.

A. Discursive Strategies

This method is frequently used in the fields of humanities and social sciences. Its basic idea is that by engaging in "close reading," comprehension, and systematic analysis, it may be feasible to uncover the underlying ideologies of speakers or writers (Van Dijk, 1995, p.135). Within this framework, ideological discourse analysis is seen as a form of discursive socio-political analysis that strives to connect the patterns of discourse with those of society.

This framework regards ideological discourse analysis as a type of discursive socio-political analysis that seeks to establish connections between the structures of discourse and those of society. Therefore, social structures are shaped through social interactions (in the form of text and talk) among the members of a particular group. As ideologies are typically concealed and not overtly expressed, Van Dijk (1995, p.154-57) suggests several discourse constructions and strategies, the current study makes use of a number of them as outlined below:

1. Norm and Value Violation

This strategy represents a means of portraying the other group negatively by depicting them as violating beliefs and values, that works in the analysis of the reports where some shows the out group as enemies for human rights, childhood and peace, among others. In essence, this strategy serves as a means of portraying the other group as "bad."

2. Negative Lexicalisation

This strategy is concerned with selecting lexical units that possess strong negative connotations when describing individuals or groups, such as "traitor", "betrayal" "war," "massacre," and so forth, which are typically associated with the out-group.

3. Hyperbole

This pertains to the utilization of hyperbolic language to depict an action or occurrence, typically in relation to the negative actions of an out-group. An illustration of this would be the portrayal of a minor incident as a "harsh attack".

4. Compassion move

This strategy involves the speaker expressing compassion towards the powerless individuals who have been victimized by others as a means of demonstrating that the perpetrators, such as calling for the freedom and independency of people.

5. Warning

This refers to a strategy in which a speaker employs alarming language to caution members of their own group about the potential threat posed by an opposing group. An example of this would be "Palestinians will not accept the consequences of the agreements".

6. Generalisation

Generalization refers to a technique whereby a single individual or a limited group of individuals is utilized as a representation that characterizes an entire group or category. In some report, all Arab states are addressed for being betrayals instead of delimiting them.

7. Negative Comparison

This strategy refers to the practice of contrasting the out-group with a well-known negative individual or group in order to highlight the negative characteristics of the former. For instance, a report compares the acts of US before and after normalization as currently became "no longer an honest broker".

8. Concretisation

This strategy utilizes evocative language to describe the actions of others in a comprehensive manner, enabling the audience to envision predominantly negative scenarios. As an example, to convince Sudanese people and get their approval concerning normalization with Israel, a report may describe the situation as: "market the agreement to the public".

B. Passive Voice

Fowler et al. (1979) show that preferring noun phrases over verbs and the passive over active is frequently ideological. Thus, passivization has ideological ramifications. Fairclough's (1989, 1992, and 2003) investigations demonstrated that the change of active sentences into passive clauses has ideological repercussions in discursive speech. Logically, in passivization, the speaker or writer may delete the agent of a clause and generate what is known as agentless passive voice. The passivization process is typically used to mystify the agent's act (Simpson, 1993).

The omitting of the agent is allowed in passive voice for the following reasons: Either "for political or ideological reasons", or "the agent is self-

evident, unknown or irrelevant ", also, an agentless passive is used to mystify agency for responsibility and causality (Fairclough, 1992, p.182). However, nominal clauses and passive sentences are regarded as key ideological means of concealing responsibility and agency. Nominalisation replaces human agency with inanimate agency, whereas passivisation removes any agency in order to mitigate responsibility. Media use these two techniques to gain an ideological advantage, particularly during times of war (Fowler, 1991).

2. Meso- Level (Contextual Analysis)

In accordance with the previously mentioned textual analysis, the methodology also incorporates contextual analysis. The contextual analysis is viewed as a top-down methodology for conducting the analysis. This section is devoted to analysing the selected data according to Fairclough's (2015) intertextuality and situational context.

A. Intertextual Context

Jenny (1982) defines intertextuality as a process in which prior texts are explicitly or implicitly incorporated into a current text. Fairclough (1992, p.84) argues that intertextuality is characterized by texts using fragments from other texts, and can be thought of as "chains of speech communication." The analysis of intertextuality is significant because it reveals how earlier texts are utilized in the creation of new ones. Fairclough's model is based on the principle that texts can only be comprehended in relation to other texts and the social context. Therefore, the concept of intertextuality examines the relationships that texts have with previous and future texts, as well as how interpreters make sense of texts by drawing on their knowledge of other texts, including the conventions within specific textual genres. An intertextual analysis takes

into account the historicity and genre of texts, although it may also be an analysis where texts constitute the context, so that the focus is exclusively on chains of related texts (Shirley & Palmer, 2010).

B. Situational Context

The situational context is the second domain in the interpretation stage, which could be explored using four questions given by Fairclough (1989, p.147) that correspond to four discourse categories. First, 'what's going on?' refers to the situation's contents, such as its theme, purpose, and activities. Second, 'who's involved?' corresponds to the situation's subjects. Third, 'in what relations?' refers to the relationships between discourse actors, or, as Fairclough (1989) puts it, power relations that are raised and introduced in a single speech event. Finally, 'what's the role of language in what is going on?' resembles the connections utilized to relate a text to its situational context. The following diagram summarizes this aspect of discourse interpretation:

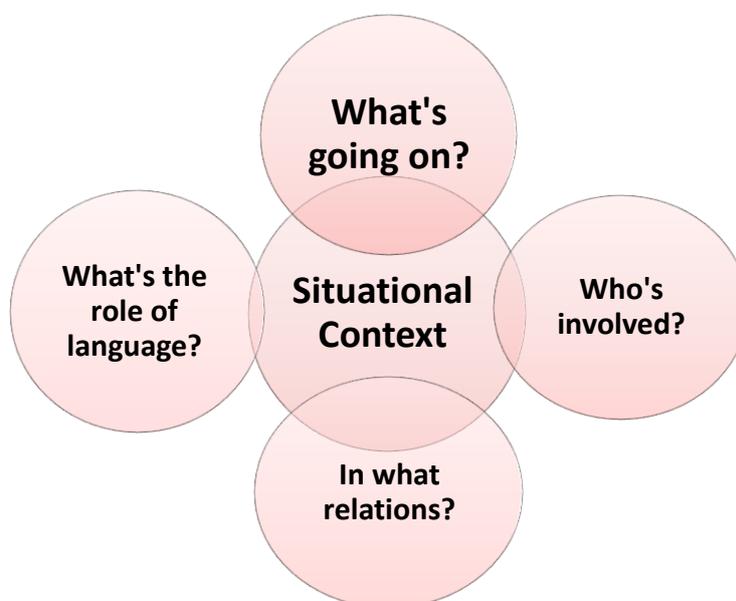


Figure (3) Fairclough's (1989) Classification of the Situational Context and Discourse Type

3. Macro Level (Social Analysis)

The connection between social analysis and the macro level of analysis is established in order to demonstrate how ideology and social relationships contribute to the representation of normalization within selected political news report discourse that is being analyzed. This level of analysis is in accordance with Fairclough's (2015) social analysis, which involves examining the social determinants, ideologies, and social impacts involved in positioning and reframing normalization within political news report discourse.

Ideology

As CDA is concerned with uncovering the ideologies underlying ordinary and institutional discourse, the concept of ideology is vitally significant. Fairclough (1992, p.87) defines ideology as "the physical world, social relations, social identities" represented through many forms and meanings of discursive practices that "contribute to the production, reproduction or transformation" of power relations. The ideology of the selected six channels is investigated by discussing the themes presented in their selected reports.

4.3.3 Image-Text Ideological Correspondence (The Developed Model)

This section is authored by the researcher, who conducts an investigation into the need for a tool that can be used to analyze text and image ideologically together to identify the type of ideological correspondence. On the one hand, the current model of Kress and Van Leeuwen (2006) is commonly used to analyze multimodal data, yet, it lacks a critical dimension. On the other hand, CDA lacks the visual tools for making a comprehensive multimodal analysis. Therefore, the developed model

aims to enable more detailed analyses. It proposes that the ideological relation between text and image can be considered *equal* when the two express an event or specific status with total unified agreement. In this case, the image and the text are interdependent. That means the image serves as an independent unit that can be understood without consulting the text. This type of correspondence is referred to as "*equal*".

However, there can also be a *complementary* ideological correspondence between the text and image, where the two rely on each other to convey the complete event. The text provides additional information and settings to support the image, while the image supports the information presented by the text.

The third type of correspondence is an *unequal* relationship that offers a contradictory ideological correspondence. This can be *critical* or *irrelevant*. Critical ideological correspondence occurs when a strong ideology contradicts the text with the image and vice versa, eliciting a harsh emotional and mental reaction from the viewer. For instance, a text about a sad event may be supplemented with a joyful or happy image to convey an implicit message or ideology. This type of correspondence is referred to as being "*critical*".

On the other hand, *irrelevant* contradictory correspondence occurs when there is no connection between the text and image in any way. This type of relationship is rarely presented to the viewer, as it does not effectively convey the intended ideology .

Multimodality is a crucial aspect of communication, as it provides a vast amount of information through both verbal and non-verbal means. Non-verbal means, such as images, are often regarded as an essential domain

that can show the designer's ideology more directly to viewers who are able to comprehend it. The verbal mode, alternatively, is regarded sometimes as a more complex means for readers to investigate the writer's intended ideology, as it requires a special level of comprehension. The developed model provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing ideological correspondences between text and image in multimodal works.

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA ANALYSIS

5.0 An Introductory Remark

Data analysis is accomplished by : *first* ; the visual data of the study are in form of images that are analyzed by adopting Kress and Van Leeuwen's (2006) model. The three dimensions of the model are (1) the representational one which is discussed within narrative representation by analyzing presented participants in the image, (2) the interactive dimension which is realized by analyzing the relationship between the presented participant and the viewers through the gaze , the distance and the angle, and (3) the compositional dimension which covers the analysis of the information value, the salience and the . *Second*, The linguistic analysis (micro) is based on Van Dijk's discursive strategies (1995) and Quirk et al.'s passivization (1985). In terms of the contextual analysis (meso), Fairclough's (2015) situational and intertextual analysis is followed. The ideological analysis (macro) is based on Fairclough's (2015) societal, institutional, and situational levels of analysis. Thirdly, the data are investigated according to the developed item to test the image-text ideological corresponding.

Based on the synthesised theoretical framework identified above, both qualitative and quantitative analyses are used in order to have a comprehensive and an accurate discussion and interpretation of the representation of normalization in the political news discourse under analysis. It is worth noting that the quantitative analysis is not applicable to all components of the selected data. Hence, the quantitative analysis is used

where possible and it is executed by using raw frequencies and percentages.

5.1 Analysis of Arab Channels' Reports

In this section, (12) reports are selected from three Arab television channels divided into three groups. The first is Al-Jazeera (neutral to normalization), the second is Al-Manar (anti-normalization) and the third is Roya channel (with-normalization). The number of reports taken from each Arab channel is (4). They are analysed into visual and linguistic dimensions and levels.

5.1.1 Al Jazeera Channel

5.1.1.1 Report 1

Headline: "Palestinians slam 'traitor' UAE for normalising ties with Israel"



A. Situational Settings

This image shows Palestinians holding banners reading 'normalisation is a treason' during a protest against the UAE deal with Israel to normalise relations. At the front, a child holding banner, other people also holding the

same banner yet they are not clearly appeared in the image as the focus is on the young child.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

The represented participants in this image are during a protest where not all of them appear in a clear view. Yet, they are introduced in terms of narrative processes through their tiny dynamic detail. The image represents a refusal to normalization reflecting the endless suffering of Palestinians as they keep making protest against Arab-Israeli normalize relations.

The image has two obvious participants, the child who looks directly to the viewer who makes him in a "reacter" position and the viewer as an actor having reactional processes. The other presented participant is a young man with an indirect look holding a banner to show their position to the viewer about normalization and the way they consider it as a treason. Since the 'reactors' are only present here, the type of 'reaction' is called non-transactional, connected with the viewer via an eye line vector. It is directed to Arab countries to stop normalizing relations with Israel, and to address the normalized countries as betrayers.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, the main presented participant is the child who is looking directly to the viewers, so, it is called a '*demand*' gaze. This direct look presents a demand to the viewer to help to believe and to support their cause. However, that depressed eyes look shows the seriousness of their refusal asking Arab nations to stop normalizing relation with Israel, it is presented by a child who is a symbol of innocence and peace to make a deep effect on the viewers. Concerning the distance

between the represented participants and the viewer is "*far personal distance*" as the area from the head to the waist is visible. That indicates a personal relationship between the participants and the viewer as if it was a call to be involved with the same demand and realizing the viewer as a member of them. Added to the angle in this picture *is horizontal, frontal* and at the eye level. Since the viewers can see the participants in the picture from a close angle, so, this creates feelings of sympathy and involvement for their sufferings and cause.

3. Compositional Dimension

The view of the compositional dimension is presented in three points; the information value, salience and colour. The information which is presented from the left and the right side is the same, it is the banners that full most of the image from different sides and even at the center. This delivers an intensive need to make a salience focus on what is written on the banners "normalization is a treason".

The salience colours in the image are red, black and white. The child in the image is holding a banner that has the word "normalization" written in white and the word "betrayal" written in red. The child's T-shirt is white.

- **White:** In this context, white could represent purity, peace, and classicality. The child's T-shirt is neutral and does not draw attention away from the message on the banner.
- **Black:** The colour black could represent drama, power, and mysticism. The word "betrayal" on the banner is written in red on a black background, which could signify the seriousness of the issue being protested.

- Red: Red can represent energy, power, and heat. In this context, the colour red is used to write the word "betrayal" on the black background of the banner. It could be interpreted as a symbol of the passion and strength of the protestors' feelings about the issue of normalization.

Overall, the colour choices in the image suggest a serious, powerful, and emotional protest against the UAE's decision to normalize relations with Israel.

"Normalization is a treason" is the most focused item in the image, as it is given the biggest size in comparison with other presented elements. That is why the whole message is carried by these group words to catch the viewer's attention.

C. Linguistic Analysis

The linguistic analysis presents three sub-levels for a comprehensive examination of the data , they are the micro, meso and macro level.

Micro- Level

At this level, two aspects are investigated, namely; the discursive strategies according to Van Dijk (1995) and the passive voice as proposed by Quirk et al. (1985).

1. Discursive Strategies

This first report from Al-Jazeera channel is titled " *Palestinians slam 'traitor' UAE for normalising ties with Israel*" , it emphasizes the issue of normalization from the view of Palestinian people.

Concerning the norm and value violation strategy, Al-Jazeera states that Egypt is the first who starts making ties with Israel and that when the violation of norm and value begins by the visit of Al-Sadat to Israel in

(1977), (*It all began with Anwar Sadat's visit to al-Quds. It is Egypt who opened the door*). The light is shed on the normalizing ties between UAE and Israel, by proposing that UAE-Israel agreement is not justified even if UAE affect on Israel to hold off the illegal settlements in the West Bank by Israel, (*That the UAE-Israel agreement temporarily holds Israel off from declaring sovereignty over its illegal settlements in the West Bank – from a Palestinian perspective – is little justification for the rapprochement*).

As far as the strategy of Negative Lexicalisation is concerned, the word "betrayal" is mentioned to describe the UAE-Israel normalization as it is reported by a statement of a Palestinian citizen in describing his opinion about what is happening in the Arab region, (*The United Arab Emirates (UAE) decision to normalise ties with Israel did not surprise Saeed Ibrahim, For Ibrahim, it was just the latest betrayal of the Palestinian cause by Arab states*). In the same realm of describing UAE-Israel normalization, the words "cowardly" and "desperate attempt" are used to labelling UAE normalization, (*Hamas, the group that controls the Gaza Strip, condemned the Emirati recognition of Israel as a "cowardly" and "desperate attempt to influence the struggle to defeat the occupation and the fulfilment of the national rights"*). The word "conspiracy" is also used in this report to show how Palestinians react to UAE deal with Israel (*We reject this conspiracy': Israelis and Palestinians react to UAE deal*).

Regarding Hyperbole, the report uses exaggerated words like "whatever cost may be" referring to the Palestinians opinion about the status quo (*"We have recognised Israel in exchange for a superficial authority, the Palestinian people must change the status quo whatever the cost may be,"*)

The use of such exaggerated terms aims to raise the public opinion against the Arab normalization with Israel.

According to the Compassion move, Al-Jazeera report is about how Palestinians feel about the situation. That is, care and sympathy and how some Arab countries disappoint them (*Palestinians have a bigger problem than the issue of the UAE declaring the normalisation of relations with Israel, ... As Palestinians, we haven't had real Arab support for the Palestinian cause*). In such a way Al-Jazeera tries to make Arabs reconsider their support to Palestine.

Regarding the strategy of Warning, Al-Jazeera warns that what is happening in Palestine should be solved and stop that long standstill (*Recent events and the long standstill at resolving the Palestinian issue is giving momentum to the long-held demand for reforming the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO)*). So, it gives a sense to a future move for the sake of rejecting and stopping the prevailed silence by PLO to take a firm decision.

As for the strategy of Negative Comparison, the report refers to the situation of Arabs regarding normalization before and after, especially when Egypt was the first country to visit Israel and to have a deal with it (*It all began with Anwar Sadat's visit to al-Quds. It is Egypt who opened the door," he said, referring to the former Egyptian president's visit to Israel in 1977. "Before that, no one dared to say peace with Israel."*). It compares the current status, when the peace or normalization became normal among Arab countries and starts to be prevailed more and more, with the situation before when Arabs were real supporters to Palestine.

The Strategy of Concretisation is utilised in this report to refer to Palestinians disappointment about the peace between Arabs and Israel that they thought it is only achieved when Palestinians can usher peace with Israel , so, they symbolize the issue as " crumbling of a long-held mantra" (*And for many, the normalising of ties between Israel and the UAE signal the crumbling of a long-held mantra by the Palestinian leadership that only peace with the Palestinians can usher in peace between Israel and the rest of the Arab and Muslim world*).

2. Passive Voice

Al-Jazeera, in this report, heavily relies on active voice (about 67 clause). It does that because it insists on the doer of the action and wants to give the full idea. Al-Jazeera shows, to some extent, the rareness of passive voice by presenting it only *four* times, while the active voice is really active in this report. The use of active voice, in this report, clarifies a need to show the doer's importance. It is worth mentioning that, it uses passive voice in certain instances as in the following table. It uses the passive voice in order to shed the light on the state, which has been foregrounded for its importance and symbolic significance for the speaker.

-Palestinians *have for years been troubled by signs* of closer ties between Israel and countries in the Gulf . (The focus is on the Palestinians).

-The trilateral announcement, which came ahead of the US presidential election *is believed to serve Trump's re-election chances and ease* pressure. (The focus is on the trilateral announcement).

Meso-Level

The meso-level of analysis sits between the micro and macro levels. The meso-level focuses on the text's discursive creation and interpretation. In

the present study, two sublevels of analysis are investigated namely; intertextuality and situational context.

1. Intertextuality

The insertion of intertextuality in this report is varied by the use of the techniques. Some are presented by the direct quotations and the indirect ones, while others are presented by making a reference to people, statement and document. The direct quotation is the most frequent as this report investigates interviews with Palestinian people and states their sayings and reactions concerning the Israel-UAE deal. So, most the intertextual texts are quoted from Palestinian interviewees. The indirect quotations and the references (people, statement and document) also are available, in this report, with approximately similar numbers. The in-text relevance of the intertextual representation is varied between politics and history.

Table (8) Intertextuality in Al-Jazeera' Report 1

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	"Before that, no one dared to say peace with Israel."	Direct Quotation	Politics
2	For Ibrahim, it was just the latest betrayal of the Palestinian cause by Arab states.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	"It all began with Anwar Sadat's visit to al-Quds. It is Egypt who opened the door,"	Direct Quotation	History
4	A group of Palestinians raised the Palestinian flag along with large photos of Mohammed bin Zayed, the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and de facto ruler of the UAE, with the word "traitor" written underneath.	Reference to people	Politics
5	He was referring to the Oslo Accords signed between Israeli and Palestinian leaders in 1993, in which both sides pledged to sign a permanent deal.	Reference to statement	History, politics

6	Sadat's visit, the first by an Arab leader to Israel, resulted in normalising of ties between Cairo and Israel. Jordan followed decades later, signing a peace treaty and establishing diplomatic relations in 1994.	Reference to document	History, politics
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2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The report is discussing the recent decision by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to normalize ties with Israel, and the reaction of Palestinians to this decision.

The main actors involved are the UAE and Israel, as well as the Palestinian people and their leaders and representatives who speak to the interviewer, such as Saeed Ibrahim, Saeb Erekat, and the Palestinian political group of Hamas.

In what relations?

In this report, the relations between the UAE and Israel are being described as formalized, and the relations between the Palestinian people and the UAE as betrayed. The relations between the Palestinian people and their leaders, as well as the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), are also mentioned as being in flux.

What's the role of language?

The role of language in this report is to describe the reactions and opinions of the Palestinian people and their leaders to the UAE-Israel normalization deal, as well as to describe the historical context and significance of the decision. The report uses language to convey the emotions and perspectives of those involved, such as describing the UAE as a "*traitor*" and the

Palestinian cause as "*betrayed*" and to examine the potential motivations behind the decision, such as serving Trump's re-election chances and easing pressure from Israeli far-right groups on Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

Macro-Level

This level limits itself to investigate the ideology according to Fairclough (2015) of each report in the selected channel.

1. Ideology

According to Fairclough's framework, the ideology of Al-Jazeera channel in the report can be characterized as critical and oppositional. It is sympathetic to the Palestinian cause and critical of the normalization of ties between the UAE and Israel. The report presents the opinions of Palestinians who criticize the UAE's decision to normalize ties with Israel, and portrays the move as a betrayal of the Palestinian cause. The report also highlights the negative effects of the US's actions, such as recognizing Jerusalem as Israel's capital and announcing a peace plan, on the Palestinian cause. Additionally, the channel also highlights the long-standing demand for reform of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and the lack of real Arab support for the Palestinian cause. The report quotes Palestinians who are critical of the Palestinian leadership and the PLO for not adequately representing the Palestinian people. So it insinuates its ideology against normalization and criticizes Arabs who make ties with Israel.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and image correspond to each other ideologically *equally*. Both are against the normalisation of relations between the UAE and Israel and the image represents the sentiments expressed in the report. The report states that Palestinians see the normalisation of ties as a betrayal of their cause and the image of the child with a sorrowful look and holding a banner with the words "normalisation is a treason" conveys the same message. The image is taken during a protest against the deal, while the report quotes Palestinians as slamming the UAE for normalising ties with Israel and calls the move a betrayal of the Palestinian cause. The image and report both depict a sense of disappointment and anger among Palestinians towards the normalisation of ties between Israel and the UAE.

5.1.1.2 Report 2

Headline: UAE says agreement with Israel is ‘not directed at Iran’



A. Situational Settings

In this image, UAE minister of State for Foreign Affairs Anwar Gargash appears in a conference setting. He is wearing his formal traditional costume to represent his country at that event. As, he is under the focus in this image, he is to be considered the main character to be analyzed visually.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In this image, we see the represented participant the "UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Anwar Gargash" is introduced in terms of a narrative process. It is dynamic and serves to present the formal settings where the participant is. The presented participant creates a vector by looking at the viewers and since the presented participant is the only "reactor" in the image, this type of reactional process is called non-transactional one making the viewer play the role of the "actor".

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, the represented participant looks directly to the viewers so it is called a 'demand' picture. As if the participant demanded the viewers to accept his view concerning normalization. The distance between the represented participant and the viewer is close personal distance since the head and the shoulders are visible which gives an intimate relation between the participant and the viewer. Also, the angle in this picture is horizontal, frontal and at the eye level so it creates a sense of involvement attracting the viewer to belong to them.

3. Compositional Dimension

The view of the compositional dimension is presented in three points, the information which is presented from the left side with UAE's flag as something known and the new focused character is presented at the center of the image supported by the title-plate reading " United Arab Emirates".

The second point is the salience which is presented in this picture by placing elements in the foreground, the other characters as they appear from their traditional clothes are Emiratis. The UAE minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Anwar Gargash, is wearing a formal traditional costume in black and white, which represents his country. Concerning the third point namely; the , the use of black and white in his clothing can convey a sense of power and elegance. Additionally, the presence of the UAE flag in the image, with its green, white, black, and red colours, suggests a sense of growth, purity, power, and energy in relation to the country and its political situation. Overall, the colour scheme in the image is quite neutral and formal, with a focus on classicality and elegance. The prominent size is given to UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Anwar Gargash as the topic of the news headline is stated by him.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The report's headline is "UAE says agreement with Israel is ‘not directed at Iran’". This report shows how UAE regards establishing diplomatic ties with Israel has nothing to do with Iran.

Concerning the norm and value, Al-Jazeera describes the situation between UAE and Iran and how both interfere in strongly worded responses as a

value violation (*On Sunday, the UAE summoned Iran's charge d'affaires in Abu Dhabi and gave him a "strongly worded memo" in response to a speech by Iranian President Hassan Rouhani that the foreign ministry described as "unacceptable".*)

In terms of the negative lexicalization that is used in this report, Al-Jazeera mentions how Rouhani sees the agreement between UEA and Israel. It uses the word "betrayal" and "huge mistake" (*Speaking on Saturday, Rouhani said the UAE had made a "huge mistake" in reaching an agreement to normalise ties with Israel and called it a betrayal by the Gulf state*). On the other side, the word "threats" is used to describe how Secretary-general of Gulf Council regards the position of Rouhani (*On Sunday, the secretary-general of the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council condemned "threats" by Rouhani and other Iranian officials towards the UAE over the accord*).

Speaking about hyperbole, Al-Jazeera refers to the situation between US and Iran as "feuding" as an intense description to the two countries (*Oman maintains friendly ties with the US and Iran and has previously been a go-between for the two feuding countries*).

According to the warning, Al-Jazeera reports how UAE regards their decision to normalize ties with Israel and how it rejects any type of interference (*The UAE-Israeli peace treaty is a sovereign decision not directed at Iran. We say this and repeat it. We do not accept interference in our decisions,*)₂. It is a warning to Iran to avoid being in, as UAE considers its decision to normalize ties as a sovereign one.

The Strategy of Concretisation is utilised in this report to refer to the conflict against Iran in the Middle East, it is described as "conflict riven Middle East" to concretise the idea in the readers' mind (*The US-*

sponsored deal has been seen as firming up opposition to regional power Iran, which Gulf states, Israel and Washington view as the main threat in the conflict-riven Middle East).

2. Passive Voice

Al-Jazeera leans largely on active voice in this report. It accomplishes this because it emphasizes the action's performer and tries to convey the entire concept. Al-Jazeera demonstrates the rarity of the passive voice, but the active voice is quite active through this report. The active voice is used in his report to emphasize the importance of the doer. The passive voice is found only *thrice* out of (49) clause:

-The United Arab Emirates' agreement to normalise ties with Israel is a "sovereign decision" that *was not directed* at Iran.

(The focus is on the decision of UAE to normalize ties with Israel)

-That will see Israel delay plans for annexation of land it already illegally occupies that *is sought* by the Palestinians for their future state.

(The focus is on the delay plans for annexation of land)

Meso- Level

1. Intertextuality

This report presents a variation of intertextuality in form of direct , indirect and reference. The indirect quotations take the largest amount as the reporter tries to paraphrase the statements of the UAE and Israeli political officials.

Table (9) Intertextuality in Al-Jazeera' Report 2

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	“The UAE-Israeli peace treaty is a sovereign decision not directed at Iran. We say this and repeat it. We do not accept interference in our decisions,” Gargash said.	Direct Quotation	Politics
2	On Sunday, the secretary-general of the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council condemned “threats” by Rouhani and other Iranian officials towards the UAE over the accord.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	Israel signed peace agreements with Egypt in 1979 and Jordan in 1994. But the UAE, along with most other Arab nations, has had no formal diplomatic or economic relations with it.	Reference to document	History, politics

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is normalizing ties with Israel in a US-brokered deal. Israel has agreed to delay plans for annexation of land it illegally occupies that is sought by the Palestinians for their future state.

Who's involved?

The UAE, Israel, the US, Iran, Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Palestinian people are mentioned in this report.

In what relations?

The UAE and Israel are establishing full diplomatic relations, the US played a role in brokering the deal, Iran has criticized the deal and called it a "huge mistake", Bahrain and Oman may also be considering normalizing ties with Israel. Saudi Arabia has not yet commented on the deal, and

Kuwait's position towards Israel remains unchanged (against any type of ties with Israel).

What's the role of language?

Language is used to communicate the details of the agreement and the reactions of the various parties involved, including the UAE's statement that the agreement is a "sovereign decision" and not directed at Iran, and Iran's President Hassan Rouhani's statement that the UAE has made a "huge mistake" in reaching the agreement. Language is also used to express diplomatic statements and official responses such as the UAE's summoning of Iran's charged affaires and giving him a "strongly worded memo" and the Gulf Cooperation Council's condemnation of "threats" by Iranian officials towards the UAE over the accord.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

The ideology of the Al-Jazeera channel in this report can be regarded as neutral/objective. It is reporting the statements made by the UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the reactions from Iran and the Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council. The report also presents the stance of other countries like Israel, Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait on the matter. The report is not expressing any particular bias towards any side. So the ideology of Al-Jazeera channel in this report can not be determined based solely on the information provided. However, the report focuses on presenting factual information about the UAE-Israel agreement and its implications.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The image and the report both refer to UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Anwar Gargash and his role in the UAE's agreement to normalize ties with Israel. The image shows the UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Anwar Gargash, wearing his formal traditional costume to represent his in a formal setting, further emphasizing the country's independence in making decisions. The report is also confirming the country's independence in making decisions. Additionally, both the image and the report convey a message of power and control. The image shows the minister in a formal setting, suggesting that he is in a position of authority and power, while the report mentions the UAE summoning Iran's charge d'affaires in Abu Dhabi and giving him a "strongly worded memo" in response to an unacceptable speech by Iranian President Hassan Rouhani. Overall, the image-text ideological correspondence between the description of the image and the report written by Al-Jazeera channel is *complementary*, as both depend on each other to convey the message of power and control in the UAE's relationships with other countries. Therefore, the image completes what is asserted in the report and vice versa.

5.1.1.3 Report 3

Headline: Explainer: Where do Arab states stand on normalising Israel ties?



A. Situational Settings

In this image we see US President Donald Trump, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, UAE Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan and Bahrain Foreign Minister Abdul Latif bin Rashid Al-Zayani during the signing of the "normalization of relations" agreements reached between Israel, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain at the White House in Washington, USA United on September 15, 2020.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participants in this image are introduced in terms of narrative processes. It is dynamic and serves to present the event of signing the "normalization of relations" agreements between Israel, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain at the

White House in Washington. There are two types of reactional processes; first , it is the vector from the Bahrain Foreign Minister Abdul Latif bin Rashid Al-Zayani who plays the role of the "acter" towards US President Donald Trump, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and UAE Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan who play the role of the "phenomenon" . This type of reaction is called "transactional" process as both the reactor and the phenomenon are available in the image. Second , it is the vector which is created by US President Donald Trump, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and UAE Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan. The represented participants create a vector and they only present here so they are called 'reactors', the type of 'reaction' is called non-transactional.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, as all the represented participants make an indirect look to the viewer, this "offer" picture provides the viewers with more information that they are satisfied and pleased to establish such type of relation with Israel as their faces carry the obvious smile.

The distance between the represented participants and the viewers is public distance as the torsos of the four presented participants are visible which gives a view of making the presented participants as strangers to the viewers , and this is clearly approved by the angle in this picture, which is an oblique horizontal and at the eye level that gives an idea that the viewers are not involved in the whole scene which reflects detachment.

3. Compositional Dimension

Concerning the distribution of the presented participants in the image, US President Donald Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu

are in the center resembling the core or the essential part to make the normalization. As Israel plays the first side of the treaty while USA represents the broker between Israel and the Arab normalized country. The UAE and Bahrain leaders are located in the left and the right side as the latest Arabs to make normalization with Israel. The salience s are as ,US President Donald Trump, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, UAE Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, and Bahrain Foreign Minister Abdul Latif bin Rashid Al-Zayani, all appear wearing formal grey suits, which convey a sense of neutrality, formality, and sophistication. Some of them are wearing red neckties, which can add a touch of energy and passion to their outfits, while others are wearing blue neckties, which can convey a sense of classicality, calmness, and professionalism. The colour scheme in the image is quite understated and formal, with a focus on neutrality and sophistication. The presented figures in the image are equally sized, which makes an equal focus on the four characters.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

This report is titled " Explainer: Where do Arab states stand on normalising Israel ties?" asks a question regarding Arab countries' position to Normalization with Israel, it present a brief details about some countries and their diplomatic ties with Israel.

In terms of Norm and Value Violation, Al-Jazeera, implicitly and explicitly, shows that some Gulf Arab states have broken the norm and start making ties with Israel (*Various reports have shown that some Gulf Arab states have established covert ties with Israel in recent years, with some relationships dating back to the 1990s*), and it emphasizes that some states

are in the way to build ties with Israel soon (*While many Arab states say they remain committed to the Arab Peace Initiative – which calls for Israel's complete withdrawal from the Palestinian territories occupied after 1967 in exchange for peace and the full normalisation of relations – speculations have been rife that some countries in the region would soon join the bandwagon.*).

The strategy of negative lexicalization is utilized, the words "grave betrayal" are used to describe Arab states that normalize their relation with Israel (*The Palestinians have slammed the deals as grave betrayals by the Arab states, further undermining their efforts to achieve self-determination*). The word "archenemy" is negatively used to describe Iran and how USA looks at it (*Trump has placed regional heavyweight and Iran's archenemy Saudi Arabia at the centre of his Middle East diplomacy*).

The compassion move is presented in the part that reports the position of Kuwait regarding normalization and how it rejects any type of tie with Israel for the sake of Palestine and its refugees (*A "just and comprehensive solution" to the conflict must include an independent Palestinian state, an end to the occupation and the return of refugees*), such statement brings compassion and sympathy toward the Palestinian cause where the description is about the occupation and the refugees.

Regarding Generalisation, Al-Jazeera generalises the negative actions of normalization with Israel to all Arab states, as it refers to them all without delimiting (*The Palestinians have slammed the deals as grave betrayals by the Arab states, further undermining their efforts to achieve self-determination*).

The negative comparison is also available in this report, as Al-Jazeera compares the previous position of Egypt and Jordan ,where they both had fight wars with Israel to supporting Palestine, with their current position as having peace treaty with Israel (*The only two Arab countries Israel has signed peace treaties with are Egypt and Jordan, in 1979 and 1994 respectively. Egypt and Jordan share borders with Israel and have both fought wars with Israel in the past*).

2. Passive Voice

This report also relies more on the use of the active voice, where it is found that only *six* clauses out of (119) are expressed in using the passive:

-Who earlier this year revealed the so-called Middle East peace plan, which has been categorically rejected by the Palestinians.

(Middle East peace plan)

-With some relationships dating back to the 1990s, when the US-brokered Oslo Accords *was signed* between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. (Oslo Accord that brokered by US)

Meso- Level

1. Intertextuality

Different forms of intertextuality are available in this report, as the reporter reviews the situations of the Arab countries in terms of normalization. So the reporter documents the statement of the Arab leaders, Israeli officials and public people and tackles them as intertextual texts. The indirect quotations play the essential part in this report, as the reporter paraphrases and makes an indirect stating of the political figures sayings or positions.

Table (10) Intertextuality in Al-Jazeera' Report 3

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	“The core of this conflict is about the drastic conditions that the Palestinians are living under” as “people without a country, living under occupation,” Lolwah al-Khater said.	Direct Quotation	Violence
2	“The Palestinian issue is sacred for us and it is the mother of all issues and will not be resolved except by establishing a Palestinian state, with the 1967 borders, with Holy Jerusalem as its capital,” Tebboune said.	Indirect Quotation	Politics, Religious
3	“We have noticed a kind of scramble towards normalisation. This is something we will never participate in, nor bless,” he said in a televised speech on Sunday.	Direct Quotation	Politics
4	The Palestinians have slammed the deals as grave betrayals by the Arab states, further undermining their efforts to achieve self-determination.	Indirect Quotation	Politics, Violence
5	Last week, when Israel, the UAE and Bahrain signed formal agreements in the White House, Trump said he expected at least five other countries to follow suit, without mentioning their names.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
6	The only two Arab countries Israel has signed peace treaties with are Egypt and Jordan, in 1979 and 1994 respectively.	Reference to document	History, politics
7	Egypt and Jordan share borders with Israel and have both fought wars with Israel in the past..	Reference to document	War, Politics

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The report discusses the current status of Arab countries' relationships with Israel, specifically in regards to the recent formal establishment of diplomatic ties between Israel and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain.

Who's involved?

The countries involved include the UAE, Bahrain, Israel, the Palestinians, Egypt, Jordan, Oman, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, and the United States.

In what relations?

The relationships discussed include diplomatic ties, historical conflicts, and current diplomatic efforts by the US and other countries.

What's the role of language?

The role of language in the report is to inform and explain the current situation and the various perspectives on the normalization of relations between Arab countries and Israel.

Macro-Level**1. Ideology**

The ideology of Al-Jazeera channel in its report on Arab states and normalizing ties with Israel, appears to be impartial and informative. The channel presents a rundown of the current stance of various Arab countries towards normalizing diplomatic relations with Israel and provides context to the recent agreements brokered by the United States between the UAE, Bahrain, and Israel. The report also mentions the stance of the Palestinians and the Arab Peace Initiative. Al-Jazeera appears to be presenting a balanced view of the situation without taking sides. The report mentions the Palestinians' reaction to the recent deals and provides background information on past peace treaties, but does not express a stance on the matter. So it is difficult to identify the exact ideology of Al-Jazeera in this report as it is a news article presenting information and facts, rather than expressing a specific viewpoint or bias.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The image-text ideological correspondence between the image and the Al-Jazeera report is *unequal*. The image portrays the signing of the "Normalization of Relations" agreements between Israel and the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain at the White House as a positive and joyful event, with all the leaders smiling and holding the signed agreement. On the other hand, the Al-Jazeera report presents a more nuanced view of the event, highlighting the Palestinian response to the agreements as "grave betrayals" and mentioning that many Arab states remain committed to the Arab Peace Initiative, which calls for Israel's complete withdrawal from the Palestinian territories. The report also provides a list of various Arab countries and their current stance towards normalizing ties with Israel, including Oman, Saudi Arabia, and Sudan, showing the complexity of the issue and the different positions taken by various Arab countries. Overall, the image presents a more pro-normalization view, while the report presents a more balanced one that makes a *contradictory* to elicit a strong *critical* view in the viewer's emotional and mental sense.

5.1.1.4 Report 4

Headline: Abbas: Israel normalisation ‘violation of just and lasting’ peace.



A. Situational Settings

In this image, Palestinian protesters appear waving their national flag in Khan Yunis near the Israel-Gaza border as they demonstrate against cuts in Palestinian aid by U.S. President Donald Trump. The protesters appear neither with a clear facial expressions nor with a clear look, only their bodies and the victory signal made by their fingers are the obvious signs in this image.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participants in this image are introduced in terms of narrative processes which are demonstrating. They are dynamic, the participants are connected by a vector.

Their eyes are not clear in this image so the vector is their bodies, the participants are presented as directing their bodies to the camera and waving their Palestinian flags and making the V sign by their fingers, which refers to the victory that they believe it is their right. The type of the reactional process is called non-transactional, as the "reacters" are the only visible thing in the images.

2. Interactive Dimension

From the interactive view, the gaze of the presented participants is not obvious as the shadow of their bodies is the only clear thing in this image. So it could be measured according to their head directions, the participants make two types of directions some are directed towards the camera (to be

considered as demand) and others are directed to different points (to be considered as offer).

In the realm of the demand picture, the presented participant asks the viewers to consider their cause and to support them, while the offer one presents a complete view to the viewers about their situation and the cause they call for. The distance between the represented participants and the viewers is public distance as the torsos of more than five participants are visible. Concerning the angle, it is horizontal, frontal and at the eye level so it creates a sense of involvement as there is no power difference involved between the protesters and the viewer.

3. Compositional Dimension

The view of the compositional dimension is presented according to the distribution of items in the picture. It is seen the presented participants are only appear with their flags and they all are located at the center of the image so they resemble the core information.

At the top, the flags are waved by the participants, which carries the emotional information while the participants themselves give the practical and the informative side of the image as they appear at the bottom. In this image, the dominant colour the dark black that is presented in the protesters' shadows. It represents power, toughness, and drama. The blue of the sky represents calmness, cleanliness, coolness, peacefulness, gentleness, and relaxation and the Palestinian flag, which is also blue, reinforces this interpretation. The shadows of the protesters' bodies add depth to the image, but their colour does not carry a particular symbolic meaning. The victory sign made by their fingers could represent power, but in this context, it may also represent unity and resistance. The absence of clear facial expressions may suggest that the protesters are determined but

also exhausted or resigned to their situation. Overall, the colours and elements in the image convey a sense of peaceful protest and resilience in the face of adversity.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The headline of this report is ' Abbas: Israel normalisation ‘violation of just and lasting’ peace'. This report shows how Abbas, the Palestinian President, sees normalization with Israel, which entails explicitly the gist of the whole report.

Regarding the Norm and Value Violation, Al-Jazeera presents the process that has been taken by two Arab countries to normalize ties with Israel as a violation of the norm (*President Mahmoud Abbas has criticised the recent decision of two Arab countries to normalise diplomatic relations with Israel as a “violation” of a “just and lasting solution under international law”*). It shows the position of the Palestinian authority regarding Arab-Israel normalization.

In terms of Negative Lexicalization, the word "violation" is used to label the Arab-Israel normalization ties (*President Mahmoud Abbas has criticised the recent decision of two Arab countries to normalise diplomatic relations with Israel as a “violation”*). The word "betrayal" again is used in Al-Jazeera report to give a description to the way Palestinians viewing the topic of normalization with Arab states (*They have also rejected the agreements signed by the UAE and Bahrain on September 15 to normalise ties with Israel, viewing it as a betrayal of the long-standing Arab consensus*).

Regarding the Compassion move in this report, Al-Jazeera gives some space to this move when it states Abbas quotation regarding Palestinians'

freedom, independence and the refugees' settlement which is caused by Israel (*"It should aim to end the occupation and grant the Palestinian people their freedom and independence in their own state along the 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as its capital and settle final-status issues, notably the refugee question"*), so it views how it cares about Palestinians issues. Besides that, it reveals the position the Palestinian people live in by mentioning a quote from Abbas's speech (*"There can be no peace, no security, no stability, no coexistence in our region without an end to the occupation," Abbas said*) which shows their suffering during Israel occupation.

Negative comparison is also present in the report. Al-Jazeera negatively compares the acts of US before and after, describing it as currently became "no longer an honest broker" (*Arguing that Washington is no longer an honest broker, they have called for a multilateral peace process based on UN resolutions and past agreements*).

2. Passive Voice

Three clauses are presented in this report by using the passive voice out of (41), and this is regarded as a small number in comparison with the active sentences that are really active in this report:

-There have been no substantive peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians since Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu *was first elected* more than 10 years. (The election of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu)

-In Israel, the agreement with the UAE, an oil-rich country with considerable regional influence, *is seen* as an historic breakthrough that could transform the Middle East. (The agreement between Israel and An oil-rich country like UAE)

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

The insertion of intertextuality in this report is varied by the use of the techniques. The direct quotation is the most frequent as this report investigates what has been said by the Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas. The reporter tries to bridge between the current events and Abbas's statements by inserting his quotations.

Table (11) Intertextuality in Al-Jazeera' Report 4

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	“There can be no peace, no security, no stability, no coexistence in our region without an end to the occupation,” Abbas said.	Direct Quotation	Politics
2	The Palestinians insist the conflict will not be resolved until they realise their aspirations for independence.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	Since the mid-90s, the Palestinian Authority (PA) has sought an independent state in the West Bank, Gaza and occupied East Jerusalem, territories seized by Israel in the 1967 war.	Reference to document	War, History

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The situation is the recent decision of two Arab countries to normalize diplomatic relations with Israel and the Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas' response to this decision.

Who's involved?

The main participants involved in this report are Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas and the leaders of the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain.

In what relations?

The relations are those of disagreement and criticism, with Abbas calling the normalization a "violation" of a "just and lasting solution" and calling for an international conference to address the issue.

What's the role of language?

The role of language in this report is to convey the statements and positions of Mahmoud Abbas and the nature of the situation.

Macro-Level**1. Ideology**

The ideology of Al-Jazeera in this report can be described as supportive for the Palestinian position and critical for the recent normalization of relations between Israel and the UAE and Bahrain. The report emphasizes the Palestinian Authority's stance on the issue, highlighting President Abbas's call for an international conference and his criticism of the normalization as a violation of a just and lasting solution under international law, as it highlights President Abbas' condemnation of these normalization agreements as a violation of a "just and lasting solution" and his call for an international conference to launch a "genuine peace process" based on international law. The report also mentions the Palestinian rejection of the agreements and their call for a multilateral peace process based on UN resolutions and past agreements. The channel seems to support the Palestinian stance that the conflict will not be resolved until they achieve independence and an end to the occupation.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text, written by Al-Jazeera channel, explains Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas' criticisms of the normalization as a violation of

a just and lasting solution, and his call for an international conference to launch a genuine peace process. The image shows Palestinian protesters demonstrating against the cuts in aid, waving their national flag, and making the victory signal with their fingers, representing their stance on the issue.

However, the text and the image do not correspond in terms of the clear expression of the protesters. Yet, the image depicts a protest for freedom and peace, the text reports on a speech by the President calling for peace process and independency. Such type of image-text corresponding is referred to as *complementary* as the text and image completes each other.

5.1.2 Al- Manar Channel

5.1.2.1 Report 1

Headline: Sudan Protesters Burn Israeli Flag in Rally against Normalization Deal



A. Situational Settings

In this image, it is seen that some Sudanese protesters burned the Israeli flag during a rally against Sudan's recent signing of a deal on normalizing relations with Israel.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participants in this image are introduced in terms of narrative processes. They are dynamic. The Sudanese participants are connected by a vector. Their eyes are not directed to the viewer, but to the ground where they burn the Israeli flag as if they want to show their anger and resentment to the whole world. They are the 'actors' and the flag which receives the vector is called a 'goal'. Within this process, there is another process which is called 'reactional'. Those two men seem to do a reaction by their vector and the flag receives the gaze as a 'phenomenon'. A reaction in this image is transactional since the 'Reactors' and 'Phenomenon' are present.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, this image offers information to the viewers that the Sudanese people feel unsatisfied and completely resentful for the Sudanese governmental decision to normalize relation with Israel and they reuse any actions in the light of the pain that they deeply feel towards Palestinian people. The represented participants are entirely visible with the space around them, so, the distance between the represented participant and the viewer is far social distance.

The represented participant is shown from a front horizontal angle and at the eye level. The viewers see the world of the participants and how they are affected by the Sudanese-Israeli normalization. There is no power difference between the participant and the viewer as it is seen at the eye level.

3. Compositional Dimension

The view of the compositional dimension is presented according to the information value at the center which is represented by the Sudanese people trying to burn the Israeli flag so this can be considered the core of the information. The second point is the salience which is shown by the dominant colour and focus. In the image described, the colours present are the white and blue of Israeli flag and the fire. It is important to note that the act of burning a flag, in this case, the Israeli flag, is a political statement and does not reflect any inherent qualities of the colours present in the flag. The colours in the flag are symbolic of Israel's national identity, and the act of burning the flag is a symbol of protest against the normalization of relations with Israel. The focus is towards the Israeli flag in the image.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The headline of this short report is 'Sudan Protesters Burn Israeli Flag in Rally against Normalization Deal'. Al-Manar shows the reaction of Sudanese against the last decision of their government to normalize ties with Israel, it seems that the report explicitly entails the details via the title. As far as Norm and Value Violation is concerned, this report emphasizes an implicit idea which states that America behave in ways that violate the normal human ethics and standards. This is what Al-Manar focuses on "*Abraham Accords are American blackmail in exchange for submission*"; it refers to how Sudanese regard the deal between Arabs and Israel.

In terms of Negative Lexicalisation, negative words can be observed throughout the report "*normalization is betrayal*" and "*normalization is a crime*". This is the description that is hold in the protesters' banners and

which is reflected in this report to enrich the main idea of the Sudanese rejection against normalization by using such negative labels.

The other word used by Al-Manar is "*Zionist*" referring to Israel , that indicates its firm opinion about Israel and how it rejects even labeling a name of Israel as it regards Israel a movement not a country.

Regarding Hyperbole, Al-Manar hyperbolically emphasises the idea that a large number of protesters participated in the rally against Sudan's recent act of normalizing relation with Israel (*Dozens of Sudanese protesters burned the Israeli flag Sunday during a rally against Khartoum's recent signing of a deal on normalizing relations with the Zionist entity*) the word "dozens", here, indicates the hyperbole use in this report.

2. Passive Voice

The first report from Al-Manar channel is regarded as a short text-report as it contains only (15) clauses where all of them are presented in active voice and non is in passive.

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

Al-Manar tends to presents short reports, so the number of the intertextuality is limited to few in-texts. The reference technique is the only one available in this report.

Table (12) Intertextuality in Al-Manar's Report 1

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	On January 6, Sudan became the third Arab country to sign the US-brokered "Abraham Accords" on normalizing ties with the Israeli occupation after	Reference to document	Politics
2	The protesters, who said they belonged to an anti-normalization group, also carried banners reading "down with Abraham accords"	Reference to people	Politics

3	Demonstrators gathered outside the cabinet offices in the capital Khartoum, chanting anti-Israel slogans and carrying banners reading, “normalization is betrayal” and “normalization is a crime.”	Reference to document	Politics
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2. Situational Context

What's going on?

Sudanese protesters are burning the Israeli flag in a rally against Khartoum's recent signing of a deal on normalizing relations with Israel.

Who's involved?

The protesters, the Sudanese government, and Israel are involved.

In what relations?

The protesters are against the Sudanese government's decision to normalize relations with Israel. They view the normalization as a betrayal and a crime.

What's the role of language?

Language is being used to express the protesters' opposition to normalization with Israel through slogans and banners such as "normalization is betrayal" and "down with Abraham accords." The language also reflects their view that the normalization is a result of American blackmail and submission.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

The ideology of Al-Manar channel, as reflected in the report, is anti-normalization with Israel and supportive of the Sudanese protesters' stance against the recent normalization deal between Sudan and Israel. So, it is anti-Israel, as evidenced by the anti-Israel slogans, burning of the Israeli

flag, and negative language used to describe the normalization deal and the Abraham Accords.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and the image are *equal* in terms of ideology. Both the image and the report state that the protesters burned the Israeli flag during a rally against the normalization deal signed between Sudan and Israel. The text and image both show that the protesters were against normalization with Israel and had gathered outside the cabinet offices in the capital Khartoum to voice their opposition. The text and image both convey the message that the protesters consider normalization to be a betrayal and crime. The report provides additional context about the rally and the protesters' views on the normalization deal, such as their slogans and banners, but the overall message is consistent with the image.

5.1.2.2 Report 2

Headline: Sudan ‘Disappointed’ with Results of Normalization with Zionist Entity



A. Situational Settings

It is shown in this image that the intelligence Israel minister Eli Cohen and Abdel Fattah Abdelrahman al-Burha , the head of the ruling sovereign Sudan council. The image was taken in Cohen's visit to Sudan to sign a memorandum of understanding with Ibrahim on security-related issues and to invite Sudanese leaders to visit Israel.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participants in this image are introduced in terms of narrative processes. It is dynamic and serves to present a specific event as it seem the presented participants are engaged in an elbow-greeting during Cohen visit to Sudan. The represented participants create a vector by looking at the viewer. Since the participants 'Reactors' are only present here, the type of 'reaction' is called non-transactional.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, the represented participants look directly to the viewers so it is called a 'demand' picture. The distance between the represented participants and the viewer is far-personal as the area from the head to the waist is visible so it is regarded as a personal one between the participants and the viewer, supported by the angle in this picture which is horizontal, frontal and at the eye level so it creates a sense of involvement with the viewer without power difference.

3. Compositional Dimension

What is presented at the left side of the picture is the intelligence Israel minister Cohen who is regarded as a given information in comparison with the head of the ruling sovereign Sudan council who is the new information who is located at the right side of the image to give a sense that Sudan is the later nation that normalize with Israel. Concerning the salience, in the image described, the formal setting and the s present are: Black: Both Eli Cohen and Abdel Fattah Abdelrahman al-Burha are wearing black suits. Black represents classicality, elegance, mysticism, power and toughness. Red: they are wearing red neckties. Red represents energy, power and dynamic activity. White: They are both wearing white shirts. White represents nature, quietness and classicality. The colours present in this image are typical for formal attire worn in business or diplomatic settings, and the colours themselves do not convey any particular symbolism beyond the general associations mentioned above.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The headline of this report is 'Sudan 'Disappointed' with Results of Normalization with Zionist Entity', through which the overall meaning of the report may be concluded as the consequences of the situation in Sudan after normalizing ties with Israel.

Norm and Value Violation move is considered in this report, as Sudan expects to get more benefit after signing the normalization deal with Israel but the opposite happens when US has not kept its promise to invest projects in Sudan. That is regarded as a violation in the deal between Sudan

and US (*Many months after the deal was signed, Washington hasn't fulfilled its promise to invest in agriculture and technology projects in Sudan*), so, it is a break in the deal that gets Sudanese government in disappointment with the results of normalization.

In terms of Negative Lexicalisation, the report defines Israel by the negative reference "Zionist" which means the movement that establishes lands illegally for the Jewish in other countries. That reference indicates the rejection of naming the Zionist entity as Israel (*Sudan signed onto the so-called Abraham Accords with the United States, paving the way for the African country to normalize ties with the Zionist entity*). Again a synonym label for "Zionist" is the description that Al-Manar uses to address Israel as "*the occupation regime*", emphasizing their disagreement to name Israel.

Tracing this short report, the concretization is found when Al-Manar describes the strategy, to convince Sudanese people and get their approval concerning normalization with Israel, as "*market the agreement to the public*". Sudanese government realizes that the decision to get normalizing ties with Israel is not a swallowed issue for their people as they strongly reject it, so, the government feels disappointed after getting the unexpected results of normalization.

2. Passive Voice

Again a short text report is presented by Al-Manar channel that contains only (19) clauses where all are written in active voice except one only that is presented in passive. It is shown below:

-Many months after the deal *was signed*, Washington hasn't fulfilled its promise to invest in agriculture and technology projects in Sudan.

(The focus is on signing the deal of normalization)

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

This report presents two techniques of intertextuality, namely; the indirect quotation and the reference. A few intertextual texts are available in this report, as Al- Mannar channel tends to make relatively short reports. It makes an indirect stating from Israeli media with some references to documental in-texts.

Table (13) Intertextuality in Al-Manar' Report 2

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	Sudan is disappointed with the outcome of the normalization agreement with Israel amid insufficient US investment in the African country, according to an Israeli report Wednesday morning.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
2	In January, Sudan signed onto the so-called Abraham Accords with the United States, paving the way for the African country to normalize ties with the Zionist entity. The signing came just over two months after then-US president Donald Trump announced that Sudan would start to normalize ties with the occupation regime.	Reference to document	Politics
3	The sources noted that the normalization had been controversial inside the Sudanese government, and considerable financial investments would have helped market the agreement to the public.	Indirect Quotation	Politics

2. Situational Context

What's going on

The situation in this report is that Sudan is disappointed with the outcome of its normalization agreement with Israel, as the US has not fulfilled its promise to invest in agriculture and technology projects in Sudan.

Who's involved?

The parties involved in this report are Sudan, Israel, and the United States.

In what relations?

The relations between the parties involved in this report are that of disappointment, with Sudan feeling let down by the US for not fulfilling their investment promises, and the normalization agreement between Sudan and Israel being controversial inside the Sudanese government.

What's the role of language?

The role of language in this report is to convey the disappointment and dissatisfaction of Sudan with the outcome of the normalization agreement with Israel and the lack of investment from the US. The use of terms such as "disappointed," "insufficient," and "controversial" convey this sentiment. Additionally, the use of the term "Zionist entities" may be used to express a certain political perspective.

Macro-Level**1. Ideology**

The ideology of Al-Manar channel in this report is critical of the normalization agreement between Sudan and Israel and the role of the United States in it. The use of negative language such as "disappointed," "insufficient US investment," and the reference to Israel as the "Zionist entity" suggests a disapproval of the normalization deal and the involvement of the US. The use of the term "Zionist entity" suggests a rejection of the existence of Israel as a sovereign state. The channel also appears to be critical of the US and its role in normalizing relations between Sudan and Israel. The report also suggests disappointment with the US for not fulfilling its promise of investment in Sudan, which would have helped market the normalization agreement to the public.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and image ideological correspondence in this case is *unequal* and *contradictory (critical)*, as the report by Al-Manar channel provides a more critical and negative view of the normalization deal between Sudan and Israel compared to the image. While the image shows a meeting between the intelligence minister of Israel and the head of the Sudanese ruling council in a positive light, the report cites disappointment with the outcome of the normalization deal and a lack of fulfillment of promises from the US to invest in Sudan. Additionally, the report characterizes the deal as "controversial" and the US-brokered agreement as the "Abraham Accords" rather than simply a "memorandum of understanding" as mentioned. The report also includes language that is critical of Israel, referring to it as the "Zionist entity." This creates a contrast with the image, which presents the meeting and agreement in a more natural manner.

5.1.2.3 Report 3

Headline: Nothing Normal About Normalization



A. Situational Settings

In this image, it is seen that a Bahraini man is holding a banner reading "Death to Israel, Death to America" that gives an indication that Bahraini citizens refuse any type of relation with Israel.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

The presented participant in this image is a Bahraini citizen holding a banner during a demonstration. That narrative process is dynamic where the vector is sent via the banner since the face of the citizen is not visible and only his back is there. The citizen is the "reacter" and the process is called non-transaction, as the reactor is the only visible thing in the image.

2. Interactive Dimension

Since the face of the presented participant is not visible, the body direction is the tool to measure. It is clear that the body direction of the citizen is not towards the camera as only his back is visible. It is an "offer" image indicates the citizens' situation about normalizing relation with Israel. The distance between the viewer and the presented participant is close personal as the only the head and the shoulders are visible which give an intimate relation with the viewer. The angle of this image is frontal horizontal and at the eye level that indicates involvement with the viewer.

3. Compositional Dimension

According to the information distribution, the new is located at the right angle represented by the hold banner that reading "Death to Israel, Death to America". In this image, the prevailing colour is yellow, which represents

warmth, in some cultures, yellow can be associated with cowardice or caution, but in others, it is seen as a symbol of courage and bravery. In the context of the image, the yellow colour could be interpreted as a symbol of enthusiasm or determination for the cause that the banner represents.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The report's headline is ' Nothing Normal About Normalization', the report is obviously denies the normality behind normalization . In this report, the issue is about using the Israeli spyware by Bahraini.

Regarding Norm and Value Violation, the report indicates that what has been done by Bahraini government to spy on some human right activists is a violation to the norm and it gives an implicit message that Israel is behind such a step to be acted by Bahrain (*Israeli NSO's Pegasus spyware hits headlines yet again, however this time, used by Bahrain to spy on human rights activists. According to the Canadian Citizen Lab Institute, the victims included 9 human rights activists from 3 different organizations*).

In terms of the Negative Lexicalization, the report uses the terms "*a prime example of the brutality and oppression*" to propose negative connotations on the behavior of Bahrain to spy and exiled the human right activists after making ties and deals with Israel (*Other than the more blatant issue of normalization with 'Israel', the joint endeavor in capturing human rights activists sets a prime example of the brutality and oppression that was not needed in the already repressive state in which human rights activists live in Bahrain*). Al-Manar tries in this report to blame Israel to stand behind that oppression used by the Bahraini government towards its human right activist. Moreover, it criticizes the situation hinting that instead of keeping

the activists rights, Bahrain spy on them and exiled them in England that is why the title of this report is ' nothing normal about normalization' to compare the result of normalization on Bahraini citizens.

In terms of Hyperbole, Al-Manar exaggerates in reporting the news item (*A concern that, unfortunately has begun to infiltrate the Middle East officially for all to see and being labelled as normal helping aid. It is not normal. It will never be normal*). The report firmly addresses the normalization in middle East as it is impossible to be normal and something that is far more cause for concern, that is embodied by the behavior of Bahrain towards its human right activists as an example for the result of normalization.

2. Passive Voice

In tracing this report, it is found that there is only *one* passive clause presented out of (41) active ones. It is illustrated in the following :

-The three movements targeted were Al-Wefaq, the Bahrain Centre for Human Rights ...and Waad, some of which *are often labelled* as 'terrorist organizations' (The labelling of the targeted Bahraini movement).

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

In this report , Al-Manar tries to state its own sentences and reflects its views with a very limited intertextual texts.

Table (14) Intertextuality in Al-Manar's Report 3

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	Pegasus, 'the most powerful piece of spyware ever developed,' as the Guardian described it, is crucial in controlling and repressing any powerful uprisings and rebellion.	Direct Quotation	Politics

2	Israeli NSO claims no responsibility, as expected, demanding the release of evidence the Canadian Citizen Lab claim to hold – as it has done previously at every accusation stop.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	Israeli NSO's Pegasus spyware hits headlines yet again, however this time, used by Bahrain to spy on human rights activists. According to the Canadian Citizen Lab Institute, the victims included 9 human rights activists.	Indirect Quotation	Law

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

This report is being written about the use of Israeli NSO's Pegasus spyware by Bahrain to spy on human rights activists.

Who's involved?

- The victims include 9 human rights activists from 3 different organizations.
- The movements targeted were Al-Wefaq, the Bahrain Centre for Human Rights (BCHR) and Waad.
- The Israeli NSO (developer of Pegasus spyware) and Bahrain are involved in the use of the spyware.

In what relations?

- The report mentions the normalization of relations between Bahrain and Israel.
- The report also mentions the historical relations between Bahrain and Israel, including the purchase of NSO cyber programs by Bahrain since 2017.
- The report also mentions the relations between Bahrain and the targeted human rights organizations, which are often labeled as "terrorist organizations".

What's the role of language?

- Language is used to convey information about the use of Pegasus spyware by Bahrain and to express the author's opinion about the issue.
- Language is also used to discuss the historical and current relations between Bahrain, Israel, and the targeted human rights organizations.
- Language is used to create a narrative that frames the use of Pegasus spyware as a violation of human rights and as part of a larger pattern of repression and normalization in the Middle East.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

The ideology of Al-Manar channel in the report is anti-normalization and critical of the use of Israeli NSO's Pegasus spyware by Bahrain to spy on human rights activists. The use of terms such as "not normal" and "nothing new about it at all" suggests a negative view of the situation. The channel highlights the repression and oppression faced by human rights activists in Bahrain and suggests that normalization with Israel has only made this situation worse. The channel suggests that the use of spyware by Bahrain and its relationship with Israel is not normal and should not be accepted. The report seems to be making a call to action against normalization and the use of such spyware, stating that it will never be "normal."

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and the image in this case have *unequal and irrelevant* ideological correspondences. The image shows a Bahraini citizen expressing their opposition to Israel and America, while the text criticizes Bahrain's normalization with Israel and their use of Israeli spyware to target human

rights activists. Both, the text and the image present a negative view of Bahrain's relationship with Israel and their involvement with the Israeli NSO's Pegasus spyware. The image shows that Bahraini citizens reject any relations with Israel, with a man holding a banner reading "Death to Israel, Death to America". The report also mentions that Bahrain has invested in spyware and espionage techniques since 2010. It is clear that the text and image are not in line with each other, as the text highlights the issue of normalization and spyware, while the image shows the rejection of any relations with Israel.

5.1.2.4 Report 4

Headline: US Administration Mediating Normalization Agreement between Saudi and 'Israel': Zionist Media



A. Situational Settings

In this image, Bahraini Foreign Minister Abdullatif Al-Zayani signs an agreement with an Israeli delegation led by Israeli National Security Advisor Meir Ben Shabbat in Manama, Bahrain in October 2020.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

The main characters in this image are the Bahraini Foreign Minister Abdullatif Al-Zayani and Israeli National Security Advisor Meir Ben Shabbat. The represented participants in this image are introduced in terms of narrative processes. It is dynamic and serves to present event that is the signing of agreement between Israel and Bahram. The represented participants create a vector. Both of Al-Zayani and Ben Shabbat are looking directly to the assignment of agreement where they sign, so they paly the role of "acters". The assignment itself plays the role of "phenomena" and this process is called transactional as both the "acters" and the phenomena are visible in the image.

2. Interactive Dimension

According to the participants look, both of Al-Zayani and Ben Shabbat make an "offer" image, as they do not look directly to the viewers but to the assignment papers. Therefore, they present information about their situation with each other. The distance between the presented participants and the viewers is far social as the participants appear and the space around them is visible making a formal and impersonal relation with the viewer. The angle of this image is frontal horizontal, at the eye level, indicating involvement, and without power difference.

3. Compositional Dimension

According to the information value, the Israeli advisor is at the left side which indicates the given or the known information while the Bharani minister is at the right side which shows the new Arabic nation that signed the agreement with Israel. The salience, in this image, is represented by the big sized flag of America, which gives a massage that it is the dominator of

the whole process between Israel and Arabs to make normalization. The colours in the image reflect a sense of professionalism, confidence, and strength, with the presence of the national flags of Israel, the USA, and Bahrain. The colours of the flags, themselves also, reflect similar characteristics of energy, power, and classicality.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The headline of this report is 'US Administration Mediating Normalization Agreement between Saudi and 'Israel''. Therefore; the general meaning of this report is about the normalization agreement between USA and Israel with US mediation. Despite the fact that this report is not rich enough with the discursive strategies, there are some prominent things that cannot be avoided.

As far as Negative Lexicalisation is concerned, Al-Manar uses the word "Zionist" again in this report instead of Israel which indicates its serious and firm rejection even to label Israel by its name that is commonly used in some Arab countries. It regards Israel as non-national country but just an occupied entity (*The Zionist media revealed that the US administration is mediating an agreement to normalize ties between Saudi and 'Israel'*) and as it explicitly clear that it uses the word Israel between quotation marks as it is taken from other media. Another negative lexical item is used, in this report, as a reference to Israeli media, Al-Manar labels "*the enemy's media*" to avoid intentionally saying Israel, so, it uses that description as a synonymy for "Zionist" in many clauses through this report.

2. Passive Voice

The passivization, in this report, is not found, as all the (19) presented clauses are in active voice only.

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

Al-Manar tries to inset intertextual indirect technique, as it presents the news like being taken from Israeli media. Thus, this report includes the indirect quotations only.

Table (15) Intertextuality in Al-Manar's Report 4

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	The Zionist media revealed that the US administration is mediating an agreement to normalize ties between Saudi and 'Israel', adding that the National Security Adviser Jake Sullivan visited Riyadh and met with crown prince, Mohammad bin Salman, in this context.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
2	Meanwhile, the enemy's media highlighted an Iranian psychological warfare against the Israelis via the cyberspace, adding that Iranian social media accounts are attempting to intensify grudge among the Zionists and shake their trust in their army.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	The Zionist media also published reports about an Israeli scheme to expand the Zionist settlements in the Jordan Valley area, adding that the number of Israeli families will be doubled.	Indirect Quotation	Politics

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The situation, in this report, is that the US administration is mediating an agreement to normalize ties between Saudi Arabia and Israel, and that there are conditions set by Saudi Arabia for approving the deal. Additionally, it mentions the Iranian psychological warfare against Israelis via the

cyberspace and an Israeli scheme to expand settlements in the Jordan Valley area.

Who's involved?

The parties involved in this report are the US administration, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Bahraini Foreign Minister Abdullatif Al-Zayani, Israeli Foreign Ministry director general Alon Ushpiz, National Security Adviser Meir Ben-Shabbat, Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman, and Iranians.

In what relations?

The relations between the parties involved in this report are complex. The US administration is mediating the normalization agreement between Saudi Arabia and Israel, and Saudi Arabia has set conditions for approving the deal. The report mentions that Iranian social media accounts are attempting to increase resentment among Israelis and undermine their trust in their army. Meanwhile, the report also refers to Israeli plans to expand settlements in the Jordan Valley area.

What's the role of language?

The role of language in this report is to convey the political perspective of the author, as the report refers to "Zionist media" and "enemy's media" which may indicate a certain political bias. Additionally, the use of the phrase "normalize ties between Saudi and 'Israel'" might be used to indicate a certain political stance. It also uses language to express the complex relations between the parties involved and the various actions and plans being discussed.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

The ideology of Al-Manar channel in the report appears to be critical and possibly hostile towards normalization between Saudi and Israel, and

towards the role of the US in mediating such an agreement. Additionally, the channel seems to view Iran's actions as psychological warfare. Al-Manar channel in the report appears to be critical of the normalization between Saudi and Israel and possibly has a negative view of the US administration's role in mediating the agreement. Additionally, it may hold a negative view towards Israel and its actions, such as settlement expansion. Moreover, language in this report is manipulated to convey the political perspective of the channel, as the report refers to Israel as "Zionist media" and "enemy's media" which carries the ideology against Israel.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and the image convey *unequal and irrelevant* ideological corresponding. The text, written by Al-Manar channel, is critical of the normalization of relations between Bahrain, Israel, and potentially Saudi Arabia. The text refers to Israel as "Zionist" and "enemy", indicating a hostile stance towards the nation. The text also mentions Iranian efforts to spread anti-Israeli sentiments and Israeli expansion plans in the Jordan Valley area, further reinforcing their critical view. On the other hand, the image depicts a scene of cooperation and agreement, as the Bahraini Foreign Minister signs a deal with the Israeli delegation. The text in the image description provides no indication of any hostility towards the event, and simply describes it as a signing of an agreement.

5.1.3 Roya News Channel

5.1.3.1 Report 1

Headline: Biden praises normalized relations between Israeli Occupation, UAE



A. Situational Settings

It is shown in this picture that Biden visits the UAE to meet Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, and this image is prior to a dinner meeting at Emirates Palace as they both appear shaking hands.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participants in this image are introduced in terms of narrative processes. It is dynamic as both Biden and Al-Nahayan appear shaking hands and smiling. The represented participants create a vector. One of them (Al-Nahayan) is looking directly to the viewers so he is called 'reacter' whereas the other (Biden) appears to be looking for something the viewer cannot see so he is

also called a "reacter". As the "racters" only visible in the image, this process is called non-transactional.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, Al-Nahayan looks directly to the viewers, whereas Biden looks at unknown things so this picture will be a mix between demand and offer picture. Al-Nahayan demands the viewer to respect and accept their decision while Biden provides the viewers with more information about the type of relation he makes with UAE.

The distance between the presented participants and the viewer is far personal as the area from the head to the waist is visible that makes a personal relation with the viewer. In addition, the angle of the image is horizontal, frontal and at the eye level without power difference. It creates a sense of involvement with the viewer.

3. Compositional Dimension

The information value which is presented on the left side is known, it is represented by the American President Biden while the right side is represented by Al Nahyan, the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, which indicates the new information in the view that some Arab nations recently make good diplomatic relation with America and Israel. The salience marker is the formal friendly settings. Concerning the colours, Biden's black suit represents classicality, elegance, mysticism and power. The red necktie he is wearing represents energy and power. Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan's white traditional uniform represents nature, quietness, purity, cleanliness, chastity and classicality. Overall, the colours, in the image, are mostly representative of classicality, power, and professionalism. Both Biden and Al Nahyan are at the center of the image,

which indicates the equally focused look surrounded by the US and UAE flags at the background.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The report's headline is "Biden praises normalized relations between Israeli Occupation, UAE". This report shows the details of the agreement between Israel and UAE and how Biden regards establishing such diplomatic ties with Israel in the Middle East Region .

In terms of the negative lexicalization used in this report, Roya mentions the word "threat", is associated with Iran , " *The White House added that, "the two sides discussed regional and global challenges, including the Afghanistan file, the nuclear and regional dimensions of the threat posed by Iran, as well as the joint endeavor to de-escalate and bring peace to the Middle East region.*" The negative lexicalizations used in the report reflect a critical view of the current situation in the Middle East, particularly with regards to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the role of Iran in the region. They also suggest that the situation is fragile and requires careful handling to avoid further escalation and conflict.

2. Passive Voice

Through tracing the report, it is found that all the clauses are presented in active voice without mentioning any passive. It is relatively a short report as it involves only (12) clauses.

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

This short report presented by Roya channel, offers a limited number of intertextuality that are restricted to direct and indirect quotations as it states

what has been said by Biden concerning normalization between UAE and Israel.

Table (16) Intertextuality Roya's Report 1

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	The White House added that, "the two sides discussed regional and global challenges, including the Afghanistan file, the nuclear and regional dimensions of the threat posed by Iran, as well as the joint endeavor to de-escalate and bring peace to the Middle East region."	Direct Quotation	Politics
2	It also pointed out that, "In this regard, Biden stressed the strategic importance of the normalization of relations between the UAE and Israel, and expressed his full support for strengthening and expanding these arrangements."	Direct Quotation	Politics
3	The White House announced Tuesday that in a phone call with Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed, US President Joe Biden stressed the strategic importance of normalized relations between the UAE and the Israeli Occupation.	Indirect Quotation	Politics

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The situation in this report is that US President Joe Biden is praising the normalized relations between the UAE and the Israeli Occupation and discussing the importance of a long-term partnership between the United States and the UAE.

Who's involved?

The parties involved in this report are US President Joe Biden, Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed, UAE, and the Israeli Occupation.

In what relations?

The relations between the parties involved in this report are that of partnership and support. President Biden is expressing support for the normalized relations between the UAE and the Israeli occupation and discussing the importance of a long-term partnership between the United States and the UAE.

What's the role of language?

The role of language in this report is to convey the political stance of the channel, as the report refers to "Israeli Occupation" which may indicate a certain political bias. The use of language "normalized relations" and "strategic importance" also shows the positive attitude of the President Biden towards the relations between UAE and Israel. Language is also used to convey the context of the conversation between President Biden and Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed, including the various issues discussed such as regional and global challenges, and the joint endeavor to de-escalate and bring peace to the Middle East region.

Macro-Level**1. Ideology**

Based on the report, it can be inferred that the ideology of Roya channel regarding the normalization of relations between the UAE and the Israeli occupation is neutral or impartial. The report simply states the views of President Biden and the White House on the matter, without showing any biases or opinions. The report focuses on the statements made by the White House and US President Joe Biden, without showing a personal bias or opinion towards the normalized relations between the UAE and Israeli occupation. The report objectively states the points made by the White

House and Biden, and does not use language that conveys a specific political stance.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and image correspond in a way that supports the report by Roya channel. The description of the image confirms that Biden visits UAE and met with the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, and prior to a dinner meeting at Emirates Palace, both appear shaking hands. The text in the report mentions Biden's phone call with the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi in which he praised the normalized relations between the UAE and the Israeli occupation. The image supports the report's assertion of Biden's visit to the UAE and meeting with its Crown Prince. The text also mentions that Biden stressed the strategic importance of the normalization of relations between the UAE and Israel, which is reflected in the image, as the two leaders appear to be having a cordial meeting. In conclusion, the text and image corresponding is *complementary*.

5.1.3.2 Report 2

Headline: Current government will not discuss establishment of Palestinian state: Shaked



A. Situational Settings

In this picture, the Israeli Minister of Interior Ayelet Shaked appears through a television interview.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participant in this image is introduced in terms of narrative processes. It is dynamic and serves to present events to the viewers. The represented participant creates a vector by making a look to something or someone not visible in the image, so the presented participant is called a "reacter" and the process in which she is engaged is called non-transactional since the reactor is the only thing which appears in this image.

2. Interactive Dimension

The gaze in the image is offer. Shaked looks at unknown point and not directly to the viewer as if she wants to give information about Israel situation towards Palestine. Shaked is depicted from a close personal distance as the head and the shoulders are visible creating an intimate relation with the viewer. The image is seen from an oblique horizontal view, which shows a sort of detachment with the viewer.

3. Compositional Dimension

Shaked is placed at the right side of the image, she is the only participant to appear that gives her the focus and the attention. The significant item is the Israeli flag at the background. In the image, the Israeli Minister of Interior Ayelet Shaked appears on a television interview wearing a red outfit. Red represents energy, power, dynamic activity, and heat. As a political figure, her choice of red might signify her assertiveness, confidence, and strength. Behind Shaked is a blue background of the Israeli flag, which represents

classicality, strength, confidence, and professionalism. Blue is also associated with calmness, cleanliness, and peacefulness, which might provide a sense of stability and trust to the audience watching the interview. Overall, the colours in the image create a sense of power and professionalism, with the combination of red and blue being commonly used in political contexts to convey strength and stability.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

This report presents the following title: " Current government will not discuss establishment of Palestinian state: Shaked" which offers a number of statements as they are said by The Israeli Occupation Minister of Interior Ayelet Shaked.

The strategy of Negative Lexicalization is utilized, the words "*Israeli Occupation*", "*internal rift*", "*manage the conflict*" and "*terrorist organizations*". The report contains several negative lexicalizations that reflect a biased view towards the Israeli government and its policies towards the Palestinians. The language used tends to portray the Israeli government as unwilling to engage in dialogue and negotiations, and portrays the Palestinians as violent and unreliable partners for peace, "*the Israeli Occupation Minister of Interior Ayelet Shaked said Wednesday that the current government will not discuss anything related to the establishment of a Palestinian state, and it will not allow its establishment.*", "*the current government agreed not to address any issue that might cause an internal rift, including the issue of the conflict with the Palestinians.*", "*All the lands we withdraw from, terrorist organizations appear,*" she said."

Concerning hyperbole, the report mentions the following: *"the current situation is the 'best for everyone.'"* This statement is an overstatement because the current situation is not ideal for the Palestinians who are living under occupation and facing daily challenges, *"The Jewish people have a legal and historical right in the areas of the West Bank."* This statement is a debatable claim that is not universally accepted, and it overlooks the rights and claims of the Palestinian people who also have historical and legal ties to the land. The hyperbole used, in the report, reflects the strong political positions and rhetoric of the Israeli government and its officials regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

In terms of warning, the report states the following quoted parts from Shaked statement which is regarded as warning: *"the current government wants to manage the conflict with the Palestinians, not resolve it"*. This suggests that the Israeli government is not interested in finding a long-term solution to the conflict and may continue with the status quo of occupation and settlement expansion. *"There will be no withdrawal from the 1967 territories"*, this statement indicates that the Israeli government is not willing to make any concessions in terms of land and may continue with the annexation of Palestinian territories.

Regarding Generalisation, Roya generalizes the following ideas: *"all components of the current government agreed not to address any issue that might cause an internal rift, including the conflict with the Palestinians"*, this suggests that there is a consensus within the Israeli government to avoid contentious issues that may lead to political instability. *"The current situation is the 'best for everyone.'"*, this is a subjective judgment that implies that the current state of affairs is preferable to any alternative.

2. Passive Voice

All the (36) presented clauses in this report are actively offered without consulting any passive verb.

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

Intertextual texts, in this report, are limited and varied between the direct and indirect quotations as it states what has been announced and said by the Israeli Minister of Interior.

Table (17) Intertextuality Roya's Report 2

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	She continued “We do believe in economic peace to improve Palestinian lives and to do mutual industrial zones. But not a state with an army, definitely.”	Direct Quotation	Politics
2	Shaked said the current government wants to manage the conflict with the Palestinians, not resolve it.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	She explained that the current situation is the ‘best for everyone.’.	Direct Quotation	Politics

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The Israeli Occupation Minister of Interior, Ayelet Shaked, is stating that the current government will not discuss or allow the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Who's involved?

The Israeli government, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, and terrorist organizations are mentioned as being involved in the conflict.

In what relations?

The relations mentioned in the report are the conflict between the Israeli government and the Palestinians, and the potential for normalization of relations with countries such as the UAE, Bahrain, Morocco, and Sudan.

What's the role of language?

Language is used in the report to convey the positions and views of the Israeli Occupation Minister of Interior, Ayelet Shaked, on the establishment of a Palestinian state, the management of the conflict with the Palestinians, and the normalization of relations with other countries. The language used also implies the Minister's stance on issues such as settlements, the role of President Mahmoud Abbas, and the potential for Hamas to take over in the event of elections.

Macro-Level**1. Ideology**

The ideology of Roya channel in the report can be described as pro-Israeli. The report cites the Israeli Occupation Minister of Interior, Ayelet Shaked, who says that the current government will not discuss the establishment of a Palestinian state, and it will not allow its establishment. The report also states that Shaked supports economic peace to improve Palestinian lives, but not the establishment of a Palestinian state with an army. She further comments on the settlements, claiming that the Jewish people have a legal and historical right in the West Bank and refuses to describe the settlements as illegal. The report also describes Shaked's support for the normalization of relations with Arab and Muslim countries. Shaked also states that the government wants to manage the conflict with the Palestinians, not resolve it and that there will be no withdrawal from the 1967 territories. Shaked also claims that the Jewish people have a legal and historical right in the

areas of the West Bank and calls the normalization of relations with UAE, Bahrain, Morocco, and Sudan a "role model" for others.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The image-text corresponding is *complementary*, in a way that they support each other. The image confirms that the Israeli Minister of Interior, Ayelet Shaked, appears in a television interview. The text, in this report, mentions Shaked's stance that the current government will not discuss the establishment of a Palestinian state, and the image of her appearing in a television interview supports this assertion. The text also mentions Shaked's comments on the normalization of relations with the UAE, Bahrain, Morocco, and Sudan, which is reflected in the image, as she appears to be discussing these topics in the interview. In conclusion, the text and image correspond in a way that supports the report's assertion of Shaked's statements regarding the current government's stance on the establishment of a Palestinian state and its conflict with the Palestinians.

5.1.3.3 Report 3

Headline: IMAGES: Emirates, Bahrain's flags projected in Jerusalem



A. Situational Settings

This image shows the national flags of, Israel, the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain as they are projected on the walls of Jerusalem's Old City, after these countries signed the normalization Abraham Accord with Israel.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participants in this image are three flags of Israel ,UAE and Bahrain. They are presented in terms of conceptual processes. It is static and holding an idea to the viewer. It is highly symbolic picture within a non-transactional process. The picture shows unity and reflect the diplomatic relations between the three nations on various levels. This image is projected on the walls of Jerusalem after UAE and Bahrain signed the Abraham Accord of normalization with Israel.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, this image offers information to the viewer that these Arab nations re-newly engaged in formally diplomatic ties on different levels and started to normalize their relations, so the concept of gaze in this image is an 'offer'.

The distance between the represented participants and the viewer is far social distance as we can see the whole picture with the space around it. The angle, which is presented in this picture, is horizontal, frontal at the eye level to indicate involvement with the viewer.

3. Compositional Dimension

The presented flags are arranged from the left side involving Israeli flag as given information and placing UAE and Bahrain flags after it indicating a new information to be sent to the viewer that these two Arab nations are

newly engaged with Israel via a formal normalization agreement. The image shows the national flags of Israel, the United Arab Emirates, and Bahrain projected on the walls of Jerusalem's Old City, after the countries signed the normalization Abraham Accord with Israel. The flags in the image signify the coming together of different nations and cultures through the normalization of diplomatic relations. The use of different and symbols in each flag represents the unique identities and values of each country, while the projection of the flags on the walls of Jerusalem's Old City symbolizes the potential for peace and cooperation between nations, all are shown with equally focus and size.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The report's title is "IMAGES: Emirates, Bahrain's flags projected in Jerusalem" which presents more details about the relation between Israel and some Arab states. It also shows the growing political and economic ties between the countries.

In terms of Negative Lexicalization, the following are the available items found in Roya's report : "*Palestinian anger*", his phrase suggests that all Palestinians are opposed to the normalization deal, which is not necessarily true. It also implies that their opposition is justified and reasonable, while not acknowledging that some Palestinians may support the deal or that the normalization of relations could benefit them. "*Stab in the back*", this phrase is a negative lexicalization as it suggests that the normalization deal is a betrayal of the Palestinian cause and implies that the UAE and Bahrain have turned their backs on their fellow Arabs. It also implies that the Palestinians are the rightful victims in this situation.

The hyperbole used in the report is the phrase "*Israeli Occupation*" which is used repeatedly to refer to Israel. This term is used to exaggerate and emphasize the negative connotations of the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories. It is also used to suggest that Israel is an illegitimate and oppressive force in the region.

The hyperbole strategy is found in the statement that the normalization deal between Israel and the UAE "*drew Palestinian anger.*" While it is true that many Palestinians and their leaders were critical of the deal, it is an exaggeration to suggest that all Palestinians were angry about it.

The statement that the normalization deal "*could reap a trillion dollars in economic exchanges*" is also hyperbolic. While there is certainly potential for economic growth and cooperation between the two countries, it is unlikely that the deal alone will generate such a massive sum of money.

In terms of warning, the report does not contain any explicit warnings, but there are several potential concerns that could be inferred from the information presented. "*Palestinian anger*", the report mentions that the normalization deal between Israel and the UAE drew anger from Palestinians, who saw it as a betrayal. This highlights the ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine, and suggests that the peace deal may not be universally welcomed in the region. "*Political tensions*", the report highlights the involvement of former US President Donald Trump in brokering the peace deal, and notes that it was seen as a "*stab in the back*" by Palestinians. This suggests that political tensions could arise if there are shifts in the leadership of any of the countries involved.

The negative comparison used in the report is the reference to the normalization deal between the UAE and Israeli Occupation as a "*stab in the back*" to the Palestinians. This comparison implies that the UAE's

decision to establish relations with Israel is a betrayal of the Palestinian cause and their struggle for self-determination. The report suggests that while the UAE and Israeli Occupation may be celebrating their economic gains, the Palestinian people continue to suffer the consequences of their actions.

2. Passive Voice

In this report, there are *four* passive clauses out of (44) active ones presented to make a good focus on the action and ignoring to some extent the agent who is responsible for that event. The passive clauses are the following:

-A resident of Jerusalem *was photographed* taking a selfie in front of the wall where the flags *were projected*.

(The focus is on the resident of Jerusalem and the projected flags of Arab nations)

-A number of trade agreements *have been signed* between UAE and the Occupation.

(The signing of the Israeli-Arab agreement)

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

A variation of intertextual texts is presented in this report. It includes direct and indirect quotations as stated by the some political officials and some references concerning normalization between Israel , UAE and Bahrain.

Table (18) Intertextuality Roya's Report 3

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	"A year after the Abraham Accords, we have a story to tell," said the Emirati Minister of Economy, Abdullah bin Touq Al Marri, Monday in an interview with the American Atlantic Council.	Direct Quotation	Politics

2	The Consul General hopes that the Abraham Accords will lead to more links in the region.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	Under the patronage and presence of former US President Donald Trump, Tel Aviv signed an agreement to establish relations with the UAE and Bahrain, in a move that the Palestinians denounced as a "stab in the back."	Reference to document	Politics
4	UAE was the first Gulf country and the third Arab country to normalize relations with the Hebrew state, followed by Bahrain, then Sudan and finally Morocco, after Jordan (1994) and Egypt (1979) recognized the Israeli Occupation.	Reference to document	History

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The report is discussing the one-year anniversary of the normalization deal between the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Israel. The flags of the UAE, Bahrain, and the US were projected on the walls of Jerusalem's Old City in celebration of the deal.

Who's involved?

The report mentions the Israeli occupation, the UAE, Bahrain, the Palestinian people, former US President Donald Trump, and residents of Jerusalem.

In what relations?

The report describes the relations between the UAE and Israel as normalization, which was met with Palestinian anger. The report also mentions the presence of Israeli startups in the UAE and trade agreements between the two countries, as well as the potential for an oil agreement.

What's the role of language?

The report uses language that is critical of the Israeli occupation and their actions, referring to the normalization deal as a "stab in the back" for the

Palestinian people and describing the Israeli presence in Jerusalem as "occupation." The report also uses language that emphasizes the potential economic benefits of the normalization deal, such as the potential for \$1 trillion in economic activity over the next decade.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

Roya channel report on the projection of the flags of the UAE, Bahrain, and the US in Jerusalem appears to be neutral in its presentation of the event and the subsequent developments between the countries involved. The report provides a factual account of the event and its significance, without taking any sides or expressing any personal opinions or biases. The report mentions the Palestinian anger at the normalization deal between the countries, but it also acknowledges the economic benefits that could be reaped from the deal. The report quotes the Emirati Minister of Economy, Abdullah bin Touq Al Marri, and provides information about the trade agreements and the oil agreement between the UAE and Israel.

The report also includes a statement from Ilan Stolman Starosta, the country's first consul in Dubai, who emphasizes the strategic importance of the normalization deal for both the UAE and Israel. However, the report does not express any opinion about the validity or morality of the deal or take sides with any of the countries involved. Overall, the report appears to present a balanced and objective account of the event and its aftermath, without expressing any ideological or political bias.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The image-text ideological correspondence between the image and the report in Roya channel is *complementary*.

The text provides detailed information about the political and economic implications of the normalization deal, while the image depicts the flags of the three countries projected on the walls of Jerusalem's Old City.

The image of the flags projected on the walls of Jerusalem's Old City is a symbolic representation of the normalization deal between Israel, the UAE, and Bahrain. The flags of the three countries are shown together, suggesting a new level of political and economic cooperation between them. The text, on the other hand, provides a more detailed description of the implications of the normalization deal. It highlights the economic benefits of the deal, such as increased trade and investment between the parties involved.

The text also acknowledges the Palestinian opposition to the deal, which is seen as a "stab in the back" by some Palestinian leaders. This contrast between the image of celebration and the text acknowledging opposition highlights the complex and contentious nature of the normalization deal. Overall, the text and image presented in the article concerning the normalization deal between Israel, the UAE, and Bahrain complement each other in conveying the ideological relationship between the parties involved. The image provides a symbolic representation of celebration and cooperation, while the text provides a more nuanced description of the political and economic implications of the deal.

5.1.3.4 Report 4

Headline: UAE-Israeli Occupation relations strengthen following 'discomfort' caused by Gaza massacre



A. Situational Settings

This image shows Israeli National Security Advisor Meir Ben-Shabbat making elbow bumps greeting with an Emirati official as he makes his way to board the plane to leave Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participants in this image the Israeli National Security Advisor Meir Ben-Shabbat and an Emirati official are introduced in terms of narrative processes. They are greeting each other by their elbows as it is in the time of COVID -19 and they both are wearing the facemask. There are many vectors in this image, one is sent by the Israeli Advisor who plays the role of "actor" towards the Emirati's official elbow, which represents the "goal" this narrative process, is called a transactional as both the "actor" and the "goal" are visible. At the same time, the Emirati official also plays the role of the "actor" in his turn with the Israeli Advisor's elbow, which also is a "goal", and represents a transactional process.

2. Interactive Dimension

Both participants do not look directly to the viewer instead they greet and look to each other's elbow making an "offer" image to show the viewer and give information about the relation between UAE and Israel.

The distance between the presented participants and the viewer is far social as the participants and the space around them is visible giving a formal and impersonal relationship with the viewer. The angle in this picture is horizontal, frontal and at the eye level without power difference.

3. Compositional Dimension

The information on the left side is known to the viewers by its appearance represented by the Israeli Advisor while on the right side, the UAE official appears greeting him which indicates a strong relation between UAE and Israel. The friendly greeting setting is the salient perspective.

The colour scheme in this image is dominated by black, white, and red, which create a strong and formal visual contrast. The use of white and black attire for the formal setting, combined with the white face mask, reflects the current global health crisis of COVID-19 and the importance of public health measures. The red carpet adds a touch of prestige and grandeur to the scene, suggesting that the meeting between the two officials is of great importance.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The report's title is "UAE-Israeli Occupation relations strengthen following 'discomfort' caused by Gaza massacre" which shows the hard situation of UAE in the current circumstances between Gaza and Israel after making

normalized relation with Israel. The recent events, including the conflict in Gaza and the repression of demonstrations in East Jerusalem, have caused discomfort and unease in the trade relations between the two countries.

Regarding the negative lexicalization, this report offers the following: "*repression*" of demonstrations, "*raids*" on Gaza", "*massacre*" in Gaza", "*forcibly displaced*", "*bloody military campaign*" against the Gaza Strip. These negative lexicalizations reflect the report's critical view of the Israeli Occupation and its actions, particularly in relation to the recent conflict in Gaza and the issue of Palestinian displacement in East Jerusalem. The report suggests that these actions have caused discomfort and unease in the UAE's trade relations with the Israeli Occupation, and have led to condemnations and calls for solidarity with the Palestinians from Arab countries and their residents. The report also highlights the UN's decision to investigate human rights violations in the occupied Palestinian territories and the Israeli Occupation, which suggests further negative consequences for the Israeli Occupation's reputation and international relations.

The compassion move used in this report is public condemnation of the Israeli Occupation's actions in East Jerusalem and Gaza. The UAE and other Arab partners of Israel publicly criticized the repression of demonstrations and the raids that killed hundreds of Palestinians, including children , " *But the repression of demonstrations in occupied East Jerusalem, and then the Israeli Occupation raids on Gaza that killed 254 Palestinians, including 66 children, all prompted the new Arab partners of the Hebrew state to publicly condemn it.*". This shows a level of empathy and concern for the human rights of Palestinians, despite the economic benefits of the normalization agreement. The discomfort caused by these events creates unease with Emirati trading partners, leading to

uncomfortable but important conversations. Additionally, the UN Human Rights Council decision to investigate human rights violations in the occupied Palestinian territories and Israeli Occupation is another example of the compassion move. This shows a willingness to hold those responsible for human rights violations accountable and seek justice for the victims. Overall, these moves demonstrate a desire to prioritize human rights and justice over economic gains.

2. Passive Voice

In this report, there are *three* passive clauses presented out of (55) to make a good focus on the action and ignoring to some extent the agent who is responsible for that event. The passive clauses are the following:

-Trade relations between the UAE and the Israeli Occupation, which *are currently estimated* at half a billion dollars. The trade relation between (UAE and Israel)

-The events developed into a bloody military campaign against the Gaza Strip, *which is controlled* by Hamas and *inhabited* by about two million people. (The development in Gaza Strips)

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

Direct quotations and references are the main technique presented in this report. The reporter offers some direct quotations of political officials as they talk about the situation between Israel, Palestine and Arab countries.

Table (19) Intertextuality Roya's Report 4

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	Amnesty International said that the Israeli Occupation used "arbitrary and brutal force against largely peaceful Palestinian demonstrators" in the clashes in Occupation East Jerusalem.	Direct Quotation	Politics

2	But the repression of demonstrations in occupied East Jerusalem, and then the Israeli Occupation raids on Gaza that killed 254 Palestinians, including 66 children,	Reference to document	Violence
3	Last September, the UAE became the first Gulf country to sign an agreement to normalize relations with the Hebrew state, before Bahrain followed suit, opening up prospects for trade cooperation between the two most diversified economies in the Middle East.	Reference to document	History
4	The escalation between the Israeli Occupation and Palestine took place against the background of the issue of Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in East Jerusalem, where dozens of Palestinian families are at risk of being illegally forcibly displaced from their homes in favor of settlement associations.	Reference to statement	Violence

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The report discusses the current state of trade relations between the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the Israeli Occupation, which are estimated to be around half a billion dollars, and how they have been affected by the recent massacre in Gaza.

Who's involved?

The main parties involved are the UAE and the Israeli Occupation, as well as Palestinian demonstrators in occupied East Jerusalem and Hamas in Gaza.

In what relations?

The parties are involved in a trade relationship and the UAE and Israel recently signed an agreement to normalize relations. The report also mentions the relationship between the Israeli Occupation and Palestine,

with the Israeli Occupation being accused of using arbitrary and brutal force against peaceful Palestinian demonstrators.

What's the role of language?

The role of language in this context is to convey information about the trade relations between the UAE and Israel, and how recent events have affected these relations, as well as to describe the actions and reactions of the parties involved and the international response to these events. Language is also used to express opinions and attitudes towards the situation.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

The ideology of the Roya channel in this report appears to be critical of the Israeli occupation. The language used in the report, such as "Israeli Occupation" and "occupied East Jerusalem," shows a stance against Israeli control and suggests that the channel views the Palestinians as the oppressed and occupied group. The channel refers to the Israeli Occupation as a party to the conflict and describes the events in Gaza as a "massacre" and the actions of the Israeli military as "repression" and the use of "arbitrary and brutal force." The channel also mentions the "discomfort" caused by the recent massacre in Gaza and the public condemnations from the UAE and other Arab countries, which further highlights their negative view of the Israeli actions. The report also references the criticisms of the recent events from the UAE, Arab countries, and social media users. Additionally, the report mentions the Human Rights Council's decision to open an international investigation into human rights violations committed by the Israeli Occupation, which was denounced by Israeli Prime Minister

Benjamin Netanyahu., indicating a belief in the importance of holding the Israeli government accountable for its actions.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and the image have a *critical* ideological correspondence. While the image depicts a friendly interaction between Israeli and Emirati officials, the report presents a more critical and nuanced view of the relationship between the UAE and the Israeli occupation. The report highlights the recent events in Gaza and East Jerusalem that prompted Arab countries, including the UAE, to publicly condemn Israel, causing "discomfort" in the trade relations between the two countries. The report also mentions the trade cooperation between the UAE and the Israeli occupation, which is estimated to be around half a billion dollars, and the hope for major gains from the normalization agreement brokered by the United States. However, the report also sheds light on the criticisms and condemnations from Arab countries and their residents, including calls for a boycott of Israel, and the recent UN investigation into human rights violations committed by the Israeli occupation. While the image only shows a peaceful interaction between the Israeli National Security Advisor and an Emirati official, without any reference to the events described in the text.

5.2 Analysis of Non-Arab Channels' Reports

In this section, (12) reports are selected from three Non-Arab television channels divided into three groups. The first is BBC, the second is CGTN and the third is CNN channel. The number of reports taken from each Arab channel is (4), are analysed according to the developed model.

5.2.1 BBC Channel

5.1.2.1 Report 1

Headline: Israel says partnership with Arab League allies will deter Iran



A. Situational Settings

In this picture, Israel's Foreign Minister Yair Lapid (on the left) welcomes Bahrain's Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdullatif bin Rashid al-Zayani by shaking hands upon his arrival for the Negev summit at Sde Boker in the southern Negev desert on March 27, 2022

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

The represented participants, the Israel's Foreign Minister and Bahrain's Minister of Foreign Affairs in this image are introduced in terms of narrative processes. The picture has two participants connected by a vector. Both participants look to something invisible in the image, out of the picture's content. Therefore, they both play the role of "Reacters" sending their look out of the frame. This reactional process is called non-transactional as only the reactors are available in the image.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, the represented participants do not look directly to the viewer, yet they look to something out of the image's frame. It is called an 'offer' picture, since both may show some information about the type of relation between Israel and Bahrain that they represent. As the Bahraini Minister of Foreign Affairs is pointing to something while he is talking the Israeli Foreign Minister is smiling, this indicates a strong relation between the two.

The distance between the presented participants and the viewers is far personal as the area from the head to the waist is visible that shows a personal relation with the viewer. The angle in this picture is horizontal, frontal and at the eye level, so the viewers can see them from a close angle and this creates feelings involvement.

3. Compositional Dimension

The information which is presented on the left side includes the Israeli Foreign Minister as he is the host and the known partner in this image while on the right side, the Bahraini Minister of Foreign Affairs appears as a new partner and guest. Both are presented at the center of the image, which gives them an equal attention. The most salient s are the light blue of the Israeli flag, which indicates calmness and coolness with the white that gives purity, cleanliness and nature. The silver of the Bahraini Minister's dress represents coolness and exclusivity. Moreover, the red in US flag is also clear in the image to indicate power and energy.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The headline of this report is '*Israel says partnership with Arab League allies will deter Iran*', which obviously aims to state that Israel regards its

diplomatic ties with Arabs as a shield against Iran. Most Arab countries see Iran as a threat in the Middle East so Israel tries to strengthen its relation in the Middle East.

Concerning the discursive strategies, it is found that this report has a poor amount of the strategies, as BBC seems somehow aware of revealing its ideologies through its reports.

In terms of Negative Lexicalisation, the report contains negative words (*Israel's foreign minister says deepening ties with friendly countries from the Arab League will "first and foremost" help counter the threat from Iran*). The word "*threat*" is used to describe the danger of Iran as it forms a risk to some countries in favour of the nuclear weapon it has.

Regarding Hyperbole, the report presents the event in such a hyperbolic manner that how Palestinian foreign ministry evaluates the lately ties development between Arabs and Israel (*The Palestinian foreign ministry called the summit "a harsh attack against the Palestinian people"*). Therefore, it reports the diplomatic relations between them as a harsh attack that would weaken the Palestinian situation against Israel.

2. Passive Voice

This report present a restricted number of passive clauses and it depends mainly on the active voice. The amount of all the passives in this report is *two* clauses only out of (48) clauses and they are illustrated below:

-The gunmen *were shot* dead by counter-terrorism officers. The Islamic State group said it had carried out the attack. (The focus is on the shooting of the gun man.)

-Donald Trump pulled out of a 2015 global nuclear agreement with Iran and restored sanctions in a move which led Iran to significantly advance its

nuclear activities which *had been barred* by the accord. (The barred nuclear activities of Iran).

Meso –Level

1. Intertextuality

A variation of intertextual techniques are available in this report. The reporter presents what has been said from the Palestinian and Israeli government via direct and indirect quotations, the report also makes some references to certain political events.

Table (20) Intertextuality BBC's Report 1

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	After the meeting on Monday morning, Israeli Foreign Minister Yair Lapid said the delegates had agreed to make the event "a permanent forum". "What we are doing here is making history, building a new regional architecture based on progress, technology, religious tolerance, security and intelligence co-operation. This new architecture, the shared capabilities we are building, intimidates and deters our common enemies, first and foremost Iran and its proxies."	Direct Quotation	Politics
2	Israel says it believes a new deal will be weaker than the previous one and enable Iran to intensify its military activities across the region.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	The Palestinian foreign ministry called the summit "a harsh attack against the Palestinian people", although it did not directly accuse the Arab League participants, the Times of Israel reported.	Direct Quotation	Violence
4	Meanwhile the King of Jordan, Abdullah II, visited Palestinian Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas in the West Bank city of Ramallah on Monday in his first such trip since 2017.	Reference to document	Politics

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

A summit is being held in Israel for the first time with top diplomats from Arab League countries and the US. Israel's foreign minister speaks about deepening ties with friendly countries from the Arab League to help counter the threat from Iran.

Who's involved?

Israel, Arab League countries (UAE, Bahrain, Morocco), the US, Egypt, and Palestinian leaders are involved.

In what relations?

Israel and Arab League countries are forming ties and developing a partnership, while the US and Egypt are reiterating their support for a peaceful solution to the Israel-Palestinian conflict. The Palestinian foreign ministry has criticized the summit.

What's the role of language?

Language is being used to communicate the formation of ties and partnership, as well as to reiterate support for a peaceful solution and condemn the killings of the Israeli officers. Language is also being used to express condemnation of the summit by the Palestinian foreign ministry and to communicate the plans to make the event "a permanent forum."

Macro-Level**1. Ideology**

The report presents a neutral stance on the issue. It provides information on the meeting between the foreign ministers and their pledges, as well as the reaction of the Palestinian foreign ministry and the condemnation of the attack by the foreign ministers. It also mentions the visits of the King of Jordan and the US Secretary of State to the West Bank, and the Israeli prime minister's positive test for COVID-19. In other words, the report describes a meeting between Israeli and Arab League diplomats, as well as US officials. It mentions the shared goal of countering the threat from Iran and reiterating support for a peaceful solution to the Israel-Palestinian conflict. The ideology of the individual parties can be inferred from their statements and actions. For example, the Israeli Foreign Minister believes

that deepening ties with Arab League countries will help counter the threat from Iran and create a "new regional architecture" based on progress, technology, religious tolerance, security and intelligence cooperation. The Palestinian Foreign Ministry considers the summit as "a harsh attack against the Palestinian people". The King of Jordan and the US Secretary of State support a two-state solution to the Israel-Palestinian conflict. Therefore, the report is neutral in its representation of the events and does not express any specific ideology.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and image of the report written by the BBC channel correspond to each other in *an equal* manner. Both the description of the image and the report provide information about a summit held in Israel that was attended by top diplomats from Arab League countries and the US. The text provides details about the goals and objectives of the summit, such as the pledge to continue developing the partnership between Israel and Arab League allies and the support for a peaceful solution to the Israel-Palestinian conflict. The image supports the information provided in the text by showing the arrival of Bahrain's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abdullatif bin Rashid al-Zayani, for the summit at Sde Boker in the southern Negev desert. The text and image together provide a comprehensive picture of the event, with the text providing the context and details and the image supporting the information with a visual representation.

5.1.2.2 Report 2

Headline: Israel and UAE strike historic deal to normalise relations



A. Situational Settings

This image views on the left Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Sheik Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi in two separated pictures that are taken in different setting as it is clear from the slight line between the two frames.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

The presented participants are connected by a vector. Their eyes are not directed to the viewer, but something else out of the image frame. They represent the role of the “reactors” within a non-transactional reactional process as they are the only thing visible in this image.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, this image offers information to the viewer by showing that they both engaged in diplomatic relations.

The distance is intimate as only the head and the face are visible that indicates an intimate relationship between the presented participants and the viewers. The angle in these pictures is horizontal, frontal and at the eye level so it creates a sense of involvement.

3. Compositional Dimension

According to the information value, what is presented on the left side includes the Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu while on the right side, Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi appears as a new partner in normalizing relation with Israel. Both are presented at the center of the image which gives them an equal attention. The prevailed colours in this image are the white shirt and blue ties of Netanyahu's associates with Israeli flag. His black jacket indicates power, toughness and seriousness. Al Nahyan's traditional white clothes indicate a sense of purity in this image.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The headline of this report is ' Israel and UAE strike historic deal to normalise relations', which clearly displays the settings of normalization between UAE and Israel. BBC objectively reports the deal brokered by USA with showing the situation concerning different sides that is to say from American, Israeli, Emirati and Palestinian view.

Again, it looks a poor report concerning the discursive strategies, as the researcher could hardly find a very few strategies embedded in this report.

In terms of the Negative Lexicalisation strategy, BBC utilizes the speech reported by president Mahmoud Abbas in describing the deal between UAE and Israel as a (*President Mahmoud Abbas said the deal amounted to "treason", and the Palestinian ambassador to the UAE was being recalled*),

the word "*treason*" is negatively implied as an attempts to create a negative mental model in the minds of the viewers of such news reports.

As for Hyperbole, the idea that UAE as an Arab state made unpredictable step in normalizing relations with Israel which is considered as a shock for Palestinian people and leaders (*Palestinian leaders were reportedly taken by surprise*). BBC shows how Palestinian leaders react for knowing the lately development between UAE and Israel and describing it in a hyperbolic way.

2. Passive Voice

This relatively long report in BBC channel involves (53) clauses, where *Three* of these clauses are in passive and the rest represents the active ones as it is shown in the following table:

-A spokesman for President Mahmoud Abbas said the deal amounted to "treason", and the Palestinian ambassador to the UAE was being recalled.

(The recalling of the Palestinian ambassador to the UAE)

-"Now that the ice *has been broken* I expect more Arab and Muslim countries will follow the United Arab Emirates," Trump told reporters ...

(The breaking ice between Israel and Arab countries)

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

In this report, different types of intertextual texts are offered. Direct and indirect quotations are presented as they are taken from Israeli, American and Emiratis political officials. Some historical and political references are made by the reporter in this report as well.

Table (21) Intertextuality BBC's Report 2

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	"Now that the ice has been broken I expect more Arab and Muslim countries will follow the United Arab Emirates," President Trump told reporters in the Oval Office.	Direct Quotation	Politics
2	Mr Netanyahu said Israel would co-operate with the UAE in developing a coronavirus vaccine, in energy, water, environmental protection and many other fields.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	It marks only the third Israel-Arab peace deal since Israel's declaration of independence in 1948, after Egypt and Jordan.	Reference to document	History
4	Israel and the United Arab Emirates have reached a deal to normalise relations, with Israel agreeing to suspend its controversial plans to annex parts of the occupied West Bank.	Reference to document	Politics

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

Israel and the United Arab Emirates have reached a deal to normalize relations, with Israel agreeing to suspend its plans to annex parts of the occupied West Bank.

Who's involved?

Involved parties include Israel, the United Arab Emirates, US President Donald Trump, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, and Palestinian Ambassador to the UAE.

In what relations?

The countries are in diplomatic relations, with the US acting as a mediator. Palestinian leaders have reportedly expressed opposition to the deal.

What's the role of language?

Language plays a role in the announcement and communication of the deal, with statements from leaders and officials being made through various forms of media, such as television addresses and tweets.

Macro-Level**1. Ideology**

The ideology of BBC in this report is neutral. The report presents the information objectively without showing any particular bias towards any of the parties involved. The ideology is informative. The report provides a balanced account of the historic deal between Israel and the UAE to normalize relations and its implications, including the reactions of different stakeholders. The report cites different perspectives, such as those of Palestinian leaders, US President Donald Trump, Israel's Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, and UAE's ambassador to the US, Yousef Al Otaiba. The report also mentions the potential political benefits for the leaders involved, without taking a stance on the matter. The report does not express a personal opinion or take a partisan stance, it is objective, impartial.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and image both depict the agreement between Israel and the United Arab Emirates to normalize relations. The text describes the details of the agreement, including the suspension of Israel's controversial annexation plans and the fact that it is only the third peace deal between Israel and an Arab country since 1948.

The image corresponds to the text by showing the two leaders who brokered the agreement, Benjamin Netanyahu and Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan. The image, by depicting the two leaders, emphasizes the personal aspect of the agreement and the role they played in it. The text, however, focuses on the broader political implications of the deal, including the reactions of other leaders and the potential for future cooperation.

In conclusion, while both the text and image depict the agreement between Israel and the United Arab Emirates, they focus on different aspects of the agreement, with the text providing more in-depth analysis and the image emphasizing the personal aspect of the deal. Therefore, the type of corresponding here is described as being *complementary*.

5.1.2.3 Report 3

Headline: Pompeo urges more Arab states to make peace with Israel



A. Situational Settings

In this image, it is seen that US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo (in the left) and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu (on the right) bump elbows, ahead of making a joint statement to the press after meeting in Jerusalem, August 24, 2020.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participants in this image are introduced in terms of narrative processes. It is dynamic as both US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu are smiling and greeting each other by their elbow like it is clear from the face mask that they are wearing in this image at the time of COVID -19. This serves to present the event of making a joint statement to the press in a formal setting. Pompeo and Netanyahu are joint by a vector. On one hand, Pompeo is sending a direct look to Netanyahu whom in turn is looking to another thing out of the image frame and invisible so Pompeo is the "Reacter" while Netanyahu is the "phenomenon" this reactional process is called a transactional as both are visible in the picture. On the other hand, Netanyahu is smiling and sending a look to that makes him a "Reacter" to an invisible thing via a non-transactional reactional process.

2. Interactive Dimension

In term of the presented gaze in this image, it tends to be an "offer" one as both Pompeo and Netanyahu is not looking directly to the viewer instead Pompeo is looking directly towards Netanyahu whom in turn is looking to something out of the images frame. As they show how strong, relation they are engaged in and how intimate they are to each other that represents the diplomatic strong ties between US and Israel.

The distance between the presented participant and the viewer is far personal as the area from the head to the waist is visible which indicate a personal relation with the viewer.

Pompeo and Netanyahu are depicted from a horizontal angle, frontal and at the eye level, which indicates an involvement sense between the presented participants and the viewer.

3. Compositional Dimension

What is presented at the left side is US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo while Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu is at the right side of the image and both are placed at the center of the image, which gives them both an equal attention and focus. The salient item is the prevailed blue of the background which is associated with the Israeli flag, also this is found in Pompeo and Netanyahu's neck-ties. The black and white colours of their formal suit represent elegance, power and classicality.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The headline of the report is 'Pompeo urges more Arab states to make peace with Israel'. According to this, one would expect the general topic of the report to be about US encouragement for Arab states to normalize relations with Israel as US plays the role of the broker in this deal.

As far as Norm and Value Violation is concerned, this report emphasises an implicit idea which states that the peace treaty between Arabs and Israel promised the Palestinians to solve the conflict with Israel without any personal benefits, but currently the situation has changed when Arabs signed the normalization treaty without mentioning the Palestinian conflict. BBC regards that contradict is a violation in the norm as Arabs do not keep their promise (*Palestinians have accused the Emiratis of betrayal. Previous peace plans promised Israel relations with Arab nations only as part of a deal to end their conflict*).

This report also refers to the decision of US to prevent or "*snapback*" of UN sanctions lifted under the Iran nuclear deal, and regards it a violation in the norm as US does not have the right anymore to be determined for preventing the nuclear deal (*Iran, the UK, France, Germany, Russia and China have said the US does not have the right to trigger the process because it abandoned the deal in 2018*).

As far as Negative Lexicalisation strategy is concerned, BBC's report links negative word to describe how Palestinians see the Emirati deal with Israel, as an attempt to present it in a negative way (*Palestinians have accused the Emiratis of betrayal*). In this regard, the idea of considering UAE as traitor is explicitly found in the report.

2. Passive Voice

This relatively long report in BBC channel involves (64) clauses, where *none is* presented in passive and all the clauses are actively active.

Meso- Level

1. Intertextuality

The reporter states what has been said by US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, so this report includes direct , indirect quotations and references as intertextual texts.

Table (22) Intertextuality BBC's Report 3

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	Mr Pompeo also addressed reports of a planned US sale of advanced F-35 fighter planes - which Israel already has - to the UAE. "The United States has a legal requirement with respect to [Israel's] qualitative military edge. We will continue to honour that," he said.	Direct Quotation	Politics

2	Israel also said it would suspend its plan to annex parts of the occupied West Bank, a move many believed would have killed off chances of peace with the Palestinians.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	Earlier this month President Donald Trump helped broker the historic agreement between Israel and the UAE - only the third peace treaty between Israel and an Arab country.	Reference to document	Politics
4	Mr Netanyahu has said Israel is opposed to the UAE being sold F-35s, but the UAE's foreign affairs minister, Anwar Gargash, said last week that its requests to purchase F-35s were "legitimate" and that it "ought to get them".	Direct Quotation	Law

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The report is about the US Secretary of State, Mike Pompeo, urging more Arab states to normalize relations with Israel, following the United Arab Emirates' recent agreement to do so.

Who's involved?

The individuals involved in the situation include Mike Pompeo, the US Secretary of State, Benjamin Netanyahu, the Prime Minister of Israel, and leaders of other Arab states such as Sudan, Bahrain, and the UAE.

In what relations?

The relations involved include the relationship between the US and Israel, the relationship between Israel and Arab states, and the relationship between the UAE and other Arab states.

What's the role of language?

The role of language in the situation is to convey information and opinions about the potential normalization of relations between Israel and Arab states, and the potential impact of such normalization on stability in the Middle East and the lives of people in the region.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

The ideology of the BBC channel in this report is neutral. The report presents the views of both US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and provides information about the agreement between Israel and the UAE, but does not express a clear bias towards or against any particular viewpoint. The ideology of BBC in this report is neutral and impartial. The report also presents the opposing views of Palestinians and mentions the controversy surrounding the potential sale of F-35 fighter planes to the UAE.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and image present an ideological correspondence of *complementary* representation. The text describes the meeting between US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and their joint statement to the press. The description provides a balanced perspective on the meeting by highlighting the goals and objectives of both parties, as well as the US position on the issue. The text presents the US Secretary of State's views on the normalization of relations between Israel and Arab states, and the potential benefits for stability in the Middle East and people's lives. It also mentions Israel's military advantage and the US commitment to ensuring it.

Overall, the text provides a comprehensive and neutral perspective on the meeting and the events surrounding it, and the image supports this by depicting the meeting between the two leaders in a friendly and cordial manner.

5.1.2.4 Report 4

Headline: Israel-Gaza: Conflict stalls Arab-Israeli Rapprochement



A. Situational Settings

In this image from the left, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, US President Donald Trump, Bahrain Foreign Minister Khalid bin Ahmed Al Khalifa and UAE Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed al-Nahyan pose for a photo on the Blue Room Balcony at the White House in Washington after signing the Abraham Accords on September 15, 2020 .

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participants in this image are introduced in terms of narrative processes. It is dynamic and serves to present the event of signing the normalization assignment between Israel, UAE and Bahrain where US stands as a broker in this process presented by the former president Donald Trump.

There are many vectors in this image, two of them (Trump and Al Khalifa) are looking directly to the viewers so they are called 'Reacters' whereas the others (Netanyahu and Al-Nahyan) appear to be looking for something the

viewer cannot see so they are also called 'Reactors'. Within the narrative processes, there is a type which is called reactional processes presented in this picture. Since the 'Reactors' are only present here, the type of 'reaction' is called non-transactional process.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, Trump and Al Khalifa are looking directly to the viewers demanding the viewer to support what they are doing, whereas Netanyahu and Al-Nahyan are looking at unknown things making an offer to what they are doing and presenting that new normalized relation with Israel so this picture will be a mix between "demand" and "offer" picture. The distance between the represented participants and the viewers is "far social" as the whole figures and the space around them is visible which indicates a formal and impersonal relationship with the viewer.

The angle in this picture is horizontal, frontal and at the eye level without power difference. It creates a sense of involvement with the viewer to be with their decision concerning the normalization agreement.

3. Compositional Dimension

The information which is presented on the left side is known as getting strong diplomatic relations between them which is represented by Netanyahu and Trump but what is new and current is the Arab Nations that joined the process of normalizing the relation with Israel so both Al-Khalifa and Al-Nahyan are presented on the right side of the image to attract the viewer's attention.

What is written at the title-plate is so obvious that refers to the white house, where they are standing and signing the normalization treaty.

The salient s are the white background which indicates the place where they are standing i.e the white house. The dark blue of the participants'

formal suits implies power and classicality. The red of Trump, Al-Nahyan and Al Khalifa's neck-ties indicates power while Netanyahu's blue one is associated with the Israeli flag.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The report's headline is ' Israel-Gaza: Conflict stalls Arab-Israeli rapprochement' through which the overall meaning of the report may be concluded as the consequences of the situation in Palestine is causing an obstruction in the normalization process between Arabs and Israel as the former became in an embarrassed situation.

In terms of Negative Lexicalisation, the report displays the events that take place between Palestine and Israel as "deadly violence" (*The much-trumpeted Abraham Accords - that saw the UAE, Bahrain, Morocco and Sudan all sign agreements with Israel - were always going to be hostage to events on the ground. Now those events have descended into deadly violence*), it presents on one hand the current developed ties between some Arab countries and Israel , and on the other hand the bloody situation between Palestine and Israel. That gives somehow a negative image in presenting the normalized countries, which put on hold any further relation with Israel as being in embarrassment.

The report also presents Hamas as a "violent group backed by Iran", (*Most Arab governments in the Gulf have little love for Hamas, a violent militant group backed by Iran that has so far fired well over 1000 rockets and missiles indiscriminately at Israeli towns*). BBC uses the negative lexical "violent" in referring to Hamas as if it tries to explain that Hamas's actions do not belong to Palestinian people , instead these violent actions are backed by Iran.

Regarding the compassion move, BBC gives a subtitle within the report entitled "*Children terrified as locals scramble for cover*", which explicitly entails the hard situation of Palestinian people and children. If we match between the main headline of the report with the subtitle, we find that an imbedded message is sent through making an indirect comparison between the misery of Palestinian citizens and the goals of some normalized Arab countries those who care about their interest only. Another compassion image is presented in this report (*TV footage shows Israel's bombardment of Gaza, the threatened eviction of Palestinians from their East Jerusalem homes and the recent storming by police of that city's sacred Al-Aqsa Mosque compound*), this shows the suffer of Palestinian people and the daily threat they live in as they lose their lives at any moment. This insinuates that the normalized Arab countries are in uncomfortable position as they cannot go back or make any further step. BBC also touches the Arab and Muslims passion through mentioning Jerusalem the holy site and making a compassion move through reporting that (*Jerusalem, as the third holiest site in Islam after Mecca and Madina, holds a special place in the hearts of Muslims and Arabs across the world*), that forms a reminder for the normalized countries to reconsider the step they made with Israel by mentioning the Jerusalem.

In terms of Concretisation, the report expresses in detail the consequences of normalization that some Arabs signed with Israel to help the Palestinian cause, the report describes that as "hollow". BBC clarifies that all what have been made in Israel-Arab deal is in vain as the Palestinian situation remains as it is and nothing has changed (*Accords would give countries like the UAE some leverage over Israel to help the Palestinian cause has*

turned out to be hollow. Not even a plea from President Biden to calm the violence seems to be having much effect right now).

2. Passive Voice

Among the (54) clauses that constitute this report, there are only *three* clauses are given in a form of passive voice while the rest are actively offered in the active voice. The passives are the shown in the following:

-Now those events have descended into deadly violence, any further public warming of relations between the Arab states and Israel *has been put on hold*. (The focus is on the public warming relations between Arabs and Israel).

- For now, they cannot afford *to be seen* to be close to a state that is killing Palestinians, whatever the provocations from Hamas. Arab governments (closeness to Israel)

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

Most of the intertextual texts in this report are references to political events, other intertextualities are direct and indirect quotations taken from political officials concerning the relation between Arabs and Israel.

Table (23) Intertextuality BBC's Report 4

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	"There is no way the UAE will break off the Abraham Accords," says Michael Stephens. "But relations will go into a holding pattern until events calm down".	Direct Quotation	Politics
2	Michael Stephens, an Associate Fellow at the London-based think-tank Royal United Services Institute, points out that the Arab promise that the Abraham Accords would give countries like the UAE some leverage over Israel to help the	Indirect Quotation	Politics

	Palestinian cause has turned out to be hollow.		
3	Jerusalem, as the third holiest site in Islam after Mecca and Madina, holds a special place in the hearts of Muslims and Arabs across the world, so the events at the Al-Aqsa mosque have touched a raw nerve for Saudis as well as others in the region. Bahrain's government has been one of several to issue statements this week reaffirming its support for the Palestinian cause.	Reference to statement	Religious
4	The Abraham Accords, concluded with such fanfare in the final months of the Trump administration, saw several Arab countries not only formalise their relations with Israel but also embark on unprecedented cooperation with it, across a wide range of sectors including security and intelligence	Reference to document	Politics

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The worsening conflict between Israel and the Palestinians, specifically the bombardment of Gaza, threatened eviction of Palestinians from their East Jerusalem homes, and storming of the Al-Aqsa Mosque compound in Jerusalem.

Who's involved?

The Arab governments that recently normalised relations with Israel through the Abraham Accords (UAE, Bahrain, Morocco and Sudan), the Palestinian population, Hamas, Israel, US President Biden, Saudi Arabia, and various Arab state media outlets.

In what relations?

The Arab governments that signed the Abraham Accords are in a precarious position as they are trying to maintain their newfound friendship with Israel while also addressing the concerns and sympathies of their Arab populations towards the Palestinians.

What's the role of language?

Language is used to describe the events happening in the conflict and the reactions of the various parties involved. The media coverage of the conflict is also highlighted and analyzed in terms of its potential impact on public perception and relations between the parties involved.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

The ideology of the BBC channel in this report can be described as impartial or objective. It reports on the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians, and how it is affecting the Arab governments that recently normalized their relations with Israel. The report provides information about the events on the ground, the views of different parties involved, and the impact of the conflict on the normalization process. The report does not express a clear personal stance or show a strong bias towards one side or the other. It shows the current conflict between Israel and the Palestinians and its effects on the Arab-Israeli rapprochement. It describes the stance of various Arab governments, their relationships with Israel and the Palestinian cause, and highlights the limitations of the Abraham Accords. The report does not present a particular ideology but instead provides information and analysis on the current situation.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and image correspond in a *complementary* manner, as the text describes the stance of various Arab governments and the negative impact of the events in the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians on the relationship between the Arab states and Israel. The text mentions that the Arab governments who signed the Abraham Accords with Israel are in a "deeply uncomfortable position" as the conflict has escalated, and that the

recent violence in Jerusalem and Gaza has "touched a raw nerve" for the Arab populations. The text also mentions that the recent events have deepened the skepticism of the Arab populations towards their newfound friendship with Israel. On the other hand, the image shows the leaders of Israel, the UAE, and Bahrain along with the former US President Donald Trump after signing the Abraham Accords. This text and the image corresponding highlights the complexity of the relationships and events described in the text, and the ongoing challenges faced by the Arab states in their relationship with Israel.

5.2.2 CGTN Channel

5.2.2.1 Report 1

Headline: Israeli, U.S. officials land in UAE on historic trip to finalize deal



A. Situational Settings

This image shows a flight crew member standing in front of the Israeli "El Al's" airliner bearing the Arabic, English and Hebrew word for "peace" and which carries Israeli and U.S. delegations to Abu Dhabi for talks meant to

put final touches on the normalization deal between the United Arab Emirates and Israel, at Ben Gurion International Airport, near Tel Aviv, Israel, on August 31, 2020.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

The presented participant in this image is presented in a narrative process to serve the event which he is engaged in. The presented participant is an Israeli flight crew member sending a vector to unseen participant out of the frame image. He is the "Reactor" as he is looking to something invisible to the viewer via a reactional process called non-transactional. Added to the side of the plane appears in the background which also carries a message.

The conceptual process is presented through the written word on the plane in three different languages as a way to claim that "peace" is the essential thing that Israel tends to establish with other countries. Therefore, it is written purposefully in different languages to be realized by people from different tongues as a message to be sent to the whole world to believe in what they pretend to be.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, the represented participant does not look directly to the viewers so it is called an 'offer' picture. In this image, the participant provides information to the viewers that Israel's main aim is to establish peace with other countries and this claim is their essential message they want to send to the world to believe in .

The presented distance is close personal as the head and the shoulders of the presented participant are visible indicating an intimate relation with the viewer. Concerning the angle of the crew member, this image is taken from an oblique horizontal shot, which indicates the most important item in this

image is the plane and what is written on the plane from that focused angle and not the crew member himself.

3. Compositional Dimension

The center of the image is the written word in different languages which can be considered as the core of the picture. The salience is presented in this picture by placing the word of "peace" in the foreground on the plane, the colour of the written word corresponds with the colours of Israeli flag (white and blue). The flight crew member's black suit can convey elegance, mysticism, and toughness, while the blue face mask and the Israeli airliner can convey professionalism, confidence, and calmness. The white colour of the airliner can also represent purity and cleanliness, in addition to classicality and sheen. The focus of the picture is also presented towards the word "peace" at the background to attract the viewer attention as the presented participant is shown with unclear focus.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The title of this report is ' Israeli, U.S. officials land in UAE on historic trip to finalize deal', which clearly indicates the procedures of normalizing ties between UAE and Israel. It also shows the consequences of normalization on Palestinian people.

The strategy of Norm and Value Violation is used in this report to refer to disappointment of Palestinians as they see Arab countries starting normalizing ties with Israel, and regarding this step as break in the value which may cause other consequences. Palestinians consider this deal between Arabs and Israel as a way that weakens their position and leads to cancel the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied territory (*Palestinians were dismayed by the UAE's move, worried that it would weaken a long-*

standing pan-Arab position that called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory - and acceptance of Palestinian statehood - in return for normal relations with Arab countries).

In terms of the strategy of Negative Lexicalisation, CGTN reports a quoted speech of a veteran member of PLO where she describes the agreement between Israel and some Arab countries as "meaningless and ridiculous" (*"They will be a prop at the backdrop of a meaningless spectacle for a ridiculous agreement that will not bring peace to the region,"*). In this context a clear and explicit message is sent to evaluate the scene of the normalization deal as ridiculous and without any peace to Palestine or to others.

As for the Compassion move, the report shows that, CGTN is very concerned about the position of Palestinian people after realizing the agreement that takes place between Arab and Israel which leads to the accepting the existence of Israel in Palestinian territories forever (*Palestinians were dismayed by the UAE's move, worried that it would weaken a long-standing pan-Arab position that called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory - and acceptance of Palestinian statehood - in return for normal relations with Arab countries).*

2. Passive Voice

Among the (39) clauses that constitute this report, there are only *four* clauses given in a form of passive voice while the rest are actively offered in the active voice. The passives are the shown in the following:

-Palestinians were dismayed by the UAE's move, worried that it would weaken a long-standing pan-Arab position. (The dismaying of Palestinians)

-The Israeli team is led by O'Brien's counterpart, Meir Ben-Shabbat.

(The Israeli team which paid a visit to UAE)

Meso- Level

1. Intertextuality

In this report, direct quotations as they are stated by Palestinians Israeli officials are presented in an intertextual form, added to the references that are made by the reporter to specific political events to enrich the report with more information concerning its title (landing the Israeli palne in UAE).

Table (24) Intertextuality CGTN's Report 1

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	"That's what peace for peace looks like," Netanyahu tweeted, hailing what he termed a historic flight.	Direct Quotation	Politics
2	Announced on August 13, the "normalization" deal is the first such accommodation between an Arab country and Israel in more than 20 years and was catalyzed largely by shared fears of Iran.	Reference to statement	History
3	Trump's senior adviser and son-in-law, Jared Kushner, and national security adviser Robert O'Brien head the U.S. delegation. The Israeli team is led by O'Brien's counterpart, Meir Ben-Shabbat. Officials will explore bilateral cooperation in areas such as commerce and tourism	Reference to people	Politics
4	Even before discussions start in Abu Dhabi, the delegates made aviation history when the Israeli commercial airliner flew over Saudi territory on the direct flight from Tel Aviv to the UAE capital.	Reference to document	Politics

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The report is about a historic trip to the United Arab Emirates by top officials from the United States and Israel to finalize a pact marking open relations between the Gulf nation and Israel.

Who's involved?

The officials involved in the trip include top aides to U.S. President Donald Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, as well as Jared Kushner, Robert O'Brien, Meir Ben-Shabbat, and Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed al-Nahyan.

In what relations?

The relations between the United States, Israel, and the United Arab Emirates are described as formal ties and cooperation in areas such as commerce and tourism.

What's the role of language?

The role of language in the report is primarily to convey information about the events and the reactions of those involved and affected by the deal.

Macro-Level**1. Ideology**

The report describes the events and opinions surrounding the historic trip of U.S. and Israeli officials to the UAE to finalize a normalization agreement. It provides perspectives from both the Israelis and Palestinians, as well as the U.S. administration's stance on the agreement. The report does not express a clear bias towards either side. The ideology of CGTN channel in the report is neutral. It reports the facts and developments related to the historic trip of U.S. and Israeli officials to the UAE to finalize a normalization deal and provides various perspectives, including those of the involved parties and the Palestinians. Therefore, the report appears to be neutral in its presentation of the events, but includes critical perspectives from the Palestinian side, who view the normalization deal between the UAE and Israel as weakening the pan-Arab position on Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory. The report mentions that the deal is largely driven

by shared fears of Iran and that the Trump administration is trying to coax other Sunni Arab countries to engage with Israel. Thee report does not show any clear bias or preference towards any specific ideology.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and image correspond to each other in a largely *complementary* manner. Both the description of the image and the report written by CGTN channel support each other in providing information about the arrival of Israeli and U.S. delegations to Abu Dhabi to finalize a normalization deal between the UAE and Israel. Both sources mention the flight crew member standing in front of the "El Al's" airliner, which carries the word "peace" in Arabic, English, and Hebrew, and the direct flight from Tel Aviv over Saudi territory. The text also mentions the possibility of a signing ceremony in Washington and the Trump administration's attempts to coax other Sunni Arab countries to engage with Israel. The image, on the other hand, is limited to providing a visual representation of the arrival of the delegations, and does not provide any additional information about the context or implications of the deal.

5.2.2.2 Report 2

Headline: Palestine says Arab-Israeli normalization agreements won't bring peace



A. Situational Settings

It is shown in this image that Palestinians burn pictures of U.S. President Donald Trump, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Bahrain's King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa and Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed al-Nahyan, during a protest against the United Arab Emirates and Bahraini normalization agreement with Israel, in Gaza City, September 15, 2020.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participants in this image are introduced in terms of narrative processes. They are dynamic and present the events that exist in their country. They are Palestinians during a protest against the United Arab Emirates and Bahraini normalization agreement with Israel, in Gaza City refusing what Arabs making via signing the normalization agreement with Israel.

There are many vectors in this image that are sent by the Palestinians protesters as they represent the "Actors" whom looking directly at the burning pictures, which represent the "Goal". This reactional process between the protesters and the pictures is called a transactional as both are visible and available in the image.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive dimension, Palestinian protesters look directly at the burning pictures, creating an "offer" gaze. They are looking to the goal with a hard look, as if they were taking their revenge by burning the pictures in fire and offering that scene to the viewers over the world.

The position of the participants enables the viewers to see the whole figure completely and the space around them. This scene infers a formal and

impersonal relationship between the represented participants and the viewers as the distance far social. The image is seen from a frontal horizontal angle, which creates a sort of involvement between participants and the viewers.

3. Compositional Dimension

The burning pictures of U.S. President Donald Trump, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Bahrain's King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa and Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed al-Nahyan and the fire are the informative value in the image. They are the most salient elements in the image due to their centered position. It should be noted that the act of burning the pictures of the Israeli flag, U.S. President Donald Trump, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, Bahrain's King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, and Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed al-Nahyan during a protest against the United Arab Emirates and Bahraini normalization agreement with Israel in Gaza City is a powerful expression of anger, frustration, and opposition. It can be associated with the colour red, which represents energy, power, dynamic activity, and heat. The burning of the images is a strong and dramatic action.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The title of this report is "Palestine says Arab-Israeli normalization agreements won't bring peace", the general meaning of this report may be assumed through its headline. CGTN tackles the position of Palestine concerning the lately normalizations deal between Arabs and Israel brokered by US.

In terms of Negative Lexicalisation, the report talks about the agreement between UAE, Bahrain and Israel and how Palestinian leadership labelling it as "*betrayal of their cause*" , This helps in highlighting these negative image of the normalized countries (*The UAE and Bahraini officials both sought to reassure the Palestinians that their countries were not abandoning them or their quest for statehood in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, despite the Palestinian leadership having decried the deals as a betrayal of their cause*).

Compassion Move is another strategy exploited in this report. The report draws the attention to the speech of Palestinian presidency in press statement which mentions the Palestinian refugees and their case that still unsolved (*Besides, the Palestinian refugee issue must be resolved under UN Resolution 194, said the statement*). CGTN tries to make a compassion reminder for other concerning the Palestinian refugees.

The strategy of Warning is also used in this report to imply the negative effects of refusing the agreement by the Palestinians as they wants their right to establish their independent state with Jerusalem as a capital (*Palestinians will not accept the consequences of the agreements as long as the United States and Israel do not recognize the Palestinian people's right to establish their independent state*). Another warning is highlighted in this report which states the position of the Palestinian presidency about bypassing Palestinian people or to speak on the behalf of them is totally rejected (*"All attempts to bypass the Palestinian people and their leadership will have serious consequences," the statement explained, stressing that the U.S. administration and the Israeli authorities will bear the responsibility*).

2. Passive Voice

This relatively long report in CGTN channel involves (52) clauses, where *two* only are presented in passive and all the rest clauses are actively active.

The passives are the shown in the following:

-The Palestinian refugee issue *must be resolved* under UN Resolution 194, said the statement. (The focus is on The Palestinian refugee issue)

-The signing ceremony, which *was held* in the South Lawn ... makes the UAE and Bahrain the third and fourth Arab nations to establish diplomatic ties with Israel. (The ceremony in the white house to sign the normalization between UAE , Bahrain and Israel).

Meso- Level

1. Intertextuality

A variation of intertextuality appears in this report, as it views direct and indirect quotations stated by Palestinian statements and political officials. Some political and historical references to specific events are also available in this report.

Table (25) Intertextuality CGTN's Report 2

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	Meeting Netanyahu earlier in the Oval Office, Trump said, "We'll have at least five or six countries coming along very quickly" ...	Direct Quotation	Politics
2	"This is not peace, this is surrender in return for the continuation of the aggression," read a tweet posted on the Twitter account of the Palestine Liberation Organization.	Direct Quotation	Violence
3	Palestine on Tuesday said that the signing of the normalization agreements between Israel, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain in Washington will not achieve peace in the Middle East region.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
4	The signing ceremony, which was held in the South Lawn at the White House, formally makes the UAE and Bahrain the third and fourth Arab nations to	Reference to document	History

	establish diplomatic ties with Israel. Egypt and Jordan signed their peace deals with Israel in 1979 and 1994 respectively.		
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2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The signing of normalization agreements between Israel, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain in Washington is the main event occurring.

Who's involved?

The parties involved include Palestine, Israel, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, the United States, and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

In what relations?

Palestine is in opposition to the agreements, stating that they will not bring peace to the Middle East region and that the Palestinians will not accept the consequences of the agreements as long as the United States and Israel do not recognize the Palestinian people's right to establish their independent state on the borders of 1967 with East Jerusalem as its capital.

What's the role of language?

Language is used to express opposition to the agreements, as well as to convey the Palestinian people's demands for recognition of their right to establish an independent state, and the need to resolve the Palestinian refugee issue under UN Resolution 194.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

The report is presenting a neutral viewpoint, as it reports the opinions of both sides involved in the normalization agreements between Israel, the UAE, and Bahrain. The Palestinian presidency is stating its position that

the agreements will not bring peace and that the U.S. and Israel need to recognize their rights to establish an independent state. Meanwhile, U.S. President Donald Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu are expressing optimism about the agreements and the possibility of other countries following suit. The report also mentions the reactions of the UAE and Bahraini officials, and the response from Palestinian militants. It is difficult to determine a specific ideology of the CGTN channel based on the report alone. However, the report presents a statement by the Palestinian presidency criticizing the normalization agreements between Israel, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Bahrain and asserting that the agreements will not bring peace in the Middle East region. The report also highlights the stance of the Palestinian leadership that the agreements will have serious consequences and that the U.S. administration and Israeli authorities will bear responsibility.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and image correspond to each other *complementarily* in terms of ideology by showing that the Palestinian people are against the normalization agreements between Israel, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Bahrain. The image depicts Palestinians burning pictures of leaders who are associated with these agreements, indicating their strong opposition to the deals. The text, written by CGTN, quoting a press statement from the Palestinian presidency, which states that the agreements will not achieve peace and that the Palestinians will not accept the consequences as long as their rights are not recognized.

The text and image both convey a message of dissatisfaction and resistance against the normalization agreements, highlighting the ongoing conflict between Palestine and Israel and the lack of progress towards a resolution.

The signing ceremony at the White House and the subsequent rocket fire from Gaza into Israel mentioned in the text further emphasize the ongoing tensions and the difficulty of finding a peaceful solution to the conflict

5.2.2.3 Report 3

Headline: Israel says formal diplomatic ties with Bahrain to begin Sunday



A. Situational Settings

This image shows where the flags of the United Arab Emirates, Israel and Bahrain flutter along a road in Netanya, Israel, September 14, 2020.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participant in this image is introduced in terms of conceptual within an non-transactional process. It is static and a highly symbolic picture. As it is seen , the four flags of US, UAE, Israel and Bahrain are presented like united nations where their flags are waving in the sky the of occupied grounds by Israel. These flags are distributed along the road after making the normalization

agreement between Israel , UAE and Bahrain where USA plays the role of the broker.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, this image presents information to the viewer that these nations get strong ties and diplomatic relations after signing the normalization agreement. The distance indicates a formal and impersonal relationship between the presented participants in the image and the viewer, as it is depicted from a far social distance. The shot is taken from a horizontal, frontal and at eye level so there is a type of equality between the presenter of the picture and the viewer i.e., there is no power difference involved.

3. Compositional Dimension

The information value is presented by placing the flags from the given one on the left side (US) as being known to the viewer that they already got strong ties with Israel, followed by the new ones (UAE and Bahrain) as new participants to normalize relations with Israel. The salient element is the blue sky where the flags are waving. The dominant colours in the image are blue and white, which represent classicality, strength, confidence, calmness, professionalism, nature, quietness, purity, cleanliness, chastity, and sheen. The light blue colour of the sky adds a sense of calmness and relaxation to the image, while the white colour of the flags represents peace and purity. Overall, the colours in the image create a sense of professionalism, peace, and neutrality.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The headline of this report is 'Israel says formal diplomatic ties with Bahrain to begin Sunday' through which the overall meaning of the report

may be concluded as the coming steps of rapprochement between Bahrain and Israel. The discursive strategies in this report are so rare, yet there is the strategy of norm and value violation to be mentioned below.

Norm and Value Violation move is considered in this report. CGTN ,on one hand, refers to the position and the aim of Palestinian people to establish their independent state and the violation of UAE and Bahrain in making the rapprochement with Israel through normalization on the other hand (*Bahrain followed the United Arab Emirates in agreeing last month to normalize ties with Israel, stunning Palestinians who had demanded statehood before any such regional rapprochement*).

2. Passive Voice

This report in CGTN channel involves (43) clauses, where *one only* is presented in passive and all the rest clauses are actively active. The single passive is shown in the following:

-Sunday's delegation, led by Israeli National Security Adviser Meir Ben-Shabbat, *will be accompanied* by U.S. Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin. (The focus is on the Israeli delegation to Bahrain.)

Meso –Level

1. Intertextuality

A limited number of intertextual texts are available in this report. On the one hand, the reporter makes political and historical references to certain events that is concerned the ties between Israel and Bahrain. On the other hand, he states direct and indirect quotations said by political officials related to the main title of the report.

Table (26) Intertextuality CGTN's Report 3

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	"From tomorrow, there will be full diplomatic relations between Israel and Bahrain after the joint declaration," an Israeli official told the Jerusalem Post.	Direct Quotation	Politics
2	Israel says formal diplomatic ties with Bahrain to begin Sunday	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	The United Arab Emirates and Bahrain became the third and fourth Arab states to agree to normalize ties with Israel, following Egypt's peace deal with Israel in 1979 and a 1994 pact with Jordan.	Reference to document	History
4	The delegates travel to Manama on El Al flight 973. The Israeli airliner will overfly Saudi Arabia, an accommodation by the Gulf powerhouse that has so far resisted U.S. appeals to normalize ties with Israel.	Reference to document	Politics

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

Israel and Bahrain are officially establishing diplomatic relations at a ceremony in Manama.

Who's involved?

Israel, Bahrain, United States, Palestinians, UAE, Egypt, and Jordan.

In what relations?

Israel and Bahrain are establishing diplomatic relations, with the United States as the broker. The UAE and Bahrain are normalizing ties with Israel, while Palestinians are against the move.

What's the role of language?

Language is used to convey information about the diplomatic relations being established and to convey the positions of the various parties

involved. It is also used to frame the situation in a certain way, such as describing the normalization as a "foreign policy flourish" for the U.S. and a "chance to close ranks more overtly on Iran" for the U.S. allies.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

It seems difficult to determine the ideology of the CGTN channel based on this report. The report presents a neutral and factual account of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Bahrain, which was brokered by the U.S. The report mentions the reactions of the various parties involved, including the Palestinians, but does not express any particular ideological stance. The report presents a neutral stance on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Bahrain, highlighting the details of the agreement and the events surrounding it. It mentions the U.S. role in brokering the normalization deal, the signing of a communique, and the delegation led by Israeli National Security Adviser Meir Ben-Shabbat and U.S. Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin, who will visit Manama for the ceremony. The report mentions the significance of Bahrain as a host to the U.S. Navy's Fifth Fleet and its geo-strategic importance, and the potential for defense cooperation and economic benefits for both countries. The report does not express any particular ideology or political bias.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and the image correspond *complementarily* to each other in presenting the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between Israel, Bahrain, and UAE. The image shows the flags of the three countries fluttering along a road in Netanya, Israel, while the report provides details of the formalization of these relations. According to the report, Bahrain and

Israel will officially establish diplomatic ties on a ceremony in Manama, Bahrain, after the two countries reached a normalization deal brokered by the United States. The report highlights the significance of this event for the U.S. allies, who see it as a chance to close ranks more overtly against Iran. It also mentions the delegation led by Israeli National Security Adviser Meir Ben-Shabbat, which will be accompanied by U.S. Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin, and the signing of a communique upgrading the relationship between Israel and Bahrain. The text and image are ideologically *complementary*, in the sense that they both present the same information and event.

5.2.2.4 Report 4

Headline: Why Trump's Sudan-Israel normalization has China in its sight



A. Situational Settings

President Donald Trump listens while on a phone call with the leaders of Sudan and Israel in the White House, Washington, D.C., the U.S., October 23, 2020.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participants in this image are introduced in terms of narrative processes. It is dynamic and serves to present event of making a phone call between Trump and the leaders of Israel and Sudan. Many vectors are presented in this image, as some of participants are looking directly to the viewer playing the role of "Reacters" with absent phenomenon. Others do not look directly to the viewer instead; their eyes are towards unseen participants. These "Reacters" are engaged in a non-transactional reactional process, as they are the only invisible participants in the image.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, some of the represented participants look directly to the viewers whereas others look at unknown things so this picture will be a mix between "demand" and "offer" picture. The participant demand the viewer to support what they doing and showing their smile as a sign of being happy and pleased to be the broker in normalizing the relation between Israel and Sudan. Furthermore, it provides the viewers with more information about their situation concerning the normalization matter.

The position of the participants enables the viewers to see the whole figure and the space around them. This scene infers a formal and impersonal relationship between the represented participants and the viewers. The image is seen from a frontal horizontal angle, which creates a sort of involvement between participants and the viewers.

3. Compositional Dimension

The informative value in the image is represented by Trump, as he is the most salient participant in the image. The focus is also goes towards Trump since he is the main figure in this picture. The colours present in the image are mostly dark and formal, representing classicality, elegance, and power. The red colour of the tie worn by Trump and some of his assistants adds energy and dynamic activity to the image, while the blue colour of the other ties represents professionalism and confidence.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The headline of the report proposes the question 'Why Trump's Sudan-Israel normalization has China in its sight' accordingly, the overall meaning of the report is to provide answers to that question. Tracing this report, the study could hardly find the most of the discursive strategies except the following:

As far as the Negative Lexicalisation is concerned, negative words are used in sentences as part of the negative presentation of Sudan in the eye of US. CGTN offers the reasons behind engaging Sudan to normalize relations with Israel by the US, this report uses negative words that describe the way US regards Sudan as "pariah state" and "State Sponsors of Terrorism" (*While there have been many other Middle Eastern countries to choose from, the specific focus on Sudan of all places concerns its position on the African continent and its longstanding status as a "pariah state" in Washington, which seen it branded part of the "State Sponsors of Terrorism" list*). That gives the idea of involving Sudan in normalization which leads to cut the Sudan's trading ties with China and have US only in the scene to utilize Sudan's position.

The strategy of warning is implied implicitly, this report makes a self-warning to china to realize that what US tries to do through normalizing ties between Sudan and Israel is clear. So it gives a caution to beware of Trump's goal (*there is a strategic goal in mind: firstly in the short term, to isolate Iran, but more subtly in the long term, to attempt to broader compete with China in Africa*), this implies the US intention behind making Sudan engaged in normalization deal to remove and compete China in term of the trading in Africa.

2. Passive Voice

This report present a restricted number of passive clauses and it depends mainly on the active voice. The amount of all the passives in this report is *three* clauses only out of (67) clauses and they are illustrated below:

- For most of its history, Sudan *has been penalized* for being a vicarious opponent of Israel. (Penalizing Sudan)
- Sudan remained highly antagonistic of Tel Aviv and *was accused* of supporting groups against it. (Accusing Sudan for supporting group against Tel Aviv.)

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

The reporter presents a view for what is going on between Sudan, USA and China. He explains the way USA focuses on Sudan-Israel normalization to enrich its interests. All the intertextual texts that are offered in this report are reference to historical and political events and statements.

Table (27) Intertextuality CGTN's Report 4

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	It was announced on October 24 that after U.S. lobbying, the government of the North African country of Sudan would normalize its ties with Israel, becoming the third country to do so in the past month.	Reference to document	Politics
2	In 1967, Khartoum hosted a summit of the Arab League who, following the Arab-Israeli War which seen Israeli occupy the West Bank, announced the "three no's" resolution — this concerned no peace with Israel, no recognition of Israel, and no negotiations with Israel.	Reference to statement	History
3	Although this was not upheld consistently, Sudan remained highly antagonistic of Tel Aviv and was accused of supporting groups against it. This earned it a place on the U.S. "State Sponsors of Terrorism" list 27 years ago, a list which, for the most part, is selective and politicized but ultimately isolates a target country from receiving beneficiaries from the U.S.	Reference to statement	Politics

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The report is discussing the recent normalization of ties between Sudan and Israel, and the motivations behind the U.S. pushing for this to happen.

Who's involved?

The main actors involved are the U.S., Sudan, Israel, China, and other Middle Eastern countries.

In what relations?

The U.S. is pushing Sudan to normalize ties with Israel in order to isolate Iran and compete with China in Africa. Sudan has a long-standing partnership with China, which includes aid, investment, and support.

What's the role of language?

The role of language in this report is to provide analysis and commentary on the political motivations and potential outcomes of the U.S.'s actions. It also uses language to describe the historical context and relationships between the countries involved.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

The ideology presented in the report is *critical* of the US and supportive of China. The report suggests that President Trump's foreign policy of normalizing ties between Sudan and Israel is aimed at isolating Iran and competing with China in Africa, but argues that this move will not have a significant impact on Sudan's relationship with China, which is deeper rooted and established. The report also argues that China will continue to play a crucial role in securing Sudan's economic future. The report also highlights the deep-rooted and established relationship between Sudan and China and argues that the U.S. efforts to reapproach Sudan will not change this relationship. The report suggests that the U.S. push to reapproach Sudan is at best "window dressing" and will not have a decisive impact on Sudan's partnership with China. Therefore, CGTN, as reflected in the report, says that US tries to compete with China in Africa. The report views the U.S. policy as driven by President Trump's desire to immortalize his foreign policy legacy and win political support, rather than being a genuine effort to create peace. The report highlights the historical relationship between Sudan and China and the depth of their partnership, which includes investment in infrastructure and support on international issues, and sees the U.S. attempt to change this as unrealistic and unlikely to succeed.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and image correspond *complementarily* in that both depict the event of U.S. President Donald Trump participating in a phone call with the leaders of Sudan and Israel. The text written by CGTN provides context and analysis of the significance of this event, explaining that it was a result of U.S. lobbying for normalization of ties between Sudan and Israel. The author explains that the goal of this move is to isolate. However, the text and image do not correspond in the sense that the text provides a broader perspective on the geopolitical implications of this event, while the image only depicts a narrow moment in time and does not convey the broader context. The text provides an analysis of the motives behind the U.S. push for normalization, pointing to Trump's desire to establish a foreign policy legacy and compete with China, while the image simply shows the physical act of Trump participating in a phone call.

5.2.3 CNN Channel

5.2.3.1 Report 1

Headline: Israel draws closer to Arab states -- without the Palestinians



A. Situational Settings

On October 25, Omani Sultan Qaboos bin Said hosts a delegation of Israeli officials that includes Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu for an unannounced meeting in Muscat, Oman.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, Sultan Qaboos and Benjamin Netanyahu in this image are introduced in terms of narrative processes. It is dynamic as appear walking in an Omani traditional building .This serves to present the event of the visit of Netanyahu to Oman. Netanyahu and Qaboos are joined by a vector. On the one hand, Netanyahu is sending a direct look to Qaboos who in turn is looking and pointing by his hand to another thing out of the image frame and unseen to the viewer. So Netanyahu is the "Reacter" while Qaboos is the "phenomenon" this reactional process is called a transactional as both are visible in the picture. On the other hand, Qaboos is pointing and sending a look to unseen thing that makes him a "Reacter" to an invisible thing via a non-transactional reactional process. The traditional clothes of Qaboos where he and Netanyahu are walking surrounded by a traditional décor that reflects Omani culture.

2. Interactive Dimension

In terms of the presented gaze in this image, it tends to be an "offer" one as both Netanyahu and Qaboos do not look directly to the viewer instead Netanyahu is looking directly towards Qaboos who in turn is looking to something out of the images frame. This "offer" image informs the viewer about the visit of Israeli officials to Oman.

The distance between the presented participants and the viewer is "far social" as the area around the presented participants is visible which indicate an impersonal and formal relation with the viewer. Qaboos and Netanyahu are depicted from a horizontal angle, frontal and at the eye level, which indicates an involvement sense between the presented participants and the viewer.

3. Compositional Dimension

The information which is presented on the left side is the Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu, while on the right side Omani Sultan Qaboos who hosts a delegation of Israeli officials in Oman. So Qaboos is regarded as the new item in the image. The salient item in this image is the traditional decor of the brown walls, which represents Omani culture. The dominant colour in the image is brown, representing the traditional decor of the walls. The clothing is mostly formal and traditional, with Netanyahu wearing a dark formal suit and Qaboos wearing a traditional dark uniform. There are no bright or cheerful colours in the image. The black colour of the clothing represents classicality, elegance, and power.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The headline of the report is 'Israel draws closer to Arab states without the Palestinians'. In this context, CNN tries to be neutral and objective in stating the report, as the predetermined discursive strategies, that reveals the ideology of the channel, are not found in tracing the whole report that indicates the objectivity in displaying the given news in this report.

2. Passive Voice

This report presents a restricted number of passive clauses and it depends mainly on the active voice. The amount of all the passives in this report is *one* clause only out of (25) clauses, as it is illustrated below:

-"Israel is a state present in the region, and we all understand this. The world is also aware of this fact..." (The focus is on treating Israel like other states, as Oman's Minister of Foreign Affairs stated.)

Meso- Level

1. Intertextuality

A limited number of intertextuality are presented by the reporter. Direct and indirect quotations are available as the reporter states what have been said by the Israeli and Omani officials for concerning Israeli visit to Oman.

Table (28) Intertextuality CNN's Report 1

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	One day after the meeting, Oman's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yousuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah, said, according to Reuters: "Israel is a state present in the region, and we all understand this. The world is also aware of this fact. Maybe it is time for Israel to be treated the same [as other states] and also bear the same obligations."	Direct Quotation	Politics
2	Bin Alawi, speaking at a summit in Bahrain attended by US Defense Secretary Jim Mattis, said Oman was willing to contribute ideas to the Israeli-Palestinian peace process while backing American efforts. Bahrain's foreign minister backed Oman's position.	Indirect Quotation	Politics

3	Speaking to Cabinet colleagues after his return, Netanyahu said, "This visit comes against the background of diplomatic efforts that I have been promoting in recent years vis-à-vis the Arab countries. There will be more."	Direct Quotation	Politics
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2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The report describes a meeting between the Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, and the Omani leader, Sultan Qaboos bin Said.

Who's involved?

The individuals involved in the meeting are Benjamin Netanyahu and Sultan Qaboos bin Said.

In what relations?

The relations between the two individuals and their countries are described as warming and improving, but there are no formal diplomatic relations.

What's the role of language?

Language plays a role in the report as it describes the statements made by Oman's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yousuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah, about Israel's status in the region and the responsibilities it should bear. The report also quotes Netanyahu's statement to his Cabinet colleagues about his diplomatic efforts in the Arab countries.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

The ideology of this CNN report is neutral, presenting a factual account of the recent developments in the relationship between Israel and Arab states, without showing any bias or support towards a particular ideology. The report focuses on the meeting between the Israeli Prime Minister and the

Omani leader, the statements made by Oman's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the efforts towards peace by Oman and Bahrain. The report does not express a particular viewpoint or take a stance on the issue. So it seems difficult to determine the specific ideology of CNN channel based solely on this report. The report appears to be presenting events surrounding the warming relations between Israel and Arab states, without expressing a specific political stance or ideology.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The image-text ideological correspondence between the description and the report written by CNN channel can be described as *equal*. Both the description and the report depict the meeting between Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Sultan of Oman Sayyid Qaboos bin Said Al Said in Muscat on October 26, 2018 as a sign of warming relations between Israel and the Arab states.

The description highlights the significance of the visit, which is the first by an Israeli leader to Oman in over 20 years and the fact that it took place despite the absence of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The report also mentions the significance of the visit and explains that it is a clear indication of the changing relationship between Israel and the Arab states.

The report also touches on the statements made by Oman's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yousuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah, and Netanyahu after the meeting, which further emphasize the changing relationship between Israel and the Arab states. Meanwhile, Netanyahu's statement that "This visit comes against the background of diplomatic efforts that I have been promoting in recent years vis-à-vis the Arab countries. There will be more"

indicates his belief in the changing dynamic between Israel and the Arab states.

Overall, the image-text ideological correspondence between the description and the report is *equal*, as both accurately depict the meeting between Netanyahu and bin Said as a sign of changing relations between Israel and the Arab states.

5.2.3.2 Report 2

Headline: United Arab Emirates and Israel to sign normalization agreement at White House next week



A. Situational Settings

This image shows US Presidential Adviser Jared Kushner (left) and US National Security Adviser Robert O'Brien disembark from the El "Al's" airliner, which is carrying a US-Israeli delegation to the UAE following a normalization accord, upon landing on the tarmac on August 31, 2020, in the first-ever commercial flight from Israel to the UAE at Abu Dhabi airport. Behind them is Israeli National Security Adviser Meir Ben Shabbat.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participants in this image are introduced in terms of narrative processes. They are dynamic and serve to present event by which they are engaged during their arrival to Abu Dhabi airport.

The represented participants create a vector by looking to different things and not directly to the viewer. So, they are "Reacters" Within the narrative processes, there is a type which is called 'reactional' processes presented in this picture. Since the "Reacters" only are presented here, the type of 'reaction' is called non-transactional. The conceptual items are presented in terms of symbolic process via the hanging flags of US, UAE and Israel. It is static and holding an idea to the viewer. It is highly symbolic picture. The picture shows unity the relations between these countries. Added to the written word "peace" in three different languages which also send a message to the viewer that peace is what Israel intends (claim) to establish .

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, this image offers information to the viewer that they come together peacefully. Furthermore, it is a form of spreading the idea of normalization to others. So the concept of gaze in this image is an 'offer'. The distance between the represented participants and the viewer is "far social" distance as we can see the whole picture with space around it. Such formal and impersonal relation between the presented participants and the viewer is manifested also by the oblique horizontal angle, which shows detachment and some sort of power.

3. Compositional Dimension

The information value in this image is distributed at the top, the flags are waved beside the word "Peace", which carry the emotional information while the participants themselves give the practical and the informative side of the image as they appear at the bottom during their arrival. The word "peace" is salient and written in blue in Hebrew, English, and Arabic languages on the white plane, symbolizing the peace agreement between the countries. The dominant colours in the image are blue and white, which are present in the flags of Israel, UAE, and the US. Blue represents classicality, strength, confidence, calmness, and professionalism while white represents nature, quietness, purity, cleanliness, chastity, classicality, sheen, and grief. The participants are dressed in dark formal uniforms, with some wearing red neck-ties and others blue neck-ties. Red represents energy, power, dynamic activity, and heat, while blue represents classicality, strength, confidence, calmness, and professionalism. Overall, the colours in the image represent formality, professionalism, and the idea of peace.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The title of this report is 'United Arab Emirates and Israel to sign normalization agreement at White House next week'. Thus, its overall meaning is about the arrangement between Israel and UAE with the broker of US to make the normalization deal in US at the White House. Again, this report is nearly empty from the predetermined discursive strategies except a single statement that shows hyperbole.

According to hyperbole, CNN reports a quoted statement of UAE ambassador where he exaggerates about the consequences of normalization with Israel (*Yousuf al Otaiba said, "This historic breakthrough will open a new chapter in opportunities and stability for the region. Now that annexation is off the table, we can work together on building upon this solid foundation of peace"*). Hyperbole is clearly found in this context as an encouragement to other Arab states to follow suit UAE to make an agreement deal with Israel.

2. Passive Voice

Eight clauses are offered in passive voice through reporting the report. The amount of all the clauses are (72), where the rest is in active.

The following table shows the passive ones:

-It's expected to be attended by world leaders from other countries in the region but the exact list of attendees is still in the works. (The ceremony of singing the normalization.)

-White House has since said that there is potential for a deal, although the timeline remains *to be seen*. (The timeline of the deal between UAE and Israel).

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

A variety of intertextuality is presented in this report. The reporter consults some direct and indirect quotations stated by political figures in addition to political references.

Table (29) Intertextuality in CNN's Report 2

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	Responding to the news, UAE ambassador to the US Yousuf al Otaiba said, "We look forward to the ceremony on 15th. This historic breakthrough will open a new chapter in opportunities and stability for the region. Now that annexation is off the table, we can work together on building upon this solid foundation of peace."	Direct Quotation	Politics
2	Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu will likely lead the Israeli delegation, the official said, and Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed will lead the UAE delegation. It's expected to be attended by world leaders from other countries in the region but the exact list of attendees is still in the works, an administration official said.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	None of the countries embarking on these new normalization agreements have ever been at war with Israel, although administration officials have asserted that they represent positive steps toward peace in the Middle East.	Reference to statement	Politics

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

A signing ceremony is taking place between the United Arab Emirates and Israel to document a new normalization deal.

Who's involved?

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed are expected to lead their respective delegations. World leaders from other countries in the region may also attend.

In what relations?

The United Arab Emirates and Israel are establishing political and economic ties for the first time in their histories. The US has acted as a broker for the deal.

What's the role of language?

Language is used to communicate the details of the event, including who is expected to attend and what the expected outcome is. It is also used to express opinions and viewpoints, such as the UAE ambassador's statement about the "historic breakthrough."

Macro-Level**1. Ideology**

The ideology of this CNN report can be described as objective and impartial. It provides a detailed account of the upcoming normalization agreement between the United Arab Emirates and Israel and the role of the US in brokering it. The report also mentions the background of the agreement, the expected attendees of the ceremony, and the response from the UAE ambassador to the US. Additionally, the report mentions the Trump administration's policies and efforts towards peace in the Middle East, its impact on the region, and the potential for a sale of F-35 fighter jets to the UAE. The report presents a balanced view of the situation, presenting different perspectives and objections to the sale of the fighter jets.

This report starts by describing the White House hosting a signing ceremony between the United Arab Emirates and Israel. The report briefly mentions the potential for the UAE to acquire F-35 fighter jets as part of the agreement, but also highlights the bipartisan opposition to such a sale. The report does not explicitly state the ideology of the CNN channel.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The text and the image corresponding is *complementary* as report states the news of the signing of a normalization agreement between the United Arab Emirates and Israel, which was brokered by the United States. The text report provides detailed information on the event, including the location, date, and participants. It also gives background information on the Trump administration's role in bringing the two sides together and its efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East. The image, on the other hand, shows the arrival of a US-Israeli delegation in the UAE following the normalization accord. It features US Presidential Adviser Jared Kushner and US National Security Adviser Robert O'Brien disembarking from the airplane, with Israeli National Security Adviser Meir Ben Shabbat in the background. The image gives a visual representation of the historic moment and reinforces the information provided in the text report.

5.2.3.3 Report 3

Headline: Trump announces that Israel and Sudan have agreed to normalize relations



A. Situational Settings

This image shows the American Former President Donald Trump with a direct look to the camera.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participant, Trump, in this image is introduced in terms of narrative processes. Trump creates a vector by looking at the viewer and plays the role of the "Reactor". Since he is the 'reactor' and the only presents here, the type of 'reactional' process is called a non-transactional one.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, Trump is looking directly to the viewer so it is called a 'demand' picture requiring something from the viewer. The distance between Trump and the viewer is "close personal" as the head and the shoulders are visible so it is regarded as an intimate relation with the viewer. Trump is shown from an oblique horizontal angle that indicates a detachment and power.

3. Compositional Dimension

The information value in this image is presented via placing Trump at the center of the image as the most essential and salient member in the presented report. Based on the available colours in the image, it is concluded that the dominant colours are dark and light blue, with a pop of red in the necktie worn by Donald Trump. Light blue is associated with calmness, cleanliness, peacefulness, gentleness, and relaxation, while red is associated with energy, power, dynamic activity, and heat. The dark blue

background adds to the sense of calmness and professionalism. Overall, the colours in the image convey a sense of seriousness and professionalism.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The headline of the report is 'Trump announces that Israel and Sudan have agreed to normalize relations' , CNN shows the arrangement of US to broker the deal of normalization between Sudan and Israel.

In terms of Negative Lexicalisation, the report contains the negative statement " *state sponsor of terrorism*" to describe the state of Sudan before normalization (*Sudan has been listed as a state sponsor of terrorism since 1993, and it is one of only four nations total designated as such*). This negative label for Sudan indicates that US helped Sudan to be removed from the sponsor of terrorism list, via normalization Sudan would be free from all that restrictions that were applied on Sudan by US.

The use of the Compassion move is also present. CNN makes a reference to the American victims to attract the reader's passion towards previous events happened to the Americans in Tanzania , Kenya and Khartoum to be in a sympathetic position (*follows on Sudan's recent agreement to resolve certain claims of United States victims of terror and their families.*" *Sudan agreed to settle with survivors and families of victims of the 1998 attacks on the US embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, the 2000 attack on the USS Cole, and the 2008 murder of USAID employee John Granville in Khartoum*). Another compassion move is indicated through referring to a Sudanese official who praises the normalization deal with Israel and present a passionate expectations to his country (*We're working closely with the US Administration & Congress to conclude the (state sponsor of terrorism list) removal process in a timely manner,*" , *"We work towards*

int'l relations that best serve our people."). It could be noticed that the Sudanese official tries to offer normalization to the Sudanese people in a positive image by telling normalization would bring peace and solve many problems like removing Sudan from the terrorism list.

2. Passive Voice

This report present a restricted number of passive clauses and it depends mainly on the active voice. The amount of all the passives in this report is *seven* clauses only out of (58) clauses and they are illustrated below:

- "Prime Minister Hamdok was insistent during negotiations with the US that the removal from the list *not be linked* to normalization ..

(The decision of removing Sudan from the terrorism list is not associated with normalizing its ties with Israel)

- Now that the designation *has been changed* discussions can begin afresh on normalization. (The removal of Sudan from the terrorism list)

Meso-Level

1. Intertextuality

Different techniques of intertextuality are available in this report. The reporter presents direct and indirect quotations of American and Sudanese officials as the report talks about "Trump's announcing normalizing ties between Israel and Sudan", in addition to some references as intertextual texts.

Table (30) Intertextuality in CNN's Report 3

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	White House press secretary Kayleigh McEnany said in a statement that the formal notification to Congress "follows on Sudan's recent agreement to resolve certain claims of United States victims of terror and their families."	Direct Quotation	Politics

2	President Donald Trump announced Friday that Sudan and Israel have agreed to normalize relations -- a foreign policy achievement for the incumbent president less than two weeks before the US presidential election.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	Sudan has been listed as a state sponsor of terrorism since 1993, and it is one of only four nations total designated as such. Iran, North Korea and Syria are also listed.	Reference to statement	History
4	Sudan's strongman leader, Omar al-Bashir, was ousted in a military coup in April 2019 after three decades in power.	Reference to people	History

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

President Donald Trump announces normalization of relations between Sudan and Israel.

Who's involved?

President Donald Trump, White House spokesperson Judd Deere, Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok of Sudan, Congress, the transitional government of Sudan, and the victims and families of terror attacks in the US.

In what relations?

President Trump announces the normalization, White House confirms the announcement, Prime Minister Hamdok negotiates with the US for removal from the state sponsor of terrorism list, and Congress has the ability to overturn the President's decision.

What's the role of language?

Language plays a role in the announcement and confirmation of the normalization of relations, the negotiations between Prime Minister Hamdok and the US, and in shaping the understanding and perception of the event.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

The ideology of the CNN channel in this report can be described as neutral. The report presents the facts and events surrounding the normalization of relations between Sudan and Israel, without showing any clear bias or favoring any particular viewpoint. The report quotes the statements made by various officials, including President Donald Trump, White House spokesperson Judd Deere, Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok, and spokesman for Sudan's sovereign council Mohammed Al Faki, and provides context and background information about the situation. It reports on the facts of the announcement by President Donald Trump and provides quotes from both sides involved in the situation. It does not express any personal opinions or biases. The focus is on informing the reader about the recent development in the normalization of relations between Sudan and Israel.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The image-text ideological corresponding between the description of the image and the report written by CNN channel is *complementary*. The description of the image portrays Former President Donald Trump as the leader or the broker for the normalization agreement between Sudan and Israel, while the report written by CNN channel presents a more nuanced picture of the situation. The report acknowledges Trump's role in the announcement of the normalization agreement, but also highlights the complex and ongoing negotiations between the United States, Sudan, and Israel. The report also highlights the potential impact of the normalization agreement on Sudan's status as a state sponsor of terrorism and the role of Congress in overturning the President's decision. The text provides a

comprehensive overview of the situation, while the image focuses solely on Trump.

Therefore, the image-text ideological corresponding between the description of the image and the report written by CNN channel is *complementary*, as the image oversimplifies the complex situation and presents a one-sided view of the events and the report completes the verbal side.

5.2.3.4 Report 4

Headline: Trump announces Israel and Morocco to normalize relations



A. Situational Settings

This image shows the American Former President Donald Trump pointing to something unseen to the viewer.

B. Visual Analysis

1. Representational Dimension

In terms of the representational dimension, the represented participant, Trump, in this image is introduced in terms of narrative processes. It is dynamic and serves to present a specific event. Trump creates a vector by

looking at unseen thing and plays the role of the "reacter" Since Trump, 'reacter', is only present here, the type of 'reactional' is called non-transactional.

2. Interactive Dimension

From an interactive perspective, Trump is not looking directly to the viewer instead; he is looking and pointing to something out of the image's frame and unseen to the viewer. So it is called an 'offer' picture. As the channel wants to offer information to the viewer that, he is the broker between Israel and Arabs to make normalization. The distance between the Trump and the viewer is "close personal" as the head and the shoulders are visible so it is regarded as an intimate relation with the viewer. The represented participant is shown from an oblique horizontal angle and at the eye level.

3. Compositional Dimension

The information value in this image is presented via placing Trump at the center of the image and indicating him as the salient item. The s in the image seem to convey a sense of power, strength, and authority. The black suit and red tie worn by Trump could represent his confidence and assertiveness, while the dark background could add a touch of mystery or drama to the image.

C. Linguistic Analysis

1. Discursive Strategies

The headline of the report is 'Trump announces Israel and Morocco to normalize relations', which simply shows the US essential role in brokering the normalization deal between Israel and Morocco.

In terms of Negative Lexicalisation, the use of the word "*aggression*" is used in this report to describe Iran (*Trump administration as it seeks to shore up regional support for Israel as a countermeasure to Iranian aggression*), (*The effort comes as the Trump administration looks to create a block of solidarity between Israel and several Arab countries as a means for countering Iranian aggression in the region*). CNN shades the light on Trump's aims behind normalizing ties between Arab states and Israel to gain a benefit from supporting Israel against Iran which leads to strengthen the American position in the world.

Regarding Hyperbole, the report presents Trump's and Netanyahu's reaction towards each other in an exaggerated way. Trump has tweeted that (*Another HISTORIC breakthrough today! Our two GREAT friends Israel and the Kingdom of Morocco have agreed to full diplomatic relations -- a massive breakthrough for peace in the Middle East!*"), the hyperbole is clearly noticed in Trump's description for the normalization between Israel and Morocco as "*historic*" and "*massive*". Netanyahu's reaction to that is also exaggerated in Trump's efforts in brokering the deal between Israel and some Arab states (*Netanyahu welcomed the "historic" peace agreement between Israel and Morocco, while lavishing praise on Trump for what he called "his extraordinary efforts" to bring peace to the region*).

As for the Compassion move, CNN uses this move in presenting the Jewish Moroccans in a way that supports normalization between Israel and Morocco. CNN shows that by the favor of normalization, there will be a peaceful land for the fled Jewish to visit their homeland in Morocco (*Morocco was once home to one of the largest Jewish populations in the Middle East and North Africa, much of which fled to Europe and the US after Israel declared independence in 1948, leaving many Jews in Arab*

countries fearful for their safety. This move may encourage many Jewish Moroccans to visit their ancestral homeland as it now embraces Israel).

2. Passive Voice

This report presents a restricted number of passive clauses as it depends mainly on the active voice. The amount of all the passives in this report is *four* clauses only out of (75) clauses, as it is illustrated below:

-Netanyahu said liaison offices *would be reopened* as soon as possible, followed by the opening of embassies.

(the liaison offices between Morocco and Israel)

- Today we announced that America will be recognizing Moroccan sovereignty in the Western Sahara. This *is something that's been talked* about for a long time but something that seemed inevitable.

(The announcement of the Moroccan sovereignty in the Western Sahara)

Meso- Level

1. Intertextuality

Different techniques of intertextuality are available in this report. The reporter presents direct and indirect quotations of American officials as the report talks about "Trump's announcing normalizing ties between Israel and Morocco ", in addition to some political and historic references as intertextual texts.

Table (31) Intertextuality in CNN's Report 4

No.	Discourse Representation	Techniques	In-Text Relevance
1	"Another HISTORIC breakthrough today! Our two GREAT friends Israel and the Kingdom of Morocco have agreed to full diplomatic relations -- a massive breakthrough for peace in the Middle East!" President Donald Trump said on Twitter Thursday.	Direct Quotation	Politics

2	Talking to reporters Thursday, Kushner pointed to the strong US-Morocco relationship as the primary reason for recognizing their sovereignty in the Western Sahara.	Indirect Quotation	Politics
3	Morocco was once home to one of the largest Jewish populations in the Middle East and North Africa, much of which fled to Europe and the US after Israel declared independence in 1948, leaving many Jews in Arab countries fearful for their safety.	Reference to people	History
4	In 2011, a decision by the European Union parliament to cancel a \$46 million deal allowing trawlers from EU countries to fish in Moroccan waters prompted the kingdom to immediately ban all European fishing boats from its shores.	Reference to statement	History

2. Situational Context

What's going on?

The situation is about the establishment of full diplomatic relations between Israel and Morocco and the US recognition of Moroccan sovereignty over the Western Sahara territory.

Who's involved?

The individuals involved are President Donald Trump, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, King of Morocco, Jared Kushner, and officials with the Polisario Front.

In what relations?

The relationships involved are diplomatic and political, with the US as a mediator and both Israel and Morocco as the establishing parties.

What's the role of language?

The role of language in this situation is to communicate the events and decisions, with statements and tweets serving as official declarations. The language also reflects the political views and interests of the speakers, such

as the Trump administration's efforts to counter Iranian aggression and create solidarity between Israel and Arab countries.

Macro-Level

1. Ideology

The report from CNN channel on the normalization of relations between Israel and Morocco seems to be neutral and objective in its presentation of facts and events. The report highlights the achievements of the Trump administration, the perspectives of both Israeli and Moroccan leaders, and the geopolitical motivations behind the deal. It also touches upon the issue of the Western Sahara territory and mentions the opposing viewpoints on its sovereignty, as well as the concerns raised by the Trump administration's recognition of Moroccan sovereignty.

This report does not show an explicit ideology. However, it presents the perspective of the Trump administration and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in support of the normalization of relations between Israel and Morocco. It also mentions concerns raised by the Sahrawi population and the Polisario Front over the alleged oppression and monopolization of resources. The report is presenting a neutral view and providing multiple perspectives.

D. Image-text Ideological Corresponding

The image-text ideological correspondence between the description of the image and the report written by CNN channel is *complementary*. The description of the image focuses on the role of former President Donald Trump as the leader or broker for the normalization agreement between Israel and Morocco, whereas the report written by CNN channel provides a more comprehensive analysis of the situation.

The report sheds light on the wider context of the agreement, including the fact that Morocco is the fourth country in the Middle East and North African region to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. It highlights that this was a foreign policy achievement for the Trump administration, which seeks to counter Iranian aggression by building regional support for Israel. Overall, while the description of the image focuses on Trump's role in the agreement, the report written by CNN channel provides a more comprehensive and nuanced analysis of the situation.

CHAPTER SIX

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

6.0 An Introductory Remark

The chapter on results and discussions presents the findings of the study and provides an in-depth analysis of their significance. In this chapter, the outcomes of analysis are explained, which will shed light on the key aspects of the study and enable us to draw meaningful conclusions. The visual analysis, the linguistic analysis and the image-text ideological correspondence for each Arab and non-Arab TV channel are under the discussion in detail respectively. It is worth noting that, on the one hand, the researcher adopts the qualitative methods only for the visual analysis to keep the present study in its appropriate thematic tools without any quantitative means, as it may not serve the aims of the visual phase pretty well. On the other hand, qualitative and quantitative methods are consulted to the linguistic phase of the present study to have an accurate data analysis which is needed to fulfill the aims of the study.

Part One: Categorizing Channels Independently

6.1 Al- Jazeera Channel

6.1.1 The Results of the Visual Analysis

Al Jazeera's selected reports on normalization present an anti-normalization perspective with little neutrality through visual levels. The visuals in the reports display Palestinian protests against normalization, emphasizing their refusal to normalize relations with Israel and the endless suffering they face. The interactive dimension in the images appeals to viewers to support the cause, creating a sense of intimacy and involvement. On the other hand,

linguistic analysis reveals that Al Jazeera uses language that depicts normalization as a betrayal to Arab nations.

While Al Jazeera presents a neutral view in the second report, the third and fourth reports show a critical side, emphasizing the grassroots level with Palestinian protesters and their demand for support from the international community. The channel's visuals suggest a strong opposition to normalization between Arab countries and Israel, with a focus on the political leaders involved in the formal signing event. Overall, Al Jazeera's coverage of normalization portrays a negative outlook towards the issue.

Table (32) the Visual Analysis of Al-Jazeera Channel

VISUAL DIMENSIONS		REPORT 1	REPORT 2	REPORT 3	REPORT 4
Representational	Narrative	Non-transactional	Non-transactional	Transactional \ Non-Transactional	Non-transactional
	Gaze	Demand	Demand	Offer	Demand- Offer
Interactive	Distance	Personal	Personal	Public	Public
	Angle	Frontal-Horizontal	Frontal-Horizontal	Oblique-Horizontal	Frontal-Horizontal
	Information Value	The child at the center	UAE minister at the center	UAE Foreign Minister- US President	The Palestinian flag
Compositional	Salience	The banner	UAE traditional uniform	US, UAE, Israel and Bahrain leaders	Palestinian protesters
	Colour	Black\ Red\ White	Black\ White	Black\ Grey	Black+(colours of Palestinian flag)

6.1.2 The Results of the Linguistic Analysis

a. Micro Level

The first report from Al-Jazeera on the UAE-Israel normalization emphasizes the Palestinian perspective and uses various discursive strategies to raise public opinion against normalization and urge Arab countries to reconsider their support for Palestine. Al-Jazeera's second report regards the normalization as a value violation, particularly in the context of the conflict with Iran. The report emphasizes the UAE's rejection of any interference in their decision and portrays it as a warning to Iran to respect their sovereignty. The third report portrays normalization as a "grave betrayal" and emphasizes negative consequences while presenting a compassionate move by highlighting Kuwait's rejection of normalization. The fourth report highlights the Palestinian President's strong opposition to the normalization and portrays it as a betrayal of the long-standing Arab consensus. The report mainly uses active sentences with only a small number of passive voice clauses. The following tables illustrate that in details:

Table (33) Passivization in Al-Jazeera Channel

Report NO.	Active		Passive	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	67	94%	4	6%
2	46	94%	3	6%
3	113	95%	5	0%
4	37	90%	4	10%
TOTAL	263	94%	17	6%

Table (34) Discursive Strategies in Al-Jazeera Channel

D.S	R1		R2		R3		R4	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
Norm& Value Violation	4	27%	1	7%	6	40%	4	27%
Negative Lexicalization	10	43%	2	9%	8	35%	3	13%
Hyperbole	1	25%	3	75%	0	0%	0	0%
Compassion Move	2	22%	0	0%	5	56%	2	22%
Warning	3	60%	2	40%	0	0%	0	0%
Generalization	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%
Negative Comparison	1	20%	0	0%	3	60%	1	20%
Concretization	4	57%	2	29%	0	0%	1	14%
TOTAL	25	36%	10	14%	24	34%	11	16%

b. Meso- level

These four reports from Al-Jazeera channel all analyze the UAE-Israel normalization deal, with a critical perspective on the impact it has on the Palestinian cause. The reports use various intertextual references, including direct and indirect quotations, to provide evidence and context for the situation. The language used in the reports reflects the emotional charged atmosphere surrounding the issue, with words like "betrayal" and "violation" conveying the anger and disappointment felt by those opposed to the deal. The role of language is to inform viewers about the current situation and various perspectives while maintaining the channel's editorial stance on the issue. Overall, the reports suggest that normalization with Israel is a

contentious issue in the region, with some leaders advocating for it and others strongly opposing it.

Table (35) Intertextuality in Al-Jazeera Channel

Report NO.	Direct Quotation		Indirect Quotation		Reference	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
1	10	44%	6	26%	7	30%
2	3	30%	5	50%	2	20%
3	2	9%	12	52%	9	39%
4	5	56%	3	33%	1	11%
TOTAL	20	31%	26	40%	19	29%

c. Macro-Level

In the first report, Al-Jazeera's coverage of the normalization of ties between the UAE and Israel is critical and oppositional, as the channel sympathizes with the Palestinian cause and sees normalization as a threat to it. The channel highlights the negative effects of US actions on the Palestinian cause and calls for unity and reform within the Palestinian leadership and the Arab world.

In contrast, the second report presents a neutral/objective perspective on the UAE-Israel agreement and its implications, providing a comprehensive analysis of various stakeholders' statements without expressing any particular bias. The approach is consistent with the channel's reputation as a reliable source of news and information in the region.

The third report also appears to be free from any discernible bias or political agenda, providing a comprehensive overview of the current stance of various Arab states regarding normalizing diplomatic relations with Israel, without

pushing a particular viewpoint or ideology. The approach is in line with traditional journalistic principles of objectivity and impartiality.

The fourth report suggests that Al-Jazeera's ideology is supportive of the Palestinian position and critical of the recent normalization of relations between Israel and the UAE and Bahrain. The channel emphasizes the Palestinian Authority's rejection of the agreements and their call for a multilateral peace process based on UN resolutions and past agreements, supporting the Palestinian stance that the conflict will not be resolved until they achieve independence and an end to the occupation.

Table (36) Ideological Realization in Al-Jazeera Channel

Report NO.	Ideology		
	Neutral	Critical	Supportive
1	0	1	0
2	1	0	0
3	1	0	0
4	0	1	0
TOTAL	2	2	0

Table (37) The Linguistic Analysis of Al-Jazeera Channel

Linguistic Tools		Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4
Discursive Strategies	Norm & Value Violation	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Negative Lexicalization	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Hyperbole	✓	✓		
	Compassion Move	✓		✓	✓
	Warning	✓	✓		
	Generalization			✓	
	Negative Comparison	✓		✓	✓
	Concretization	✓	✓		
Passivaization	Totally Active				
	Totally Passive				
	Mainly Active with Some passive	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Mainly Passive with Some Active				
Intertextuality	Direct Quotation	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Indirect Quotation	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Reference	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ideology	Critical to Normalization	✓			✓
	Neutral		✓	✓	
	Supportive to Normalization				

6.1.3 The Results of Image-text Ideological Correspondence

The analysis of the four reports indicates that Al-Jazeera employs varying degrees of complementary, equal, and critical image-text ideological correspondence. In the first report, both text and image convey the same message of Palestinian disappointment and anger towards normalization. In the second report, the text and image complement each other by highlighting the UAE's power and control in its relationships with other countries. In contrast, the third report presents a critical image-text correspondence as the image seems to show a pro-normalization view, while the report maintains a balanced approach. Finally, in the fourth report, text and image are complementary, as both depict the call for peace and freedom.

The analysis demonstrates the importance of considering both text and image in understanding the ideological message conveyed and the degree of complementary or contradiction between them. Al-Jazeera's varying use of image-text ideological correspondence reflects its approach to reporting on the normalization of ties between Israel and Arab countries and highlights the complexity of the issue.

Table (38) The Multi-modal Analysis of Al-Jazeera Channel

Multi-Modal Level	REPORT 1	REPORT 2	REPORT 3	REPORT 4
Image-text Ideological Correspondence	Equal	Complementary	Critical	Complementary

6.2 Al-Manar Channel

6.2.1 The Results of the Visual Analysis

Al-Manar's coverage of the normalization process between Israel and Arab nations in the Middle East region highlights different perspectives through visual representation. The first and third reports illustrate opposition to the normalization process, with images showing Sudanese protesters burning the Israeli flag and a Bahraini citizen holding a banner reading "Death to Israel, Death to America" during a demonstration. These images depict the rejection of any type of relationship with Israel.

On the other hand, the second and fourth reports showcase a representation of the normalization process between Israel and Sudan, with an image of Israeli intelligence minister Eli Cohen and Abdel Fattah Abdelrahman al-Burha, the head of the ruling sovereign Sudan council, engaged in an elbow-greeting during Cohen's visit to Sudan, and an image of the signing of an agreement between Israel and Bahrain. The representational dimension of the images depicts dynamic narrative processes that are transactional and non-transactional. The interactive dimension shows the social distance between participants and the viewer, with a sense of involvement created by a frontal, eye-level angle. The compositional dimension of the images highlights central information values and dominant colours and focuses, reflecting characteristics of energy, power, and classicality.

Table (39) The Visual Analysis of Al- Manar Channel

VISUAL DIMENSIONS		REPORT 1	REPORT 2	REPORT 3	REPORT 4
Representational	Narrative	Transactional	Non-transactional	Non-Transactional	Transactional
Interactive	Gaze	Offer	Demand	Offer	Offer
	Distance	Far social	Far personal	Close personal	Far social
	Angle	Frontal-Horizontal	Frontal-Horizontal	Frontal-Horizontal	Frontal-Horizontal
Compositional	Information Value	The Sudanese protesters at the center	Israel minister at the left, the head of the ruling sovereign Sudan council at the right	The banner at the right	Israeli National Security Advisor at the left, Bahraini Foreign Minister at the right
	Salience	Israeli flag in fire	Formal settings	The banner (Death to Israel, Death to America)	USA flag
	Colour	Black\ White\ Orange (fire)	Black\ White\ Red	Yellow	Brown- Black (USA & Bahrain flag colours)

6.2.2 The Results of the Linguistic Analysis

a. Micro Level

The reports analyzed from Al-Manar channel all take an anti-normalization stance towards Israel. The channel uses negative lexicalization, hyperbole, and discursive strategies to present normalization as a betrayal and a crime against the ethics and standards of the region. Al-Manar highlights Sudan's disappointment with the results of normalization, Bahrain's use of Israeli spyware, and the negative consequences of normalization between Bahrain and Israel.

The reports use the term "Zionist" instead of "Israel" and label the Israeli media as "the enemy's media" to convey a negative perception towards Israel. The reports are mostly written in the active voice, but the use of passive voice in the second report suggests a more subtle critique of the US's role in the normalization process. The discursive strategies used by the channel aim to convince the audience of their viewpoint and to condemn normalization with Israel. Overall, Al-Manar's stance on normalization is negative, as they perceive it as detrimental to the well-being of the region.

Table (40) Passivization in Al-Manar Channel

Report NO.	Active		Passive	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	15	15%	0	0%
2	18	95%	1	5%
3	40	98%	1	2%
4	19	100%	0	0%
TOTAL	92	98%	2	2%

Table (41) Discursive Strategies in Al-Manar Channel

D.S	R1		R2		R3		R4	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
Norm& Value Violation	3	37.5%	2	25%	3	37.5%	0	0%
Negative Lexicalization	2	20%	2	20%	3	30%	3	30%
Hyperbole	1	25%	0	0%	3	75%	0	0%
Compassion Move	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Warning	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Generalization	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Negative Comparison	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Concretization	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
TOTAL	6	26%	4	18%	10	43%	3	13%

b. Meso Level

The language used in Al-Manar's reports on normalization reflects the political perspectives and opinions of the authors. In Report 1, language is used to express protesters' opposition to normalization with Israel as a result of American blackmail and submission. In Report 2, language is used to convey Sudan's disappointment and dissatisfaction with the normalization agreement and the lack of investment from the US. Report 3 uses language to frame the use of Israeli NSO's Pegasus spyware by Bahrain as a violation of human rights and part of a larger pattern of repression and normalization in the Middle East. Report 4 reflects a certain political bias, using phrases such as "Zionist media" and "enemy's media" to convey the author's perspective.

Despite their political bias, Al-Manar's reports are relatively short and use a limited number of intertextual techniques to convey information and express opinions. They generally focus on the parties involved in normalization agreements and their relations with each other.

Table (42) Intertextuality in Al-Manar Channel

Report NO.	Direct Quotation		Indirect Quotation		Reference	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
1	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
2	0	0%	2	50%	2	50%
3	1	33%	2	67%	0	%
4	0	0%	5	100%	0	0%
TOTAL	1	6%	9	53%	7	41%

c. Macro Level

The Al-Manar channel has an anti-normalization ideology towards Israel, consistently using negative language and displaying a critical or hostile attitude towards normalization deals between Israel and other Arab countries. This is evident in all four reports analyzed. In the first report, the channel supports Sudanese protesters and their opposition to normalization. In the second report, the channel expresses disappointment with the US for its involvement in the normalization deal, using the term "Zionist entity" to reject Israel as a sovereign state. The third report criticizes Bahrain's use of Israeli spyware to spy on human rights activists, and the fourth report is critical of Saudi Arabia's normalization with Israel, with manipulative language conveying the channel's political perspective. Overall, the channel suggests that normalization with Israel is not acceptable and only serves to

worsen the situation for human rights and political activists in the region, while viewing the US as having a negative role in promoting normalization.

Table (43) Ideological Realization in Al-Manar Channel

Report NO.	Ideology		
	Neutral	Critical	Supportive
1	0	1	0
2	0	1	0
3	0	1	0
4	0	1	0
TOTAL	0	4	0

Table (44) The Linguistic Analysis of Al- Manar Channel

Linguistic Tools		Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4
Discursive Strategies	Norm & Value Violation	✓	✓	✓	
	Negative Lexicalization	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Hyperbole	✓		✓	
	Compassion Move				
	Warning				
	Generalization				
	Negative Comparison				
	Concretization		✓		
Passivaization	Totally Active	✓			✓
	Totally Passive				
	Mainly Active with Some passive		✓	✓	
	Mainly Passive with Some Active				
Intertextuality	Direct Quotation			✓	
	Indirect Quotation		✓	✓	✓
	Reference	✓	✓		
Ideology	Critical to Normalization	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Neutral				
	Supportive to Normalization				

6.2.3 The Results of Image-text Ideological Correspondence

The ideological correspondences between text and image in the four reports from Al-Manar channel reveal mixed results, with reports 1 and 2 displaying unequal and contradictory correspondences, while reports 3 and 4 have unequal and irrelevant ones. In report 1, both the text and image have negative correspondences with normalization. In report 2, the text is critical of the deal, while the image presents it positively. In report 3, the text and image have irrelevant correspondences, and in report 4, the text is hostile towards Israel while the image shows cooperation, resulting in an irrelevant correspondence.

In summary, the study shows that the ideological correspondences between the text and image in the Al-Manar channel reports about normalization are inconsistent and often contradictory, suggesting a lack of coherence in the channel's editorial approach to the issue.

Table (45) The Multi-modal Analysis of Al-Manar Channel

Multi-Modal Level	REPORT 1	REPORT 2	REPORT 3	REPORT 4
Image-text Ideological Correspondence	Equal	Critical	Irrelevant	Irrelevant

6.3 Roya News Channel

6.3.1 The Results of the Visual Analysis

The visual analysis of the four reports on Roya channel reveals the various aspects of visual communication. The first report shows a picture of Biden and Al-Nahayan shaking hands, emphasizing the new diplomatic relations between the US and UAE. The second report displays Ayelet Shaked in a

television interview, depicting Israel's situation towards Palestine. The third report shows the national flags of Israel, UAE, and Bahrain projected on the walls of Jerusalem's Old City, representing unity and new diplomatic relations between the three nations. The fourth report highlights the interaction between the Israeli National Security Advisor and an Emirati official at Abu Dhabi airport, portraying a transactional process in the narrative dimension.

Each report utilizes various colour schemes, angles, and composition to convey a specific message to the viewer. The first and second reports use black and white colours and oblique horizontal views to display power, professionalism, and strength. The third report employs symbolic elements, such as flags, to create a static and highly symbolic image of unity. The fourth report uses black, white, and red colours to create a formal visual contrast and emphasizes the importance of public health measures through the white face mask. Overall, each report presents a unique perspective on the different dimensions of visual communication.

Table (46) The Visual Analysis of Roya Channel

VISUAL DIMENSIONS		REPORT 1	REPORT 2	REPORT 3	REPORT 4
Representational	Narrative	Non-transactional	Non-transactional	Non-Transactional	Transactional
	Gaze	Demand-Offer	Offer	Offer (Symbolic)	Offer
Interactive	Distance	Far personal	Close personal	Far social	Far social
	Angle	Frontal-Horizontal	oblique - Horizontal	Frontal-Horizontal	Frontal-Horizontal
Compositional	Information Value	USA president at the left, UAE leader at the right	Israeli Minister of Interior at the center	Israeli flag at the left, UAE & Bahraini flag at the right	Israeli Advisor at the left, UAE official at the right
	Saliency	The formal friendly settings	Israeli flag at the background	The Arabs and Israeli flags are projected on the walls of Jerusalem's Old City	Friendly greeting setting
	Colour	Black\ White	Blue\ Red	Different colours of the projected flags	Black\ White\ Red

6.3.2 The Results of the Linguistic Analysis

a. Micro Level

Roya's analysis of four reports on normalization at the micro-level suggests that negative lexicalization, hyperbole, warning, and generalization are commonly used discursive strategies. Report 1 conveys a critical view of the

current situation in the Middle East without using passive voice. Report 2 reflects a biased view towards the Israeli government and its policies towards Palestinians, portraying them as unwilling to engage in dialogue and negotiations. Report 3 uses negative lexicalization and hyperbole to emphasize the negative connotations of the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories. Report 4 suggests that the normalization of relations between Israel and Arab states is a betrayal of the Palestinian cause, exaggerating its economic benefits and warning of possible conflicts in the region. It also implies that normalization is not widely accepted by the Arab public and uses passive voice in one clause.

Table (47) Passivization in Roya Channel

Report NO.	Active		Passive	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	12	100%	0	0%
2	36	100%	0	0%
3	40	91%	4	9%
4	52	95%	3	5%
TOTAL	140	95%	7	5%

Table (48) Discursive Strategies in Roya Channel

D.S	R1		R2		R3		R4	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
Norm& Value Violation	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Negative Lexicalization	1	11%	2	22%	1	11%	5	56%
Hyperbole	0	0%	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%
Compassion Move	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Warning	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Generalization	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Negative Comparison	0	0%	0	0%	1	33%	2	67%
Concretization	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
TOTAL	2	10%	6	30%	4	20%	8	40%

b. Meso Level

The given text summarizes four reports that explore different aspects of the normalization between UAE and Israel. The first report focuses on the positive attitude of President Biden towards the normalization and uses direct and indirect intertextual texts to provide context for his conversation with the Abu Dhabi Crown Prince. The second report discusses the views of Israeli Occupation Minister Ayelet Shaked on the establishment of a Palestinian state, settlements, and the potential for Hamas to take over. A variation between direct and indirect intertextuality is used in this report. The third report celebrates the one-year anniversary of the normalization deal, emphasizing its economic benefits while criticizing the Israeli occupation. The fourth report provides information on trade relations between the two

countries and expresses opinions on the situation. Overall, the reports demonstrate the complexity of the normalization at the meso level and use direct and reference techniques.

Table (49) Intertextuality in Roya Channel

Report NO.	Direct Quotation		Indirect Quotation		Reference	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
1	3	75%	1	25%	0	0%
2	4	67%	2	33%	0	0%
3	4	50%	1	12.5%	3	37.5%
4	7	58%	0	0%	5	42%
TOTAL	18	60%	4	13%	8	27%

c. Macro Level

Roya reports channel has a range of ideological positions on normalization at the macro level, with some reports being neutral and others expressing biases. Report 1 presents a factual account without bias, while Report 2 is pro-Israeli and presents the views of the Israeli government without offering alternative perspectives. Report 3 presents a balanced and objective account of the event and its aftermath, acknowledging both Palestinian anger and potential economic benefits. Report 4 is critical of the Israeli Occupation, using critical language and referencing criticisms from the UAE, Arab countries, and social media users, and the Human Rights Council's decision to investigate human rights violations. Overall, the Roya reports channel has mixed ideological positions on normalization at the macro level.

Table (50) Ideological Realization in Roya Channel

Report NO.	Ideology		
	Neutral	Critical	Supportive
1	1	0	0
2	0	0	1
3	1	0	0
4	0	1	0
TOTAL	2	1	1

Table (51) The Visual Analysis of Roya Channel

Linguistic Tools		Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4
Discursive Strategies	Norm & Value Violation	✓			
	Negative Lexicalization	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Hyperbole		✓	✓	
	Compassion Move				✓
	Warning		✓	✓	
	Generalization		✓		
	Negative Comparison			✓	
	Concretization				
Passivaization	Totally Active	✓	✓		
	Totally Passive				
	Mainly Active with Some passive			✓	✓
	Mainly Passive with Some Active				
Intertextuality	Direct Quotation	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Indirect Quotation	✓	✓	✓	
	Reference			✓	✓
Ideology	Critical to Normalization				✓
	Neutral	✓		✓	
	Supportive to Normalization		✓		

6.3.3 Image – Text Ideological Correspondence

The four reports analyzed in this text provide an interesting example of the ideological correspondence between text and image in news reporting. In the first two reports, the text and image correspond in a way that supports the report's assertion, suggesting a complementary relationship between the two. The third report provides a nuanced and complex view of the normalization deal, with the text and image complementing each other in conveying the ideological relationship between the parties involved. Finally, the fourth report shows a critical ideological correspondence, with the image presenting a friendly interaction between Israeli and Emirati officials, while the text highlights the recent events in Gaza and East Jerusalem that have caused discomfort in the trade relations between the two countries.

Table (52) The Multi-modal Analysis of Roya Channel

Multi-Modal Level	REPORT 1	REPORT 2	REPORT 3	REPORT 4
Image-text Ideological Correspondence	Complementary	Complementary	Complementary	Critical

6.4 BBC Channel

6.4.1 The Result of the Visual Analysis

BBC reports on the normalization process between Israel and its neighboring countries, as well as the United States, featuring images of high-ranking officials meeting and greeting each other. The first image shows the Foreign Ministers of Israel and Bahrain shaking hands in a non-transactional manner, with a far personal distance and calming colours. The second image features Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed

Al Nahyan in separate pictures, but with a similar theme of diplomatic relations between Israel and the United Arab Emirates, with an intimate distance and powerful colours. The third image shows US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo and Netanyahu bumping elbows in a formal setting, with far personal distance and powerful colours. The fourth report highlights the dynamic narrative process of the normalization agreement signed between Israel, UAE, and Bahrain, brokered by the former US President Donald Trump, with a mix of demand and offer, formal and impersonal relationship, and a sense of involvement and decision-making concerning the normalization agreement.

Table (53) The Visual Analysis of BBC Channel

VISUAL DIMENSIONS		REPORT 1	REPORT 2	REPORT 3	REPORT 4
Representational	Narrative	Non-transactional	Non-transactional	Transactional	Non-Transactional
	Gaze	Offer	Offer	Offer	Demand-Offer
Interactive	Distance	Far personal	Intimate	Far personal	Far social
	Angle	Frontal-Horizontal	Frontal-Horizontal	Frontal-Horizontal	Frontal-Horizontal
Compositional	Information Value	Israeli Foreign Minister at the left Bahraini Minister of Foreign Affairs at the right	Israeli Prime Minister at the left, the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi at the right	US Secretary of State at the left, UAE & Israeli Prime Minister at the right	Israeli & USA leaders at the left, UAE & Bahraini leaders at the right,
	Saliency	Israeli \ USA flags	Both participants presented with focus	The Israeli flag at the background	Friendly meeting of the four leaders
	Colour	Silver\ Red	Blue\ White\Black	Blue\ White\Black	White\ Red\Dark blue

6.4.2 The Results of the Linguistic Analysis

a. Micro Level

The article discusses the use of discursive strategies by BBC in its reports on the normalization between Arab countries and Israel. Negative Lexicalisation and Hyperbole are used in a limited way to describe the danger of Iran and

how Palestinians view the normalization process. Passive Voice is used minimally, while Norm and Value Violation is a strategy used in one report where the idea of the peace treaty between Arabs and Israel is highlighted. The reports reveal how BBC presents the normalization process and highlight the violations concerning the promises made in the peace treaty and the US decision regarding the snapback of UN sanctions lifted under the Iran nuclear deal. Overall, the reports contain a limited number of discursive strategies, as BBC appears to be aware of revealing its ideologies through its reports.

Table (54) Passivization in BBC Channel

Report NO.	Active		Passive	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	46	96%	2	4%
2	50	94%	3	6%
3	64	100%	0	0%
4	51	94%	3	6%
TOTAL	211	96%	8	4%

Table (55) Discursive Strategies in BBC Channel

D.S	R1		R2		R3		R4	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
Norm& Value Violation	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%
Negative Lexicalization	1	17%	1	17%	2	33%	2	33%
Hyperbole	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%
Compassion Move	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
Warning	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Generalization	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Negative Comparison	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Concretization	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
TOTAL	2	14%	2	14%	4	29%	6	43%

b. Meso Level

The language used in BBC reports on normalization in the Middle East plays a crucial role in communicating and shaping political relations and events. Intertextual techniques such as direct and indirect quotations, historical and political references, and media coverage are used in all reports. Report 1 focuses on the formation of ties and partnerships between Israel and Arab League countries, as well as the condemnation of the summit by the Palestinian foreign ministry. Report 2 highlights the language used in the announcement and communication of the normalization deal between Israel and the UAE. Report 3 discusses the potential impact of normalization on stability in the Middle East, while Report 4 focuses on describing the events in the Israel-Palestinian conflict and the media coverage of the conflict.

Overall, the analysis highlights the importance of language in shaping narratives, perceptions, and relations, and the complexity of achieving a peaceful resolution.

Table (55) Intertextuality in BBC Channel

Report NO.	Direct Quotation		Indirect Quotation		Reference	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
1	2	28.5%	3	43%	2	28.5%
2	5	42%	4	33%	3	25%
3	6	55%	4	36%	1	9%
4	1	25%	1	25%	3	50%
TOTAL	14	40%	12	34%	9	26%

c. Macro Level

The linguistic analysis of four reports from BBC indicates that the channel remains impartial when reporting on normalization issues at a macro level. The reports provide a balanced account of events, offer different viewpoints from various stakeholders, and do not express personal opinions or take a partisan stance. This approach adheres to the principles of responsible journalism and demonstrates a commitment to transparency and fairness in reporting, which helps to build trust with the audience.

Overall, the linguistic analysis shows that BBC's neutral and impartial stance is in line with responsible journalism principles and contributes to building trust with the audience. The reports allow readers to form their own conclusions and provide information and analysis on the current situation without showing any particular bias towards any of the parties involved.

Table (56) Ideological Realization in BBC Channel

Report NO.	Ideology		
	Neutral	Critical	Supportive
1	1	0	0
2	1	0	0
3	1	0	0
4	1	0	0
TOTAL	4	0	0

Table (57) The Linguistic Analysis of BBC Channel

Linguistic Tools		Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4
Discursive Strategies	Norm & Value Violation			✓	
	Negative Lexicalization	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Hyperbole	✓	✓		
	Compassion Move				✓
	Warning				
	Generalization				
	Negative Comparison				
	Concretization				✓
Passivaization	Totally Active			✓	
	Totally Passive				
	Mainly Active with Some passive	✓	✓		✓
	Mainly Passive with Some Active				
Intertextuality	Direct Quotation	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Indirect Quotation	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Reference	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ideology	Critical to Normalization				
	Neutral	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Supportive to Normalization				

6.4.3 Image-text Ideological Correspondence

BBC reports discussed in the text show a complementary or equal representation of text and images. This means that both elements provide a nuanced understanding of the event, with each focusing on a different aspect. In Report 1, the text and image offer an equal representation, with the former providing context and details, and the latter offering a visual representation. Report 2 also demonstrates complementary representation, with the image emphasizing the personal aspect of the agreement while the text focuses on the political implications. Report 3 provides a neutral perspective, with the text and image supporting each other to depict a friendly and cordial meeting. Report 4 similarly demonstrates complementary representation, with the text highlighting the complexity of the relationships and events, while the image provides a visual representation of the leaders involved.

Table (58) The Multi-modal Analysis of BBC Channel

Multi-Modal Level	REPORT 1	REPORT 2	REPORT 3	REPORT 4
Image-text Ideological Correspondence	Complementary	Complementary	Complementary	Critical

6.5 CGTN Channel

6.5.1 The Result of the Visual Analysis

The first report displays Israel's positive efforts towards peace with the United Arab Emirates, with a carefully composed image conveying professionalism, confidence, and calmness. The focus is on the message of peace in three languages, rather than the Israeli flight crew member depicted in the image.

In contrast, the second report depicts Palestinian protesters burning images of Trump, Netanyahu, Al Khalifa, and al-Nahyan, conveying anger and opposition. The visual elements are composed to highlight the burning pictures and fire, with the colour red representing energy, power, dynamic activity, and heat.

The third report presents a neutral image of the flags of the UAE, Israel, and Bahrain fluttering along a road in Netanya, Israel, without any participant present, creating a formal and impersonal relationship between the image and the viewer.

The fourth report's image showcases a dynamic event in the normalization process between Israel and Sudan, with Trump and other participants in a formal and impersonal relationship with the viewers. The focus is on Trump, and the colours used in the image add to its formal and powerful representation.

Table (59) The Visual Analysis of CGTN Channel

VISUAL DIMENSIONS		REPORT 1	REPORT 2	REPORT 3	REPORT 4
Representational	Narrative	Non-transactional	Transactional	Non-transactional	Non-Transactional
	Gaze	Offer	Offer	Offer	Demand-Offer
Interactive	Distance	Intimate	Far social	Far social	Far social
	Angle	Oblique-Horizontal	Frontal-Horizontal	Frontal-Horizontal	Frontal-Horizontal
Compositional	Information Value	The Israeli plane at the background	The burned images at the center	US flag at the left, UAE & Bahrain flags at the right	USA president at the center
	Saliency	The word "peace" in the foreground on the plane	The burning of the Israeli flag, USA & Arab leaders	The blue sky where the flags are waving	USA president
	Colour	Blue\ White	Orange(fire)\Blue\ white	Blue\ White	Red\ Blue

6.5.2 The Results of the Linguistic Analysis

a. Micro Level

The reports employ various discursive strategies, including norm and value violation, negative lexicalization, compassion move, and warning. The first two reports use norm and value violation and negative lexicalization strategies to portray the normalization deals between Israel, UAE, Bahrain, and Sudan as a betrayal of the Palestinian cause. They also highlight the Palestinian refugee issue and imply the negative consequences of refusing

the agreement by the Palestinians. The third and fourth reports use norm and value violation and negative lexicalization to indicate the violation of Palestinian position and the US's involvement in these agreements.

The reports predominantly use the active voice, with only a few instances of passive voice used. The focus of the reports is on the Palestinian position and the consequences of normalization on them, as well as the US and its allies' involvement in these agreements.

Table (60) Passivization in CGTN Channel

Report NO.	Active		Passive	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	35	90%	4	10%
2	50	96%	2	4%
3	42	98%	1	2%
4	64	96%	3	4%
TOTAL	191	98%	3	2%

Table (61) Discursive Strategies in CGTN Channel

D.S	R1		R2		R3		R4	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
Norm& Value Violation	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%
Negative Lexicalization	1	25%	1	25%	0	0%	2	50%
Hyperbole	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Compassion Move	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%
Warning	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Generalization	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Negative Comparison	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Concretization	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
TOTAL	3	27%	4	37%	2	18%	2	18%

b. Meso Level

The four reports use a mix of direct and indirect quotes to convey information about various political events and the positions of the parties involved. The first report describes the historic trip by top US and Israeli officials to the UAE to finalize a pact marking open relations between the two nations. The language used is primarily informative. The second report highlights the Palestinian opposition to normalization agreements between Israel, the UAE, and Bahrain, using language to express their demands for recognition of their right to establish an independent state. The third report discusses the diplomatic relations established between Israel and Bahrain, with the US as the broker. The language conveys information about the

relations and framing the situation in a particular way. The fourth report analyzes the motivations behind the US's push for the recent normalization of ties between Sudan and Israel, providing analysis and commentary on the political outcomes and historical context of the relationship.

Table (62) Intertextuality in CGTN Channel

Report NO.	Direct Quotation		Indirect Quotation		Reference	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
1	3	43%	0	0%	4	57%
2	4	36%	5	45%	2	18%
3	2	33%	2	33%	2	33%
4	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%
TOTAL	9	33%	7	26%	11	40%

c. Macro Level

CGTN channel's reports on the normalization agreements between Israel, the UAE, and Bahrain present a range of ideological positions. The first and second reports appear to be neutral in their presentation, including critical perspectives from the Palestinian side. The third report also presents a neutral stance on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and Bahrain. However, the fourth report is critical of the US and supportive of China, viewing the US policy as driven by President Trump's desire to win political support rather than being a genuine effort to create peace. Overall, the linguistic analysis suggests that CGTN provides various perspectives on the agreements and events related to normalization.

Table (63) Ideological Realization in CGTN Channel

Report NO.	Ideology		
	Neutral	Critical	Supportive
1	1	0	0
2	1	0	0
3	1	0	0
4	0	1	0
TOTAL	3	1	0

Table (64) The Linguistic Analysis of CGTN Channel

Linguistic Tools		Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4
Discursive Strategies	Norm & Value Violation	✓		✓	
	Negative Lexicalization	✓	✓		✓
	Hyperbole				
	Compassion Move	✓	✓		
	Warning		✓		✓
	Generalization				
	Negative Comparison				
	Concretization				
Passivization	Totally Active				
	Totally Passive				
	Mainly Active with Some passive	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Mainly Passive with Some Active				
Intertextuality	Direct Quotation	✓	✓	✓	
	Indirect Quotation		✓	✓	
	Reference	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ideology	Critical to Normalization				✓
	Neutral	✓	✓	✓	
	Supportive to Normalization				

6.5.3 Image –Text Ideological Correspondence

The four reports from CGTN channel show a strong correlation between the text and image used. The first report focuses on the arrival of Israeli and U.S. delegations in Abu Dhabi to finalize a normalization deal between the UAE and Israel, with the text and image complementing each other to provide information on the event. In contrast, the second report expresses dissatisfaction and resistance against the normalization agreements between Israel, UAE, and Bahrain, emphasizing the ongoing conflict between Palestine and Israel through both text and image.

In the third report, the text and image are ideologically complementary, presenting the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between Israel, Bahrain, and the UAE. The fourth report takes a broader perspective on the geopolitical implications of the event, with the text providing analysis while the image only depicts a moment in time, indicating a complementary relationship.

Table (65) The Multimodal Analysis of CGTN Channel

Multi-Modal Level	REPORT 1	REPORT 2	REPORT 3	REPORT 4
Image-text Ideological Correspondence	Complementary	Complementary	Complementary	Complementary

6.6 CNN Channel

6.6.1 The Results of the Visual Analysis

The first report shows Omani Sultan Qaboos and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu meeting in Muscat, with a dominant brown colour representing traditional decor and black clothing representing power and

elegance. The second report shows US Presidential Adviser Jared Kushner and US National Security Adviser Robert O'Brien disembarking from the El "Al's" airliner, with a dominant blue and white colour representing classicality, strength, and confidence.

In the third report, Trump is portrayed as the only participant, with a dominant dark and light blue colour conveying a sense of seriousness and professionalism. In the fourth report, Trump is depicted as a broker between Israel and Arabs for normalization, with a dominant black and red colour representing his confidence and assertiveness. The interactive dimensions of the images range from a "far social" distance to a "close personal" one, offering different levels of information to the viewer.

Table (66) The Visual Analysis of CNN Channel

VISUAL DIMENSIONS		REPORT 1	REPORT 2	REPORT 3	REPORT 4
Representational	Narrative	Transactional\ Non-transactional	Non-transactional	Non-transactional	Non-Transactional
	Gaze	Offer	Offer	Demand	Offer
Interactive	Distance	Far social	Far social	Close personal	Close personal
	Angle	Frontal-Horizontal	Oblique-Horizontal	Oblique-Horizontal	Oblique-Horizontal
	Information Value	Israeli Prime Minister at the left, Omani Sultan at the right	The flags at the top, beside the "word "Peace	US president at the center	USA president at the center
Compositional	Saliency	The friendly meeting& traditional Omani decor	The word "peace" in Hebrew, English, and Arabic	US president	US president
	Colour	Brown	Blue\ White	Blue\ Red	Red\ Black

6.6.2 The Results of the Linguistic Analysis

a. Micro Level

The four reports on Israel's normalization agreements with Arab states indicate varying degrees of neutrality and persuasive language. The first report attempts to be neutral with a preference for the active voice, while the second report uses hyperbole to encourage other Arab states to follow suit. The third report uses negative lexicalization to describe Sudan's previous

state as a sponsor of terrorism and appeals to the reader's compassion for American victims, and the fourth report uses negative lexicalization to describe Iran as an aggressor and employs hyperbole to exaggerate Trump and Netanyahu's reaction towards each other. The fourth report also uses the compassion move to present Jewish Moroccans in a positive light to support normalization.

Table (67) Passivization in CNN Channel

Report NO.	Active		Passive	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	24	96%	1	4%
2	64	89%	8	11%
3	51	88%	7	12%
4	71	95%	4	5%
TOTAL	210	91%	20	9%

Table (68) Discursive Strategies in CNN Channel

D.S	R1		R2		R3		R4	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
Norm& Value Violation	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%
Negative Lexicalization	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%
Hyperbole	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%
Compassion Move	0	0%	0	0%	2	67%	1	33%
Warning	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Generalization	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Negative Comparison	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Concretization	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	0	0%	1	11%	3	33%	5	56%

b. Meso Level

CNN reports discussed the normalization of relations between Israel and Arab countries, and the role of language and intertextuality in shaping understanding and perception of these events. Each report varies in the amount and types of intertextuality presented, ranging from direct and indirect quotations to political references and statements from various individuals. The situational contexts and individuals involved also differ across the reports. Language is crucial in all reports, reflecting political figures' interests and views, such as the Trump administration's efforts to counter Iranian aggression and create solidarity between Israel and Arab countries.

Table (69) Intertextuality in CNN Channel

Report NO.	Direct Quotation		Indirect Quotation		Reference	
	FREQ	%	FREQ	%	FREQ	%
1	3	75%	1	25%	0	0%
2	2	18%	7	64%	2	18%
3	6	50%	3	25%	3	25%
4	4	45%	2	22%	3	33%
TOTAL	15	42%	13	36%	8	22%

c. Macro Level

CNN's reporting on normalization between Israel and Arab states is analyzed in four reports, revealing a neutral and objective ideology. The channel aims to present factual events surrounding the normalization agreements without showing any support towards any particular ideology or political viewpoint. The reports also provide a balanced view of the situation by presenting different perspectives, opinions, and objections from various stakeholders involved. CNN's approach seems impartial, focusing on providing information and context to readers.

Table (70) Ideological Realization in CNN Channel

Report NO.	Ideology		
	Neutral	Critical	Supportive
1	1	0	0
2	1	0	0
3	1	0	0
4	1	0	0
TOTAL	4	0	0

Table (71) The Linguistic Analysis of CNN Channel

Linguistic Tools		Report 1	Report 2	Report 3	Report 4
Discursive Strategies	Norm & Value Violation			✓	
	Negative Lexicalization				✓
	Hyperbole		✓		✓
	Compassion Move		✓		✓
	Warning				
	Generalization				
	Negative Comparison				
	Concretization				
Passivaization	Totally Active				
	Totally Passive				
	Mainly Active with Some passive	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Mainly Passive with Some Active				
Intertextuality	Direct Quotation	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Indirect Quotation	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Reference		✓	✓	✓
Ideology	Critical to Normalization				
	Neutral	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Supportive to Normalization				

6.6.3 Image –Text Ideological Correspondence

The image-text ideological correspondence of CNN channel reveals that some reports have an equal correspondence between text and image, while others have a complementary relationship. Report 1 and Report 2 demonstrate an equal correspondence between text and image. Both reports provide detailed and comprehensive overviews of the events, with the text and image complementing each other. Conversely, Report 3 and Report 4 have a complementary relationship between text and image. In Report 3, the image oversimplifies the situation, while the text provides a comprehensive overview. In Report 4, the image focuses on Trump's role, while the text provides a more nuanced analysis of the situation, highlighting the wider context of the agreement.

Table (72) The Multimodal Analysis of CNN Channel

Multi-Modal Level	REPORT 1	REPORT 2	REPORT 3	REPORT 4
Image-text Ideological Correspondence	Equal	Complementary	Complementary	Complementary

Part Two: Categorizing Channels according to Orientation

6.7 Al-Jazeera VS BBC

When comparing the selected reports on normalization between Al Jazeera and BBC visually, it is clear that both channels present different perspectives and approaches to the issue. While Al Jazeera's reports tend to emphasize the grassroots level and opposition to normalization, BBC's coverage primarily centers on diplomatic events and the formal signing of agreements. This difference in focus contributes to the contrasting perspectives presented by

the two channels. Al Jazeera's coverage of normalization exhibits a stronger negative outlook, while BBC's approach is more balanced and neutral, showing the diplomatic aspects of the process. Al-Jazeera emphasizes the Palestinian perspective, uses discursive strategies to raise public opinion against normalization, and portrays it as a betrayal or violation of values. The reports evoke emotional responses and present a clear editorial stance against normalization. However, it is worth noting that one of the reports appears to provide a more neutral/objective perspective, presenting a comprehensive analysis of various stakeholders' statements without expressing bias. On the other hand, BBC's reports on normalization in the Middle East maintain a more neutral and impartial stance. The channel aims to present a balanced account of events, offering different viewpoints from various stakeholders without expressing personal opinions or taking a partisan stance. BBC's approach adheres to responsible journalism principles, focusing on transparency, fairness, and providing information and analysis without showing particular bias.

6.8 Al-Manar VS CGTN

The coverage of the normalization process between Israel and Arab nations by Al-Manar and CGTN channels highlights distinct approaches in visual representation. Al-Manar's reports emphasize opposition to normalization, showing images of protests, flag burnings, and anti-Israel sentiments. The representations aim to depict rejection and resistance, emphasizing the disapproval of any relationship with Israel. On the other hand, CGTN's coverage presents a more balanced approach, displaying positive efforts towards peace between Israel and the United Arab Emirates, along with neutral and formal representations of the flags and participants involved. CGTN's visual elements convey a sense of professionalism, calmness, and neutrality, allowing viewers to interpret the events in a more objective

manner. Al-Manar channel consistently takes an anti-normalization position, using negative language, discursive strategies, and highlighting negative consequences to condemn the agreements. The channel presents a clear political bias against normalization and perceives it as detrimental to the region's well-being. On the other hand, CGTN provides a range of ideological positions, including critical perspectives from the Palestinian side. While some reports remain neutral, others express criticism towards the US and show support for China. Overall, CGTN offers a more diverse set of perspectives on the normalization agreements.

6.9 Roya VS CNN

In terms of normalization, there are similarities and differences between Roya Channel and CNN. Both channels cover news related to diplomatic relations and normalization between different countries, such as the US, UAE, Israel, and others. However, the visual approaches used by each channel differ. Roya Channel emphasizes unity and new diplomatic relations through symbolic elements like flags, while CNN focuses on the power and elegance of the individuals involved in the normalization process. Roya Channel also uses black and white colours to convey power and professionalism, while CNN employs various dominant colours to evoke different emotions and convey specific messages. Ultimately, both channels utilize visual communication techniques to present unique perspectives on the normalization process. In comparing the two channels, Roya Channel's reports on normalization tend to have a more varied ideological stance at the macro level. While some reports maintain a neutral and factual approach, others exhibit biases, such as pro-Israeli or critical views of the Israeli Occupation. On the other hand, CNN's reports strive for neutrality and objectivity, presenting the events and their implications without expressing support for any particular ideology or political viewpoint. CNN's approach

seems focused on providing information and context to readers, ensuring a balanced view of the situation. Both channels employ discursive strategies, intertextuality, and language techniques to shape understanding and perception of the normalization agreements.

Part Three: Categorizing Channels according to Identity

6.10 Arab and Non-Arab Channels: A Comparative Discussion

This section shades the light on the qualitative and quantitative perspectives between Arab and non-Arab channels in a comparative way to find out the main differences in presenting normalization in their reports. Yet the visual comparison is made qualitatively only to keep the thematic measures of the present study. The linguistic and the image-text ideological correspondence are discussed qualitatively and quantitatively, as the study requires.

6.10.1 Arab and Non-Arab Channels: Visualization

The following table illustrates the main qualitative perspectives that recognize the two group channels in offering their report in terms of normalization :

Table (73) Visualization in Arab and Non-Arab Channels

Visualization	Arab Channels	Non- Arab Channels
Participants	Palestinian & Arab Protesters	Political Officials & Leaders
Participant-Viewer Relationship	Involvement	Detachment
Saliency	Arab leaders at the right	Arab leaders at the right
Colour	Black- White	Blue- White

Based on the findings presented in the table, a comparative discussion can be made between Non-Arab channels and Arab channels in terms of normalization.

Firstly, regarding the main participants in the reports, Non-Arab channels tend to focus more on the depiction of Political Officials and Leaders, whereas Arab channels are more likely to show Palestinian and Arab protesters as the main participants in the events. This difference in visualization reflects a difference in perspective and priorities between the two types of channels. Non-Arab channels may prioritize the actions of political officials and leaders as the main newsworthy events concerning normalization, while Arab channels may prioritize the voices and actions of the people who are directly affected by political decisions of normalizing ties with Israel.

Secondly, regarding participant- viewer relationship, non-Arab channels tend to have a more distant relationship with the events being reported, often relying on viewer perspectives to understand the situation and not being part of what is happening in the political field that concerns normalization. So it builds some sort of boundaries between the viewer and the political participants in the image. On the other hand, Arab channels tend to be more involved in the events being reported, often taking a more active role as participants themselves. That means it makes a close relation between the presented participants and the viewer which regards the latter as a part in what is presented concerning normalization.

Thirdly, regarding the Saliency items in the reports' images, both Arab and non-Arab channels appear to prioritize the Arab leaders in their coverage. This indicates that this group is the lately prominent figures who engaged in

normalization. However, the specific ways in which they are depicted may differ based on the values and priorities of the respective channels.

Finally, in terms of Colour, there appears to be a difference between Arab and Non-Arab channels. Arab channels tend to use black and white, while Non-Arab channels tend to use the colours blue and white in their visualizations. This difference may reflect the dramatic theme of the Arab channels when presenting normalization, while the non-Arab channels make an intensive focus on the colours that are associated with the Israeli flag (blue and white).

6.10.2 Arab and Non-Arab Channels: Textualization

The main linguistic categories are presented and measures qualitatively and quantitatively in the following table to be discussed:

Table (74) Textualization in Arab and Non-Arab TV Channels

Linguistic Tools		Arab Channels		Non-Arab Channels	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Discursive Strategies	Norm & Value Violation	20	80%	5	20%
	Negative Lexicalization	41	77%	12	23%
	Hyperbole	10	67%	5	33%
	Compassion Move	10	56%	8	44%
	Warning	7	70%	3	30%
	Generalization	4	100%	0	0%
	Negative Comparison	8	100%	0	0%
	Concretization	8	89%	1	11%
Passivaization	Active	495	95%	612	94%
	Passive	26	5%	38	6%
Intertextuality	Direct Quotation	39	51%	38	49%
	Indirect Quotation	39	55%	32	45%
	Reference	34	55%	28	45%
Ideology	Critical to Normalization	7	87.5%	1	12.5%
	Neutral	4	27%	11	73%
	Supportive to Normalization	1	100%	0	0%

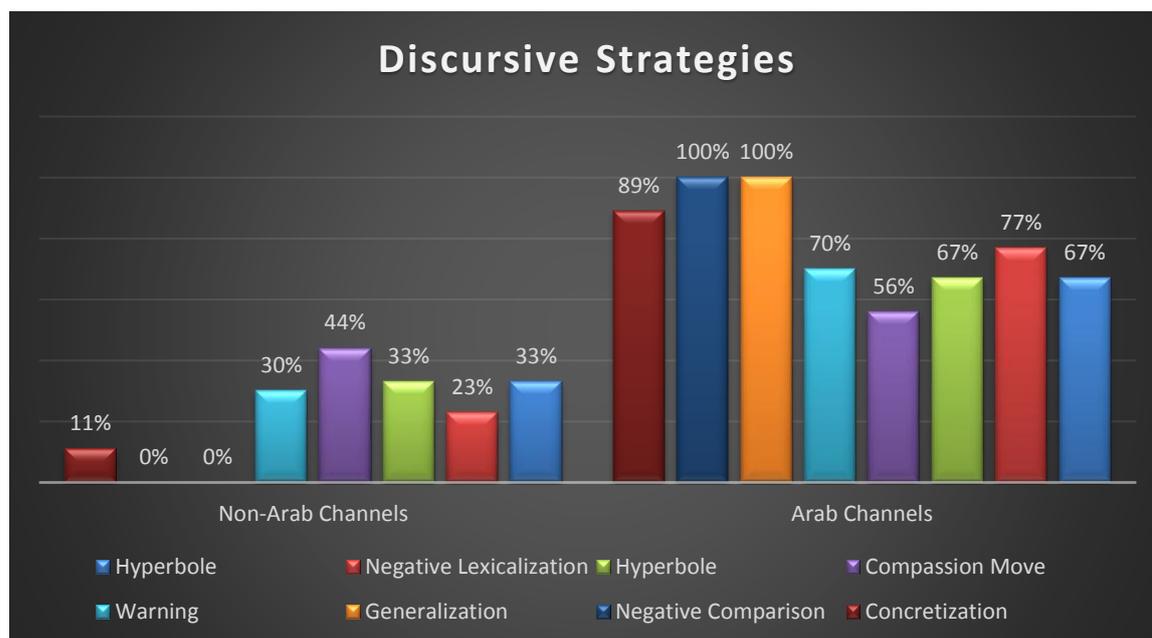


Figure (4) Discursive Strategies in Arab and Non-Arab TV Channels

Based on the provided table and figures, it seems that there are some differences between Arab and Non-Arab TV channels in their use of linguistic tools, norm and value violations, negative lexicalization, hyperbole, compassion move, warning, generalization, negative comparison, concretization, and discourse features such as active/passive voice, direct/indirect quotation, and reference, added to the ideological perspectives.

Starting with linguistic tools, the table shows that Arab channels use them more frequently than non-Arab channels. This suggests that Arab channels may place a higher value on the use of rhetorical strategies in their communication.

Regarding norm and value violations, the table shows that Arab channels present these violations more frequently than non-Arab channels, with (80%) of such violations found in Arab channels compared to (20%) in non-Arab

channels. This could indicate that Arab channels place a greater emphasis on presenting the violation of Arab leaders regarding normalization which breaches the social norms and values in their action.

In terms of negative lexicalization, the table indicates that Arab channels use it more frequently than non-Arab channels, with a percentage of (77%) compared to (23%) in Arab channels. This suggests that Arab channels may be more likely to use negative language and expressions in their communication when presenting Israel or normalization.

Hyperbole, which involves exaggerated language for emphasis, is also used more frequently in Arab channels compared to non-Arab channels, with a percentage of (67%) in Arab channels compared to (33%) in non-Arab channels. This could suggest that Arab channels are more likely to use exaggerated language to make a point or attract attention of the reader.

The table also shows that compassion moves, which involve expressing empathy or sympathy, are used more frequently in Arab channels compared to non-Arab channels, with a percentage of (56%) in Arab channels compared to (44%) in non-Arab channels. This could suggest that Arab channels place a higher value on expressing compassion and empathy in their communication when presenting the Palestinian cause and their suffer and disappointment after Arabs normalization.

When it comes to warning, the table indicates that Arab channels use it more frequently than non-Arab channels, with a percentage of (70%) compared to (30%) in non-Arab channels. This suggests that Arab channels may be more likely to use warning language to alert viewers to potential dangers or threats of normalization.

Generalization, which involves making broad reference without providing specific addressees, is used exclusively by Arab channels in the table. This

could suggest that Arab channels may be more likely to make broad, sweeping statements without providing specific limitations or examples.

Regarding negative comparison, the table shows that Arab channels use it more frequently than non-Arab channels, with a percentage of (100%) compared to zero in non-Arab channels. This could suggest that Arab channels are more likely to use negative comparisons to make a point or emphasize a particular perspective that brings two negative resemblances concerning normalization or the agreement between Arabs and Israel.

Concretization, which involves using specific and tangible language, is also used more frequently by Arab channels compared to non-Arab channels, with a percentage of (100%) in Arab channels compared to zero in non-Arab channels. This suggests that Arab channels may be more likely to use concrete language and examples in their communication to bring the situation closer to the reader.

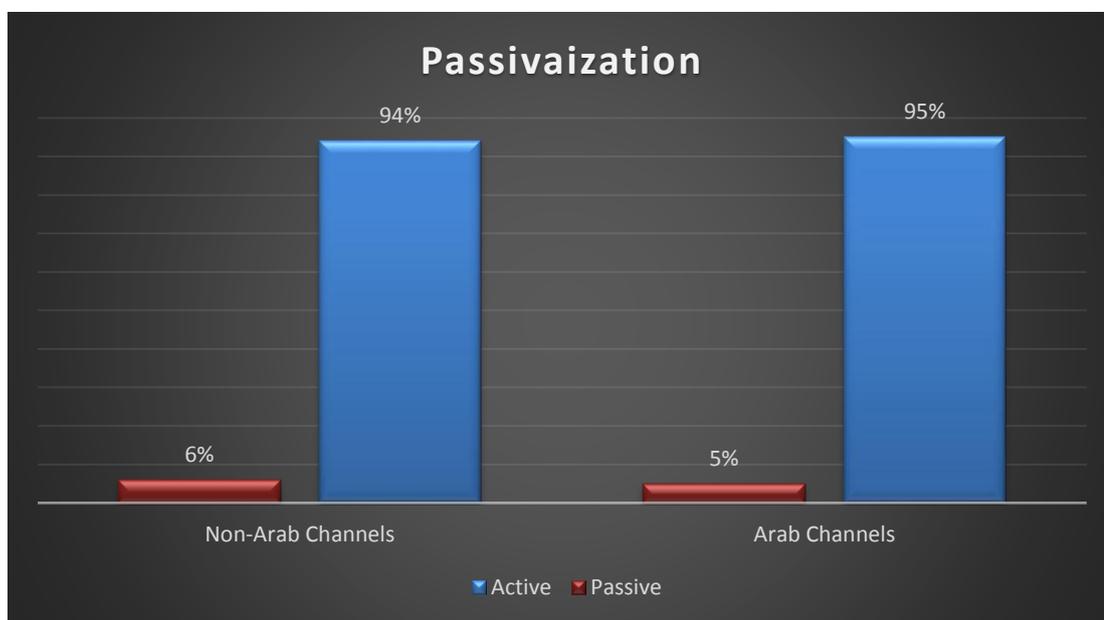


Figure (5) Passivization in Arab and Non-Arab TV Channels

Both Arab channels and Non-Arab channels primarily employ the active voice in their reports. However, Arab channels show a slightly lower usage

of passivization compared to Non-Arab channels, with a (95%) to (94%) ratio of active voice usage, respectively. The differences in passivization percentages suggest that the reporting styles and linguistic preferences may vary to some extent between these two groups of channels.

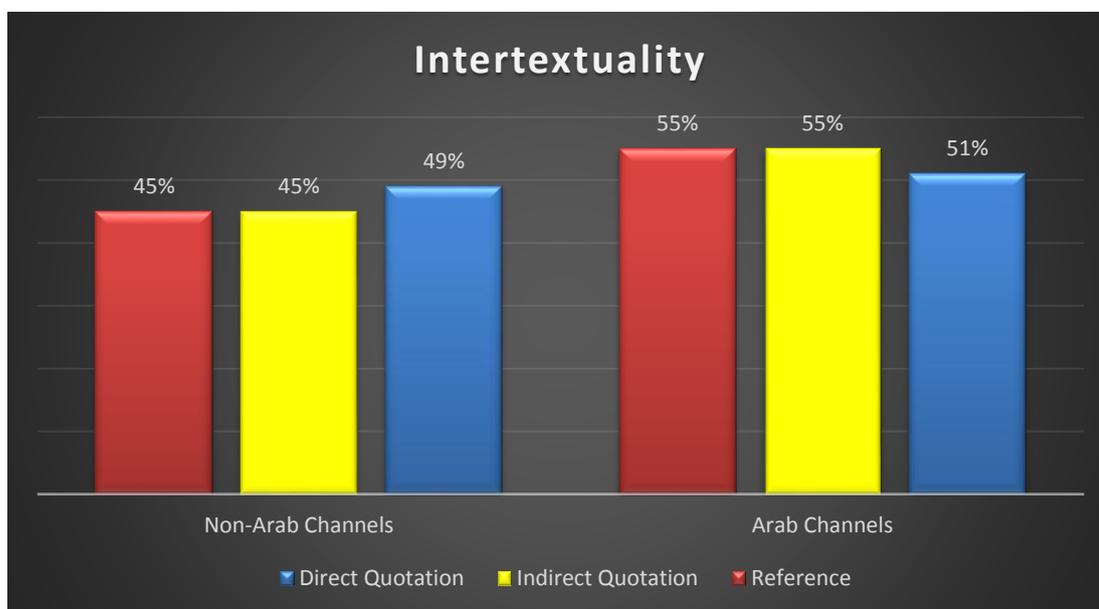


Figure (6) Intertextuality in Arab and Non-Arab TV Channels

As it is shown in the above figure, the differences in the use of direct and indirect quotations, as well as references, are relatively small between Arab and Non-Arab channels, they do suggest some variation in the communication styles of these two groups. Arab channels may be more likely to directly quote sources or individuals, while Non-Arab channels are more likely to paraphrase or summarize information and provide sources to back up their claims.

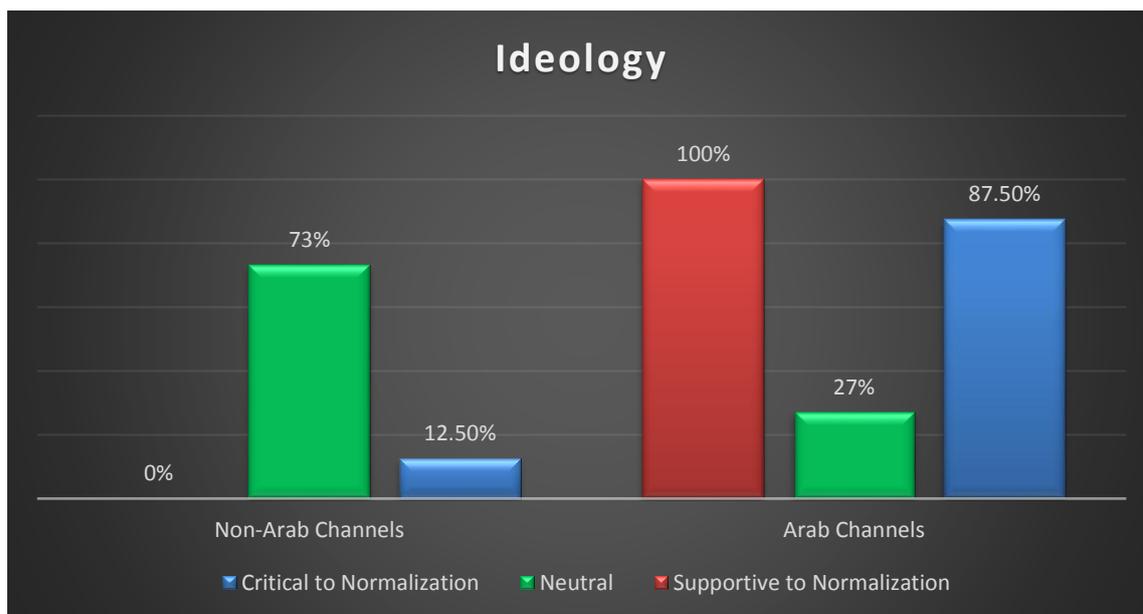


Figure (7) Ideology in Arab and Non-Arab TV Channels

The table and the figure show that critical stances towards normalization are more frequent in Arab channels (87.5%) compared to Non-Arab channels (12.5%). This suggests that Arab channels are more likely to take a critical stance towards normalization efforts in their coverage to present their ideology in a clear and obvious way against normalization.

In terms of neutral stances, the table shows that they are more frequent in Non-Arab channels (73%) compared to Arab channels (27%). This suggests that Non-Arab channels may be more likely to remain neutral in their coverage of normalization efforts, while Arab channels are more likely to take a stance, either critical or supportive.

On the other hand, supportive stances towards normalization are more frequent in Arab channels (100%) compared to Non-Arab channels with zero. This suggests that Arab channels are more likely to take a supportive stance towards normalization efforts in their coverage.

6.10.2 Arab and Non-Arab Channels: Multimodality

This section offers a qualitative and quantitative discussion for the image-text ideological correspondence (multimodality) in the selected reports of Arab and non-Arab channels:

Table (75) Multimodality in Arab and Non-Arab Channels

Image-text Ideological Correspondence	Arab Channels		Non-Arab Channels	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Equal	2	67%	1	33%
Complementary	5	33%	10	67%
Critical	3	75%	1	25%
Irrelevant	2	100%	0	0%

The following figure shows the text-image ideological correspondence

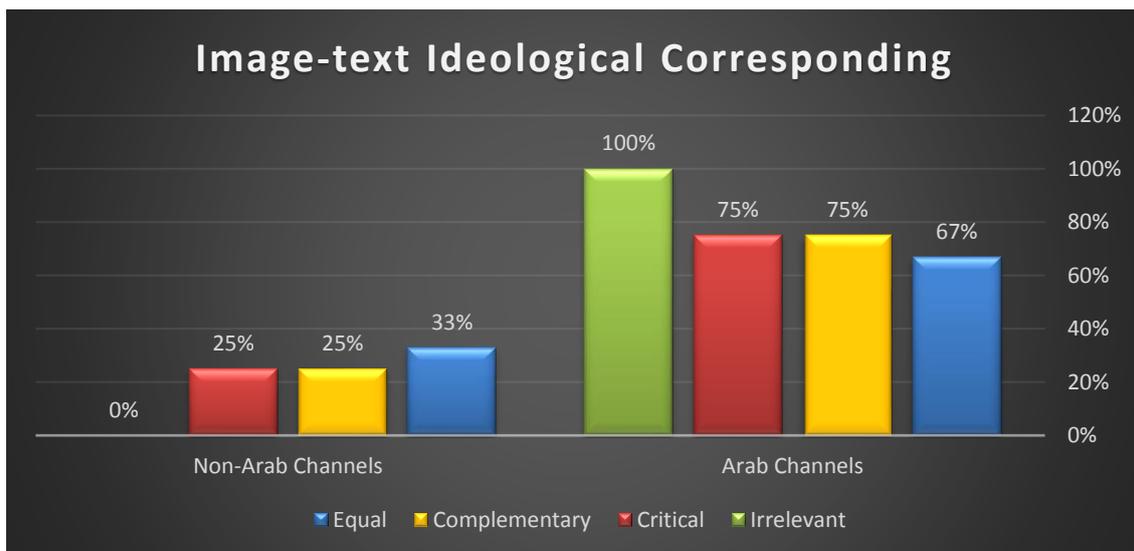


Figure (8) Image-text Ideological Correspondence

The table and the figure show that Arab Channels are more likely to align their visual and textual content with their ideological stance. Non-Arab Channels, on the other hand, appear to be less concerned with matching their visual content with their ideology.

Equal Image-text Ideological Correspondence: Non-Arab Channels have a lower frequency of equal image-text ideological correspondence, with only one instance of complete alignment (out of a total of three instances) compared to Arab Channels, which had two instances of complete alignment (out of a total of five instances). This suggests that Arab Channels are more consistent in their visual and textual content, with a higher likelihood of aligning their content with their ideology.

Complementary Image-text Ideological Correspondence: Non-Arab Channels have a higher frequency (10 instances) of complementary Image-text Ideological Correspondence compared to Arab Channels (five instances). This suggests that Non-Arab Channels may rely more on complementary visual content to support their ideology, rather than aligning their visual and textual content directly.

Critical Image-text Ideological Correspondence: Arab Channels have a higher frequency (three instances) of critical Image-text Ideological Correspondence compared to Non-Arab Channels (one instance). This suggests that Arab Channels are more likely to use their visual and textual content to make a great ideological positions and have an effect on the viewer (reader), while Non-Arab Channels may be less likely to take a critical stance in their visual content.

Irrelevant Image-text Ideological Correspondence: Arab Channels have a higher frequency (two instances) of irrelevant Image-text Ideological

Correspondence compared to Non-Arab Channels (zero instances). This suggests that Arab channels may use visual content that is not directly related to their ideological position, while Non-Arab Channels appear to be more focused on maintaining relevance between their visual and textual content.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER STUDIES

7.0 An Introductory Remark

This chapter consists of three sections, each serving a distinct purpose. The first section presents the conclusions drawn from the analysis of the selected data. The second section focuses on presenting recommendations based on the study's outcomes. Lastly, the third section provides suggestions for further research that could be conducted in the future.

7.1 Conclusions

This study comes up with:

1. In terms of visual representation, Arab channels demonstrate their support for the Palestinian cause and opposition to normalization by featuring images of Arab and Palestinian protesters (particularly in neutral and anti-normalization channels). In contrast, non-Arab channels do not take a clear stance and instead they show images of political figures such as Israeli, American, and Arab leaders involved in normalization agreements and formal meetings. This conclusion is verified as stated in hypothesis (1) which reads : "Arab news channels present the Palestinian case and the Palestinian people while non-Arab news TV channels focus more on the formal meetings of the political leaders who are engaged in normalization."
2. The promotion of believing and supporting the Palestinian cause is a key focus of neutral and anti-normalization Arab channels, on the one hand; it is conveyed through the demand gaze of the individuals presented in the images. Pro-normalization Arab channel, on the other hand, primarily provides

information about normalization through the gaze in their image reports. Non-Arab channels prefer to present information about normalization without conveying a specific stance through their gaze. This conclusion is not verified in hypothesis (2) which reads: "The issue of gaze presented by participants in the selected news TV channels is the same in Arab and non-Arab channels as both present an offer gaze."

3. Through their use of angles and distance, Arab channels create a sense of viewer involvement when showing images of Arab or Palestinian protesters, making the viewer feel as part of the event. Conversely, when presenting political figures or leaders involved in normalization, they create a sense of detachment that distances the viewer from the current event. Whereas non-Arab channels primarily create a sense of detachment through their use of angles and distance in their depicted images. This conclusion is partially verified in hypothesis (3) that reads : "Arab news TV channels make frontal horizontal angles and close distances with the viewer to create a sense of immediacy and involvement, while non-Arab news TV channels make oblique angles and longer distances giving a sense of detachment."

4. Both Arab and non-Arab channels focus heavily on Arab participants in form of leaders or flags as a new side in the normalization deal with Israel. Arab channels utilizing the salience category in their image's reports to emphasize this aspect. This conclusion is totally refuted in hypothesis (4) which reads: "According to the salience category, Arab channels focus more on cultural and religious symbols, while non-Arab TV channels focus more on political and economic factors."

5. Arab channels present normalization with a dramatic theme, often using black and white colours to convey a sense of classicism, grief, and drama. Non-Arab channels use blue and white colours, which are closely associated

with the Israeli flag, to convey strength, confidence, and naturalness. This conclusion is not verified in hypothesis (5) which reads: "Arab channels use more earthy and warm colours to convey a sense of tradition and heritage, while non-Arab channels use cooler and neutral colours to convey a sense of rationality."

6. Linguistically, at the micro level, Arab channels utilize prominently a range of discursive strategies to negatively portray Israel as "Zionist" repeatedly and Arab normalization as a "betrayal" via relying on certain discursive strategies (norm and value violation, negative lexicalization, hyperbole, generalization negative comparison and warning) or positively portray the Palestinian cause via (compassion move and concretization), while non-Arab channels use a more limited number of discursive strategies and often adopt a neutral stance by mitigating the use of these strategies. This conclusion is partially verified as hypothesis (6) reads: "Arab channels use more emotive and symbolic language to appeal to their audience's values, while non-Arab channels use less ideological strategies to maintain objectivity."

7. Passivization is rarely used in both Arab and non-Arab channels, as both focus directly on the agents or the participants in normalization rather than focusing on the action itself. This conclusion is partially confirmed in hypothesis (7) which reads: "Arab channels use more passive clauses focus more on the negative outcomes of normalization, while non-Arab channels use more active clauses to convey a sense of agency."

8. At the meso level, both Arab and non-Arab channels use direct, indirect, and referential intertextuality to enrich their reports with original evidence and statements. However, Arab channels make more frequent use of intertextual references to connect the current event with historical, political, or religious events and create a greater emotional or mental impact on the viewer. This

conclusion is verified in hypothesis (8) which reads: "Arab channels utilizing more intertextual references and cultural allusions to create a sense of historical and cultural continuity, while non-Arab channels use less intertextual markers."

9. Arab (neutral and anti-normalization) channels primarily focus on Arab and Palestinian disagreement, opposition, and disappointment regarding normalization in their news reports. In contrast, pro-normalization Arab and non-Arab channels focus on announcing normalization agreements, diplomatic visits, and formal meetings between Arab, Israeli, and American leaders in most of their news reports. This conclusion is partially verified in hypothesis (9) which reads: "Arab channels being more likely opposed to normalization, while non-Arab channels view normalization as a means of promoting economic and political stability."

10. In the context of text-image ideological correspondence, Arab channels tend to rely on two primary approaches. Firstly, they establish a complementary correspondence between text and image in cases involving formal meetings or protests, thereby enabling these elements to mutually reinforce ideological positions. Secondly, they adopt a critical perspective in which the visage of smiling Arab leaders is visually juxtaposed with the unfavorable situation of Palestinians and Arabs, as presented through textual content. This approach engenders a potent emotional and cognitive response in the reader/viewer. By contrast, non-Arab channels place a greater emphasis on maintaining a unified, neutral, and consistent ideological stance through a complementary correspondence between text and image. This conclusion is partially verified in hypothesis (10) which reads: "Arab channels make a critical text-image ideological corresponding to affect the viewer while non-Arab channels present the corresponding in more complementary way to convey a sense of rationality and neutrality."

11. Arab media outlets encounter challenges in maintaining a neutral stance when presenting issues related to normalization. Nevertheless, they express their support, emotions, and compassion towards the Palestinian cause. In contrast, non-Arab media outlets strive to refrain from displaying any position with regards to normalization. This conclusion is verified in hypothesis (11) which reads: "Arab media outlets being more likely ideologised to focus on normalization subjectively, while non-Arab media outlets focus more on the objectivity in approaching normalization."

12. At the macro level, Arab TV channels' ideologies differ depending on their orientation. Neutral channels take a neutral stance on normalization at times but be against it at other times. Anti-normalization TV channels maintain a consistent stance against normalization in their reporting, while pro-normalization TV channels adopt a varied approach, presenting neutral, supportive, and opposing views of normalization. Non-Arab TV channels generally strive for neutrality and consistency in their reporting, despite having varying orientations towards normalization.

13. To sum up, the two groups, Arab and non-Arab TV channels, have distinct perspectives when it comes to normalization. Arab channels tend to approach normalization with a subjective sense, reflecting their clear ideological positions that is rooted in their Arab identity. On the contrary, non-Arab channels strive to maintain high professional standards and neutrality when presenting their reports about normalization.

7.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings and conclusions that have been obtained, it is imperative that the following recommendations be proposed:

1. A firm grasp of MCDA is essential for individuals who are interested in topics such as linguistics, visualization, media, and politics. To raise awareness

regarding embedded ideologies, manipulation, and the achievement of hegemonic discourse through multiple modes, it is recommended that courses be offered in this field.

2. Reserchers may focus on monitoring how media workers professionally present political information, ensuring that it is free from subjectivity, manipulation, and negative characteristics both visually and linguistically.

7.3 Suggestions for Further Studies

This study suggests the following :

1. A semiotic study of Arab political protesting.
2. Syrian Crisis in Arab and Non-Arab Channels: A Multimodal Analysis.
3. Text-Image Relationship in Selected Media Reports' Titles: A Multimodal Study.

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Web Resources:

1. <https://www.definitions.net/definition/normalization>
/2019/01/24/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D8%B7%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%B1%D8%A8%D9%8A-%D9%85%D8%B9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%83%D9%8A%D8%A7%D9%86-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A5%D8%B3%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%8A%D9%84%D9%8A-%D8%A5
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel%E2%80%93United_Arab_Emirates_normalization_agreement
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahrain%E2%80%93Israel_normalization_agreement
5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel%E2%80%93Sudan_normalization_agreement
6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel%E2%80%93Morocco_normalization_agreement

APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Arab Channels

Al-Jazeera Full Reports

Report 1

Published On 15 Aug 2020 15 Aug

2020 <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/8/15/palestinians-slam-traitor-uae-for-normalising-ties-with-israel>

Palestinians slam ‘traitor’ UAE for normalising ties with Israel

Israel-UAE deal nullifies hope that only peace with Palestine can usher in ties between Israel and the Arab world.



Occupied East Jerusalem – The United Arab Emirates (UAE) decision to normalise ties with Israel did not surprise Saeed Ibrahim, an 83-year-old Palestinian living in East Jerusalem. For Ibrahim, it was just the latest betrayal of the Palestinian cause by Arab states.

“It all began with Anwar Sadat’s visit to al-Quds. It is Egypt who opened the door,” he said, referring to the former Egyptian president’s visit to Israel in 1977. “Before that, no one dared to say peace with Israel.” Sadat’s visit, the first by an Arab leader to Israel, resulted in normalising of ties between Cairo and Israel. Jordan followed decades later, signing a peace treaty and establishing diplomatic relations in 1994.

The rest of the Arab states held out. That is, until now. For years, Palestinians have known about the existence of relations, albeit discreet, between the UAE and Israel. Still, they did not see an announcement of formal ties between the two countries coming this soon. The move is just the latest blow to the Palestinian cause by the United States since Donald Trump took office in 2016. It comes on the back of a US decision in 2017 to recognise Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, and the unveiling of this year’s so-called “Middle East Peace Plan” that resulted in Israel declaring plans to annex large parts of the occupied West Bank.

That the UAE-Israel agreement temporarily holds Israel off from declaring sovereignty over its illegal settlements in the West Bank – from a Palestinian perspective – is little justification for the rapprochement. The UAE decision “was coming” regardless of Israel’s annexation plans, according to Saeb Erekat, the chief Palestinian negotiator.

This “decision is at the expense of the legitimate Palestinian national rights,” he told the Palestinian news agency Wafa on Friday.

Israel, UAE announce normalisation of relations with US help. Meanwhile, Hamas, the group that controls the Gaza Strip, condemned the Emirati recognition of Israel as a “cowardly” and “desperate attempt to influence the struggle to defeat the occupation and the fulfilment of the national rights”. Following Friday’s noon prayers at Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, a group of Palestinians raised the Palestinian flag along with large photos of Mohammed bin Zayed, the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and de facto ruler of the UAE, with the word “traitor” written underneath.

Palestinians have for years been troubled by signs of closer ties between Israel and countries in the Gulf, including Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, as well as other Muslim-majority nations, such as Sudan in Africa. And for many, the normalising of ties between Israel and the UAE signal the crumbling of a long-held mantra by the Palestinian leadership that only peace with the Palestinians can usher in peace between Israel and the rest of the Arab and Muslim world. “The card that was in the hands of Mahmoud Abbas that there are fifty-seven Arab and Islamic countries to do peace with [if Israel agrees to a two-state solution] has now fallen,” said Muhammad Abdel-Qader, a Palestinian resident of Jerusalem. Some blame the Palestinian Authority for the present-day situation. “After the Palestinian leadership gave legitimacy to Israel and colonialism, the recognition [of Israel] by others is just a matter of detail,” 63-year-old Yousef Sharqawi, a former Fatah member told Al Jazeera.

He was referring to the Oslo Accords signed between Israeli and Palestinian leaders in 1993, in which both sides pledged to sign a permanent deal within five years providing for two states for the two peoples. “We have recognised Israel in exchange for a superficial authority, the Palestinian people must change the status quo whatever the cost may be,” said Sharqawi. We reject this conspiracy’: Israelis and Palestinians react to UAE deal Recent events and the long standstill at resolving the Palestinian issue is giving momentum to the long-held demand for reforming the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO). Hamas which has controlled the Gaza Strip since 2007 is the largest Palestinian faction outside the PLO umbrella. “Palestinians have a bigger problem than the issue of the UAE declaring the normalisation of relations with Israel,” said George As’ad, a Palestinian entrepreneur. “As Palestinians, we haven’t had real Arab support for the Palestinian cause,” he said. “So [the announcement of formal ties now] doesn’t hurt because under the table they had been normal.” The fundamental issue, he said, was an “antiquated PLO”.

“It’s the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people but it is not really completely representative because there are lots of parties effective on the ground but are not represented” he added. The trilateral announcement, which came ahead of the US presidential election is believed to serve Trump’s re-election chances and ease pressure from Israeli far-right groups on Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu after his West Bank annexation pledge was put on hold. A by-product of the ties between Israel and the UAE may be the hastening of reconciliation between Fatah and Hamas. “If they unite then elections can be held,” Muhammad Abdel Qader told Al Jazeera.

Report 2

UAE says agreement with Israel is ‘not directed at Iran’

Published On 17 Aug 2020 <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/8/17/uae-says-agreement-with-israel-is-not-directed-at-iran>

UAE minister says agreement to normalise ties with Israel a ‘sovereign decision’.



The United Arab Emirates’ agreement to normalise ties with Israel is a “sovereign decision” that was not directed at Iran, UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Anwar Gargash said. Israel and the UAE announced they were establishing full diplomatic relations in a US-brokered deal that will see Israel delay plans for annexation of land it already illegally occupies that is sought by the Palestinians for their future state. “The UAE-Israeli peace treaty is a sovereign decision not directed at Iran. We say this and repeat it. We do not accept interference in our decisions,” Gargash said on Twitter on Monday.

On Sunday, the UAE [summoned Iran’s charge d’affaires](#) in Abu Dhabi and gave him a “strongly worded memo” in response to a speech by Iranian President Hassan Rouhani that the foreign ministry described as “unacceptable”. Speaking on Saturday, Rouhani said the UAE had made a “huge mistake” in reaching an agreement to normalise ties with Israel and called it a betrayal by the Gulf state.

The US-sponsored deal has been seen as firming up opposition to regional power Iran, which Gulf states, Israel and Washington view as the main threat in the conflict-riven Middle East. On Sunday, the secretary-general of the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council condemned “threats” by Rouhani and other Iranian officials towards the UAE over the accord. Israel Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has insisted the annexation plans are only on “temporary hold” at the request of the US. On Sunday, Israel’s intelligence minister Eli Cohen told Army Radio that Bahrain and Oman could be the next Gulf countries to follow the UAE in formalising ties with Israel.

Israel signed peace agreements with Egypt in 1979 and Jordan in 1994. But the UAE, along with most other Arab nations, has had no formal diplomatic or economic relations with it. Oman maintains friendly ties with the US and Iran and has previously been a

go-between for the two feuding countries. A close ally of Saudi Arabia – which has not yet commented on the UAE-Israel accord – Bahrain hosted a senior Israeli official at a security conference in 2019 as well as a US-led conference on boosting the Palestinian economy as part of US President Donald Trump's Middle East plan. Government sources in Kuwait said its position towards Israel is unchanged, and it will be the last country to normalise relations, local newspaper al-Qabas reported.

Report 3

Published On 22 Sep 2020

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/9/22/explainer-where-do-arab-states-stand-on-normalising-israel-ties>

Explainer: Where do Arab states stand on normalising Israel ties?



The United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain are the latest countries in the Arab region to formally establish diplomatic ties with Israel in deals brokered by the United States. The Palestinians have slammed the deals as grave betrayals by the Arab states, further undermining their efforts to achieve self-determination. The only two Arab countries Israel has signed peace treaties with are Egypt and Jordan, in 1979 and 1994 respectively. Egypt and Jordan share borders with Israel and have both fought wars with Israel in the past.

But the latest normalisation deals with Israel come as part of a broader diplomatic push by US President Donald Trump and his administration, who earlier this year revealed the so-called Middle East peace plan, which has been categorically rejected by the Palestinians. Various reports have shown that some Gulf Arab states have established covert ties with Israel in recent years, with some relationships dating back to the 1990s, when the US-brokered Oslo Accords was signed between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Other countries have seemed less reluctant to publicise their relations with Israel, including Oman and Sudan, whose officials have met Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in recent years. While many Arab states say they remain committed to the Arab Peace Initiative – which calls for Israel's complete withdrawal from the Palestinian territories occupied after 1967 in exchange for peace and the full normalisation of relations – speculations have been rife that some countries in the region would soon join the bandwagon.

International recognition

Last week, when Israel, the UAE and Bahrain signed formal agreements in the White House, Trump said he expected at least five other countries to follow suit, without mentioning their names. Here is a list of some Arab countries and where they currently stand regarding normalising ties with Israel:

Oman

Oman was one of the first countries to congratulate the UAE and Bahrain on establishing diplomatic ties with Israel, but said it remained committed to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people who aspire to an independent state with occupied East Jerusalem as its capital. The Gulf state maintains good relations with both the US and its rival Iran, claiming a position of neutrality in the region. It has also played a mediating role in regional conflicts. However, there have been several contacts between Oman and Israel, including in 2018 when the late Sultan Qaboos received Netanyahu in Muscat. It was the first time an Israeli official had visited Oman since 1996. At the time, Netanyahu's office said the visit followed "lengthy contacts between the two countries".

Last month, Oman's Foreign Minister Yousuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah held a telephone call with his Israeli counterpart Gabi Ashkenazi where the two agreed on the need to strengthen relations.

The Omani official also spoke with Jibril Rajoub, secretary-general of the central committee of the Palestinian Fatah group, and emphasised the depth of Oman's relationship with Palestinians.

Saudi Arabia

Trump has placed regional heavyweight and Iran's archenemy Saudi Arabia at the centre of his Middle East diplomacy. Analysts say the recent deals would not have happened without Riyadh's support, despite the kingdom signalling it is not ready to take the same step itself. Saudi Arabia, which said earlier this month it would allow all flights between the UAE and Israel to cross its airspace, noted it will not normalise relations with Israel outside of the framework of the Arab Peace Initiative. But there are indications there is deep divide among the kingdom's leadership in this regard. A report last week by the Wall Street Journal said Saudi's King Salman bin Abdulaziz has been at odds with his son – the country's de-facto leader – Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman (MBS), over normalising ties with Israel.

While the king is a longtime supporter of the Arab boycott of Israel and of the Palestinians' demand of an independent state, MBS seems to be eager to join forces with Israel, to pursue business ventures and to combat Iran, the report said. During the signing ceremony in Washington, Trump last week told reporters he spoke with the king and "started the dialogue" about normalisation with Israel. But the state-run SPA quoted the king voicing support for a "lasting and fair" solution to the Palestinian issue during his phone call with Trump.

Sudan

Though several factors may push Sudan into normalising ties with Israel, it is unclear whether it would do so in the near future. In August, US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo raised the issue of Sudan establishing ties with Israel during a visit to Khartoum. In response, Sudanese Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok said his government had no mandate to do so, and such a move could be decided after the end of the

transitional period and the holding of elections, planned for 2022. On Monday, however, Sudanese officials, including General Abdel Fattah al-Burhan, met the US and Emirati officials in Abu Dhabi to discuss its removal from the US list of countries that “sponsor terrorism”. Since coming to office, Sudan’s transitional government has been pushing to be taken off the US list, which makes the country ineligible for much-needed loans from international financial institutions and limits potential foreign investment.

But the meeting’s agenda also reportedly includes normalising ties with Israel. Ahead of the Abu Dhabi meeting, the Axios website reported that the delegations would hold a “decisive” meeting “on a possible normalisation agreement between Sudan and Israel”.

Citing anonymous sources, Axios said Sudan’s transitional government – besides the terrorism delisting – is asking for “more than \$3bn in humanitarian assistance and direct budgetary aid” in return for a deal with Israel. Ties with Israel are a sensitive issue in Sudan, which was among the hardline enemies of Israel under the former leader Omar al-Bashir, removed from office earlier this year.

In February, General al-Burhan secretly met Netanyahu in Uganda and later said Khartoum’s position towards the Palestinian cause and their right to set up an independent state “remained and will remain firm”, even though Israeli commercial planes were allowed to overfly Sudan.

Kuwait

On Monday, the Kuwaiti government reaffirmed its position on the issue, saying it would not normalise ties with Israel until Palestinian statehood is achieved. A “just and comprehensive solution” to the conflict must include an independent Palestinian state, an end to the occupation and the return of refugees. The statement came two days after Trump said he expected Kuwait to be the next Arab country to establish ties with Israel. Trump’s comments came following his meeting with Kuwait emir’s eldest son, Sheikh Nasser Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, where the latter accepted an award on behalf of his 91-year-old father.

Qatar

Qatar maintains good relations with the US and is home to the strategic Al Udeid US airbase. The Gulf state is also close to Iran – one of the reasons behind the GCC diplomatic crisis. Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain and Egypt cut diplomatic and trade ties with Qatar on June 5, 2017, and imposed a sea, land and air blockade, claiming Doha supported “terrorism” and was too close to Iran. Qatar has consistently rejected the claims and said there was “no legitimate justification” for severing the relations.

The GCC rift has frustrated Trump’s efforts to form a united front against Iran in the Gulf. Qatar is heavily engaged in the besieged Gaza Strip, managing and funding welfare payments to the Palestinian people of the occupied coastal territory. In a statement last week, Qatar’s government spokesperson ruled out normalising ties with Israel, saying it “can’t be the answer” to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. “The core of this conflict is about the drastic conditions that the Palestinians are living under” as “people without a country, living under occupation,” Lolwah al-Khater said.

Algeria

Algerian President Abdelmadjid Tebboune has said his country will never be part of any agreement that normalises relations with Israel. “We have noticed a kind of scramble towards normalisation. This is something we will never participate in, nor bless,” he said in a televised speech on Sunday. “The Palestinian issue is sacred for us and it is the mother of all issues and will not be resolved except by establishing a Palestinian state, with the 1967 borders, with Holy Jerusalem as its capital,” Tebboune said. His remarks reflected Algeria’s stance which has remained unchanged since it gained its independence in 1962.

Report 4

Published On 25 Sep 2020 <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/9/25/abbas-normalisation-deals-violation-of-just-and-lasting-peace>

Abbas: Israel normalisation ‘violation of just and lasting’ peace



Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas has criticised the recent decision of two Arab countries to normalise diplomatic relations with Israel as a “violation” of a “just and lasting solution under international law”. In an address to the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on Friday, Abbas also called for an international conference early next year to “launch a genuine peace process” in the wake of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain’s recognition of Israel.

“The conference should have full authority to launch a genuine peace process based on international law,” Abbas told the virtual UNGA in a recorded video address from his headquarters in the occupied West Bank city of Ramallah. “It should aim to end the occupation and grant the Palestinian people their freedom and independence in their own state along the 1967 borders with East Jerusalem as its capital and settle final-status issues, notably the refugee question,” he said. The Palestinians have rejected US President Donald Trump’s proposal to end the conflict, which they say overwhelmingly favours Israel, and have officially cut off contact with the United States and Israel. Arguing that Washington is no longer an honest broker, they have called for a multilateral peace process based on UN resolutions and past agreements. They have also rejected the agreements signed by the UAE and Bahrain on September 15 to normalise ties with Israel, viewing it as a betrayal of the long-standing Arab consensus that recognition of Israel should only come in exchange for territorial concessions.

Since the mid-90s, the Palestinian Authority (PA) has sought an independent state in the West Bank, Gaza and occupied East Jerusalem, territories seized by Israel in the 1967 war. There have been no substantive peace talks between Israel and the Palestinians since Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu was first elected more than 10 years, and the two sides are fiercely divided over the core issues of the conflict. Instead, Netanyahu has focused on building ties with Arab, African and Asian countries that have long supported the Palestinian cause. In Israel, the agreement with the UAE, an oil-rich country with considerable regional influence, is seen as an historic breakthrough that could transform the Middle East. Israel put on hold its plans to annex up to a third of the West Bank following the deal with the UAE, while saying it still plans to eventually go through with them. The UAE said the agreement removed an immediate threat to the two-state solution and gave the region a window of opportunity.

The Palestinians insist the conflict will not be resolved until they realise their aspirations for independence. “There can be no peace, no security, no stability, no coexistence in our region without an end to the occupation,” Abbas said.

Al-Manar Full Reports

Report 1

January 17, 2021 <https://english.almanar.com.lb/1251912>

Sudan Protesters Burn Israeli Flag in Rally against Normalization Deal



Dozens of Sudanese protesters burned the Israeli flag Sunday during a rally against Khartoum’s recent signing of a deal on normalizing relations with the Zionist entity, an AFP correspondent reported.

Demonstrators gathered outside the cabinet offices in the capital Khartoum, chanting anti-Israel slogans and carrying banners reading, “normalization is betrayal” and “normalization is a crime.”

On January 6, Sudan became the third Arab country to sign the US-brokered “Abraham Accords” on normalizing ties with the Israeli occupation after the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain last year.

Morocco has also agreed a US-sponsored “normalization” with ‘Israel’ that restores past relations.

The protesters, who said they belonged to an anti-normalization group, also carried banners reading “down with Abraham accords” and “Abraham Accords are American blackmail in exchange for submission.”

Report 2

June 16, 2021 <https://english.almanar.com.lb/1365003>

Sudan ‘Disappointed’ with Results of Normalization with Zionist Entity



Sudan is disappointed with the outcome of the normalization agreement with Israel amid insufficient US investment in the African country, according to an Israeli report Wednesday morning.

Many months after the deal was signed, Washington hasn’t fulfilled its promise to invest in agriculture and technology projects in Sudan, the Kan public broadcaster cited senior sources in Khartoum as saying.

The sources noted that the normalization had been controversial inside the Sudanese government, and considerable financial investments would have helped market the agreement to the public. In January, Sudan signed onto the so-called Abraham Accords with the United States, paving the way for the African country to normalize ties with the Zionist entity. The signing came just over two months after then-US president Donald Trump announced that Sudan would start to normalize ties with the occupation regime.

Then-intelligence minister Eli Cohen visited Sudan in January, leading a delegation that held talks with senior Sudanese officials, including Gen. Abdel-Fattah Burhan, head of the ruling sovereign council, and Defense Minister Yassin Ibrahim. Cohen signed a memorandum of understanding with Ibrahim on security-related issues and invited Sudanese leaders to visit the Zionist entity.

Report 3

October 5, 2021 <https://english.almanar.com.lb/1444962>

Nothing Normal About Normalization



Israeli NSO's Pegasus spyware hits headlines yet again, however this time, used by Bahrain to spy on human rights activists. According to the Canadian Citizen Lab Institute, the victims included 9 human rights activists from 3 different organizations; 2 of which have voluntarily exiled in England. Other than the more blatant issue of normalization with 'Israel', the joint endeavor in capturing human rights activists sets a prime example of the brutality and oppression that was not needed in the already repressive state in which human rights activists live in Bahrain.

The three movements targeted were Al-Wefaq, the Bahrain Centre for Human Rights (BCHR) and Waad, some of which are often labelled as 'terrorist organizations'. The attacks occurred between June 2020 and February 2021. The Canadian Citizen's Lab revealed that the Israeli NSO's Pegasus Spyware has developed a 'no-click' hacking system which is revolutionary, since in the typical espionage circumstances, a link is sent to the victim's phone, under the guise of a genuine link, in this case – a DHL message to the victims' iPhones. Contrary to iPhone's claim that their security is solid, the Pegasus spyware were seemingly able to bypass their strongest security feature 'BlastDoor'.

Israeli NSO claims no responsibility, as expected, demanding the release of evidence the Canadian Citizen Lab claim to hold – as it has done previously at every accusation stop, including the 2019 WhatsApp lawsuit against them that is still presently ongoing. It must be said that amidst all these so-called new headlines, there really is nothing new about it at all. Bahrain has been investing in spyware and espionage techniques since 2010; and although normalization with Israel only occurred last year, truth dictates that relations between the two preceded, as NSO cyber programs were purchased by Bahrain since 2017. As normalization with 'Israel' spreads in the Middle East, control of the rebelling population has become even more of a priority. Pegasus, 'the most powerful piece of spyware ever developed,' as the Guardian described it, is crucial in controlling and repressing any powerful uprisings and rebellion; which is why it expectedly will grow and intensify as time goes by. Nevertheless, although Pegasus is evolving rapidly, it being Israeli is far more cause for concern. A concern that, unfortunately has begun to infiltrate the Middle East officially for all to see and being labelled as normal helping aid. It is not normal. It will never be normal.'

Report 4

October 20, 2021 <https://english.almanar.com.lb/1457051>

US Administration Mediating Normalization Agreement between Saudi and 'Israel': Zionist Media



The Zionist media revealed that the US administration is mediating an agreement to normalize ties between Saudi and 'Israel', adding that the National Security Adviser Jake Sullivan visited Riyadh and met with crown prince, Mohammad bin Salman, in this context.

The Israeli media reports indicated that Bin Salman did not categorically reject the US endeavor, adding that he just set a number of conditions to approve a normalization deal. The Saudi conditions are related mainly to the improvement of the relations between Riyadh and Washington, according to the Zionist reports.

Meanwhile, the enemy's media highlighted an Iranian psychological warfare against the Israelis via the cyberspace, adding that Iranian social media accounts are attempting to intensify grudge among the Zionists and shake their trust in their army.

The Zionist media also published reports about an Israeli scheme to expand the Zionist settlements in the Jordan Valley area, adding that the number of Israeli families will be doubled.

Roya Full Reports

REPORT 1

Published: 2021-05-05 15:19 , Last Updated: 2022-08-16 04:48

<https://en.royanews.tv/news/27645/2021-05-05>

Biden praises normalized relations between Israeli Occupation, UAE



The White House announced Tuesday that in a phone call with Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed, US President Joe Biden stressed the strategic importance of normalized relations between the UAE and the Israeli Occupation.

In a statement, the White House said that Biden also stressed to bin Zayed "the importance of a long-term partnership between the United States and the UAE."

The White House added that, "the two sides discussed regional and global challenges, including the Afghanistan file, the nuclear and regional dimensions of the threat posed by Iran, as well as the joint endeavor to de-escalate and bring peace to the Middle East region."

It also pointed out that, "In this regard, Biden stressed the strategic importance of the normalization of relations between the UAE and Israel, and expressed his full support for strengthening and expanding these arrangements."

Report 2

Published: 2021-10-06 13:45/ Last Updated: 2022-08-19 03:16

<https://en.royanews.tv/news/31761/2021-10-06>

Current government will not discuss establishment of Palestinian state: Shaked



The Israeli Occupation Minister of Interior Ayelet Shaked said Wednesday that the current government will not discuss anything related to the establishment of a Palestinian state, and it will not allow its establishment. Shaked added in an interview with the Emirati newspaper, The National, that all components of the current government agreed not to address any issue that might cause an internal rift, including the issue of the conflict with the Palestinians.

She explained that the current situation is the ‘best for everyone.’ Shaked said the current government wants to manage the conflict with the Palestinians, not resolve it.

She continued “We do believe in economic peace to improve Palestinian lives and to do mutual industrial zones. But not a state with an army, definitely.” Shaked stressed that there will be no withdrawal from the 1967 territories, pointing out that Tel Aviv, according to its claims, learned from its mistakes.

"All the lands we withdraw from, terrorist organizations appear," she said. Commenting on the recent meetings of ministers from the Israeli Occupation government with Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas, Shaked said that Abbas is not a partner in any real peace deal. Regarding the elections, she said “Mahmoud Abbas hasn’t held elections because he’s afraid to lose to Hamas. If there’s an election ... Hamas will take over.” As for the settlements, Shaked claimed that the Jewish people have a legal and historical right in the areas of the West Bank, refusing to describe the settlements as illegal.

She also commented on the normalization of relations with the UAE, Bahrain, Morocco and Sudan. The Minister of Interior described it as a “role model” for others, and said she expected more Arab and Muslim countries to follow suit.

Report 3

Published: 2021-09-15 17:29 \Last Updated: 2022-08-20 14:44

<https://en.royanews.tv/news/31308/2021-09-15>

IMAGES: Emirates, Bahrain's flags projected in Jerusalem



Wednesday, Israeli occupation projected flags of the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and the US on the walls of Jerusalem's Old City, in celebration of the one year anniversary of the normalization deal between the UAE and Israeli Occupation. The normalization deal between the countries drew Palestinian anger but leaders hope it could reap a trillion dollars in economic exchanges, after the blow both economies took after the coronavirus pandemic. Under the patronage and presence of former US President Donald Trump, Tel Aviv signed an agreement to establish relations with the UAE and Bahrain, in a move that the Palestinians denounced as a "stab in the back."

A resident of Jerusalem was photographed taking a selfie in front of the wall where the flags were projected. UAE was the first Gulf country and the third Arab country to normalize relations with the Hebrew state, followed by Bahrain, then Sudan and finally Morocco, after Jordan (1994) and Egypt (1979) recognized the Israeli Occupation. A number of trade agreements have been signed between UAE and the Occupation, as well as an increasing number of the presence of Israeli Occupation startups in the UAE in the fields of artificial intelligence, financial technology and agriculture.

"A year after the Abraham Accords, we have a story to tell," said the Emirati Minister of Economy, Abdullah bin Touq Al Marri, Monday in an interview with the American Atlantic Council. "We exchanged ambassadors, and signed more than 60 memoranda of understanding. We have 600-700 million dollars of trade exchange," he said. "We are looking to create more than \$1 trillion in economic activity over the next decade," he added. An oil agreement between the two countries is also underway aimed at transporting oil to the port of Eilat on the Red Sea, and then via a pipeline through Israeli Occupation territory to the port of Ashkelon on the Mediterranean, to be shipped afterwards to Europe. "All the Arab world was preoccupied with what is happening in Gaza recently," Ilan Stolman Starosta, the country's first consul in Dubai, told AFP last month. "But they did not change their policy because peace with [Israeli Occupation] is a national interest for the UAE, as well as for the [Israeli Occupation] government."

"For us, it is a strategic thing," he said. Around 200,000 people from the Israeli Occupation visited the UAE since the establishment of relations, according to the consul. Starosta estimated that there are 40 Hebrew companies in the UAE's free trade zones. Additionally, two Emiratis will start studying at two universities within the Occupation this year. The Consul General hopes that the Abraham Accords will lead to more links in the region. "If we can make this [peace treaty] work, and it is currently working for the benefit of [Israeli Occupation] and Emirati citizens, then this framework can be applied to other countries in the region," he added.

Report 4

Published: 2021-06-06 14:06 \ Last Updated: 2022-08-20 18:08

<https://en.royanews.tv/news/28558/2021-06-06>

UAE-Israeli Occupation relations strengthen following 'discomfort' caused by Gaza massacre



Trade relations between the UAE and the Israeli Occupation, which are currently estimated at half a billion dollars, are on an upward trend after "discomfort" caused by the recent massacre in Gaza, which killed more than 250 people.

Last September, the UAE became the first Gulf country to sign an agreement to normalize relations with the Hebrew state, before Bahrain followed suit, opening up prospects for trade cooperation between the two most diversified economies in the Middle East. But the repression of demonstrations in occupied East Jerusalem, and then the Israeli Occupation raids on Gaza that killed 254 Palestinians, including 66 children, all prompted the new Arab partners of the Hebrew state to publicly condemn it.

"In terms of trade (...) no one really knows what the number is, but we are looking at about half a billion dollars so far," Occupied Jerusalem deputy mayor and co-founder of the UAE-Israel Business Council Flor Hassan Nahum told AFP. "A few months ago the figure was at \$300 million, and I think that gave a boost in the past few months," she said on the sidelines of a trade forum to boost relations between the two sides, particularly in the areas of health, renewable energy and technologies. The UAE and the Israeli Occupation, whose economies have been affected by the coronavirus, hope to achieve major gains from the normalization agreement brokered by the United States.

The two countries have already signed several agreements, including the conduct of direct flights, the exemption of citizens from visas, and the protection of investments,

science and technology. According to the Israeli Occupation official, the recent events created "unease" with Emirati trading partners during the conflict. "It wasn't easy. I participated in different forums for the Israelis and the Emiratis and there were some uncomfortable conversations, but they were important," she said.

- 'Open conversations' -

The escalation between the Israeli Occupation and Palestine took place against the background of the issue of Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood in East Jerusalem, where dozens of Palestinian families are at risk of being illegally forcibly displaced from their homes in favor of settlement associations. Amnesty International said that the Israeli Occupation used "arbitrary and brutal force against largely peaceful Palestinian demonstrators" in the clashes in Occupation East Jerusalem, which left hundreds of demonstrators and dozens of police injured. The events developed into a bloody military campaign against the Gaza Strip, which is controlled by Hamas and inhabited by about two million people. On May 20, the Israeli Occupation and Hamas reached a ceasefire through Egyptian efforts, and it came into effect at dawn on Friday, May 21, after an escalation that left 254 Palestinians dead. These events sparked strong condemnations from Arab countries and their residents, including the UAE, where social media users called for more solidarity with the Palestinians or even a boycott of the Israeli Occupation. Emirati lawyer and writer Habib Al Mulla wrote on Twitter in the middle of last month that the Israeli Occupation had lost "the public relations campaign that it undertook (...) in the past two decades and improved its image not in front of international opinion, but to some extent even in the region, so that Israel's acceptance became the original".

Israeli Occupation Tourism Minister Orit Farkash-Hacohen canceled her participation in an international conference in the UAE last month. "We had very open discussions about the points of contention. There were a lot of questions about the military campaign, its proportionality, the issue of Sheikh Jarrah (neighborhood) in Jerusalem, and what happened in Al-Aqsa Mosque," Fleur told AFP. Last week, the United Nations Human Rights Council decided to open an international investigation into human rights violations committed in the occupied Palestinian territories and the Israeli Occupation since April, as well as into the "root causes" of the tensions. Immediately, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu denounced what he considered a "flawed decision" that "encourages terrorists around the world."

Appendix 2: Non-Arab Channels

BBC Full Reports

Report 1

28 March 2020

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-60859055>

Israel says partnership with Arab League allies will deter Iran



Israel's foreign minister says deepening ties with friendly countries from the Arab League will "first and foremost" help counter the threat from Iran. He was speaking after a summit held in Israel for the first time with top diplomats from Arab League countries and the US. Three of them - the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain and Morocco - formed ties with Israel only in 2020.

The foreign ministers pledged to continue to develop the partnership. The Arab League diplomats, along with US Secretary of State Anthony Blinken and Egypt's foreign minister, also reiterated their support for a peaceful solution to the Israel-Palestinian conflict. All back the creation of an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel as part of that, something Israeli Prime Minister Naftali Bennett has ruled out. The Palestinian foreign ministry called the summit "a harsh attack against the Palestinian people", although it did not directly accuse the Arab League participants, the Times of Israel reported. As the ministers gathered at a hotel in Israel's Negev desert on Sunday night, [two Israeli Arab gunmen launched an attack in the northern Israeli city of Hadera](#), killing two policemen and wounding six people. The gunmen were shot dead by counter-terrorism officers. The Islamic State group said it had carried out the attack.

The foreign ministers condemned the killings of the Israeli officers, with Morocco's saying the summit was "the best response" to such attacks. After the meeting on Monday morning, Israeli Foreign Minister Yair Lapid said the delegates had agreed to make the event "a permanent forum". "What we are doing here is making history, building a new regional architecture based on progress, technology, religious tolerance, security and intelligence co-operation. This new architecture, the shared capabilities we are building, intimidates and deters our common enemies, first and foremost Iran and its proxies."

- [Five reasons why Israel's peace deals matter](#)

Meanwhile the King of Jordan, Abdullah II, visited Palestinian Prime Minister Mahmoud Abbas in the West Bank city of Ramallah on Monday in his first such trip since 2017. Mr Blinken also held talks with Mr Abbas on Sunday, where he reiterated his support for a two-state solution to the Israel-Palestinian conflict and for increasing funding to the Palestinians. Earlier in the day, Mr Blinken met Prime Minister Bennett in Jerusalem, following which Mr Bennett's spokesperson said the prime minister had tested positive for coronavirus. The Israel-US talks took place at a time of growing Israeli fears that the US is on the brink of signing a new agreement with Iran to curb its nuclear programme in return for an end to crippling US-led sanctions. It is also concerned that the US will remove Iran's powerful Islamic Revolution Guard Corps (IRGC) from its list of terrorist groups as part of a new nuclear deal. Former US President Donald Trump pulled out of a 2015 global nuclear agreement with Iran and restored sanctions in a move which led Iran to significantly advance its nuclear activities which had been barred by the accord. Israel says it believes a new deal will be weaker than the previous one and enable Iran to intensify its military activities across the region.

Report 2

13 August 2020

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-53770859>

Israel and UAE strike historic deal to normalise relations



Israel and the United Arab Emirates have reached a deal to normalise relations, with Israel agreeing to suspend its controversial plans to annex parts of the occupied West Bank. In a surprise statement by US President Donald Trump, who helped broker it, the countries called the accord "historic" and a breakthrough toward peace.

Until now Israel has had no diplomatic relations with Gulf Arab countries. But shared worries over Iran have led to unofficial contacts between them. Palestinian leaders were reportedly taken by surprise. A spokesman for President Mahmoud Abbas said the deal amounted to "treason", and the Palestinian ambassador to the UAE was being recalled. President Trump called the deal between Prime Minister Netanyahu and Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan "a truly historic moment". It marks only the third Israel-Arab peace deal since Israel's declaration of independence in 1948, after Egypt and Jordan.

"Now that the ice has been broken I expect more Arab and Muslim countries will follow the United Arab Emirates," he told reporters in the Oval Office, saying there would be a signing ceremony at the White House in the coming weeks. Earlier, in response to a President Trump's tweeted announcement, Mr Netanyahu wrote in Hebrew: "Historic day."

A foreign policy victory?

In a TV address Mr Netanyahu said he had "delayed" West Bank annexation plans, but those plans remain "on the table". Annexation would make some West Bank areas officially part of Israel. "There is no change in my plan to apply our sovereignty to Judea and Samaria [West Bank] in full co-ordination with the US. I'm committed to it. That hasn't changed. I remind you that I was the one who put the issue of sovereignty over Judea and Samaria on the table. This issue remains on the table," he said. Mr Netanyahu said Israel would co-operate with the UAE in developing a coronavirus vaccine, in energy, water, environmental protection and many other fields. Analysts say the deal could mean a foreign policy victory for President Trump, who will seek re-election in November, and give a personal boost to Prime Minister Netanyahu, who is on trial for alleged corruption. Both leaders have seen their approval ratings drop because of their response to the coronavirus pandemic. And in Israel, some on the right who want to annex the West Bank expressed anger over the announcement. The UAE's ambassador to the US, Yousef Al Otaiba, said the deal with Israel was "[a win for diplomacy and for the region](#)", adding: "It is a significant advance in Arab-Israeli relations that lowers tensions and creates new energy for positive change".

Senior Trump adviser Jared Kushner said he did not think Israel would move ahead with any annexation before discussing it first with the US. He said he expected to see interactions "very quickly" between Israel and the UAE. Egypt signed a deal with Israel in 1979, and Jordan in 1994. Mauritania also established diplomatic ties with Israel in 1999, but froze the deal in 2009.

Report 3

24 August 2020

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-53889698>

Pompeo urges more Arab states to make peace with Israel



US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo has said he hopes to see other Arab states following the United Arab Emirates and normalizing relations with Israel. Mr Pompeo

said it would not only increase Middle East stability, but also improve people's lives. But he added that the US would ensure Israel retained a military advantage.

Mr Pompeo spoke after meeting Israel's prime minister in Jerusalem, at the start of a five-day trip that will also take him to Sudan, Bahrain and the UAE. Earlier this month President Donald Trump helped broker the historic agreement between Israel and the UAE - only the third peace treaty between Israel and an Arab country. Under the agreement, Israel and the UAE agreed to full diplomatic ties - exchanging ambassadors, starting direct flights and trading openly. Israel also said it would suspend its plan to annex parts of the occupied West Bank, a move many believed would have killed off chances of peace with the Palestinians.

- [Israel opens tentative new chapter with Gulf Arabs](#)
- [Israel and UAE strike historic peace deal](#)

Wearing a stars-and-stripes face mask, Mr Pompeo greeted Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu warmly on Monday, bumping him twice on the elbow. In brief remarks, he praised the Israel-UAE agreement and said he was "very hopeful we will see other Arab nations join in this". "The opportunity for them to... recognize the state of Israel and to work alongside them will not only increase Middle East stability, but it will improve the lives for the people of their own countries as well," he added.

Mr Netanyahu said the agreement heralded a new era, adding: "I hope we'll have good news in the future, maybe in the near future." Israeli and US officials believe Bahrain, Oman and Sudan could be next. However, Sudan's foreign ministry sacked its spokesman last week after he praised the UAE's peace treaty as "a brave and bold step". Palestinians have accused the Emiratis of betrayal. Previous peace plans promised Israel relations with Arab nations only as part of a deal to end their conflict. Mr Pompeo also addressed reports of a planned US sale of advanced F-35 fighter planes - which Israel already has - to the UAE.

"The United States has a legal requirement with respect to [Israel's] qualitative military edge. We will continue to honour that," he said. "But we have a 20-plus year security relationship with the United Arab Emirates as well, where we have provided them with technical assistance and military assistance. We will now continue to review that process to continue to make sure that we're delivering them with the equipment that they need." Mr Netanyahu has said Israel is opposed to the UAE being sold F-35s, but the UAE's foreign affairs minister, Anwar Gargash, said last week that its requests to purchase F-35s were "legitimate" and that it "ought to get them". Mr Pompeo noted that Israel and the UAE saw a common threat from Iran and promised that the US was determined to ensure an international arms embargo did not expire in mid-October, even if that meant seeking the "snapback" of UN sanctions lifted under the Iran nuclear deal. Iran, the UK, France, Germany, Russia and China have said the US does not have the right to trigger the process because it abandoned the deal in 2018.

Report 4

14 May 2021

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-57105583>

Israel-Gaza: Conflict stalls Arab-Israeli rapprochement



The worsening conflict between Israel and the Palestinians is causing considerable embarrassment for those Arab governments that recently normalised relations with Israel.

The much-trumpeted Abraham Accords - that saw the UAE, Bahrain, Morocco and Sudan all sign agreements with Israel - were always going to be hostage to events on the ground. Now those events have descended into deadly violence, any further public warming of relations between the Arab states and Israel has been put on hold.

The Abraham Accords, concluded with such fanfare in the final months of the Trump administration, saw [several Arab countries not only formalise their relations with Israel](#) but also embark on unprecedented cooperation with it, across a wide range of sectors including security and intelligence. Within weeks of the signings in Washington, the head of Israel's external intelligence agency, Mossad, was given a VIP welcome in the Gulf - something unthinkable even a year ago.

- [What is going on between Israel and the Palestinians?](#)
- [The strength and limitations of Hamas's arsenal](#)
- [Children terrified as locals scramble for cover](#)

Yet today governments of the signatory nations, notably the UAE and Bahrain, find themselves in a deeply uncomfortable position. Having told their populations of the coming benefits of teaming up with Israel in the fields of trade, tourism, medical research, green economics and scientific development, they now find themselves metaphorically squirming as 24-hour TV footage shows Israel's bombardment of Gaza, the threatened eviction of Palestinians from their East Jerusalem homes and the recent storming by police of that city's sacred Al-Aqsa Mosque compound.

The Saudis, who came under heavy pressure from the US to jump on the normalisation bandwagon, are breathing a sigh of relief that they resisted it, perhaps fearing that something exactly like this could happen. Jerusalem, as the third holiest site in Islam

after Mecca and Madina, holds a special place in the hearts of Muslims and Arabs across the world, so the events at the Al-Aqsa mosque have touched a raw nerve for Saudis as well as others in the region. Bahrain's government has been one of several to issue statements this week reaffirming its support for the Palestinian cause. Michael Stephens, an Associate Fellow at the London-based think-tank Royal United Services Institute, points out that the Arab promise that the Abraham Accords would give countries like the UAE some leverage over Israel to help the Palestinian cause has turned out to be hollow. Not even a plea from President Biden to calm the violence seems to be having much effect right now. Most Arab governments in the Gulf have little love for Hamas, a violent militant group backed by Iran that has so far fired well over 1000 rockets and missiles indiscriminately at Israeli towns. But the sympathies of those countries' Arab populations lie firmly with the Palestinians. If there was some reluctance amongst them to accept the newfound friendship with Israel after so many decades of antipathy then recent events will have only deepened their scepticism.

Yet Arab state media coverage of this conflict is not quite as one-sided as it used to be in previous Arab-Israeli clashes. Saudi Arabia's Al-Arabiya TV coverage focussed on the Israeli airstrikes in Gaza but it also showed footage from Israeli towns where civilians fled for cover from Hamas's rockets and sirens wailed. Sky News Arabia, based in the UAE, also focussed on Gaza but included Israeli statements that it was targeting senior Hamas commanders. Qatar, which along with Jordan and Egypt is seeking to mediate an end to the conflict, has close ties with Hamas, something reflected in its ongoing TV coverage.

- [Israel-Gaza violence dominates Arab media](#)

So how will this conflict affect relations between Israel and its Arab partners in the long term?

That depends in large part on how much longer it lasts and whether casualties keep rising. The Arab governments that have normalised their relations with Israel know they have an enormous amount to gain from that newfound partnership, especially in the field of cutting-edge technology. But not at the expense of fomenting domestic unrest at home. For now, they cannot afford to be seen to be close to a state that is killing Palestinians, whatever the provocations from Hamas. "There is no way the UAE will break off the Abraham Accords," says Michael Stephens. "But relations will go into a holding pattern until events calm down". In practice that means bilateral contacts will continue in private, behind closed doors, as they have done for years, but the days of smiling, joint ambassadorial press conferences are probably over for now.

CGTN Full Reports

Report 1

31-Aug-2020

<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2020-08-31/Israeli-and-U-S-officials-fly-to-UAE-to-cement-normalization-deal-Tp7SpWXwwwo/index.html>

Israeli, U.S. officials land in UAE on historic trip to finalize deal



Top aides to U.S. President Donald Trump and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu arrived in the United Arab Emirates on a historic flight from Tel Aviv on Monday to finalize a pact marking open relations between the Gulf nation and Israel. Even before discussions start in Abu Dhabi, the delegates made aviation history when the Israeli commercial airliner flew over Saudi territory on the direct flight from Tel Aviv to the UAE capital.

"That's what peace for peace looks like," Netanyahu tweeted, hailing what he termed a historic flight and describing a deal for formal ties with an Arab state that does not entail handover of land that Israel captured in a 1967 war. Announced on August 13, the "normalization" deal is the first such accommodation between an Arab country and Israel in more than 20 years and was catalyzed largely by shared fears of Iran. Palestinians were dismayed by the UAE's move, worried that it would weaken a long-standing pan-Arab position that called for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territory - and acceptance of Palestinian statehood - in return for normal relations with Arab countries. Trump's senior adviser and son-in-law, Jared Kushner, and national security adviser Robert O'Brien head the U.S. delegation. The Israeli team is led by O'Brien's counterpart, Meir Ben-Shabbat. Officials will explore bilateral cooperation in areas such as commerce and tourism, and Israeli defense envoys are due to visit the UAE separately. Israeli officials hope the two-day trip will produce a date for a Washington signing ceremony, perhaps as early as September, between Netanyahu and Abu Dhabi's Crown Prince Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed al-Nahyan.

That could give Trump a foreign policy boost ahead of his re-election bid in November. In Jerusalem on Sunday, Kushner said the deal was a "giant step forward." The Trump administration has tried to coax other Sunni Arab countries concerned about Iran to engage with Israel. The most powerful of those, Saudi Arabia, has signaled it is not

ready. But in what could presage a more relaxed posture by Riyadh, the El Al plane on Monday will be allowed to overfly Saudi territory to cut flight time. In the Israeli-occupied West Bank, Hanan Ashrawi, a veteran member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's executive committee, said Kushner and his team were "scrambling to convince as many Arab and Muslim leaders as possible" to give Trump an election boost. "They will be a prop at the backdrop of a meaningless spectacle for a ridiculous agreement that will not bring peace to the region," she said.

Report 2

16-Sep-2020

<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2020-09-16/Palestine-says-Arab-Israeli-normalization-agreements-won-t-bring-peace-TPc08kjjKE/index.html>

Palestine says Arab-Israeli normalization agreements won't bring peace



Palestine on Tuesday said that the signing of the normalization agreements between Israel, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain in Washington will not achieve peace in the Middle East region.

In a press statement, the Palestinian presidency said that the Palestinians will not accept the consequences of the agreements as long as the United States and Israel do not recognize the Palestinian people's right to establish their independent state on the borders of 1967 with East Jerusalem as its capital. Besides, the Palestinian refugee issue must be resolved under UN Resolution 194, said the statement. "No one has the right to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people or the Palestine Liberation Organization," the statement added. "All attempts to bypass the Palestinian people and their leadership will have serious consequences," the statement explained, stressing that the U.S. administration and the Israeli authorities will bear the responsibility.

Israel signed agreements to normalize diplomatic ties with the UAE and Bahrain at the White House on Tuesday. U.S. President Donald Trump joined Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, UAE Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed al-Nahyan and Bahraini Foreign Minister Abdullatif bin Rashid Al Zayani in signing the three-way agreements. The signing ceremony, which was held in the South Lawn at the White House, formally makes the UAE and Bahrain the third and fourth Arab nations to establish diplomatic ties with Israel. Egypt and Jordan signed their peace deals with Israel in 1979 and 1994 respectively.

Meeting Netanyahu earlier in the Oval Office, Trump said, "We'll have at least five or six countries coming along very quickly" to forge their own accords with Israel. Later Trump told reporters a third Gulf Arab state, Saudi Arabia, would strike an agreement with Israel "at the right time." The Saudi cabinet stressed in a statement the need for a "just and comprehensive solution" to the Palestinian issue. Trump predicted that Iran, under heavy U.S. sanctions, would want to reach a deal with Washington, which has been trying to get it to renegotiate an international nuclear accord. Tehran shows no sign of budging. The UAE and Bahraini officials both sought to reassure the Palestinians that their countries were not abandoning them or their quest for statehood in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, despite the Palestinian leadership having decried the deals as a betrayal of their cause.

In a sign that regional strife is sure to continue while the Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains unresolved, Palestinian militants fired rockets from Gaza into Israel during the ceremony, the Israeli military said. Israel's Magen David Adom ambulance service said paramedics treated two men for light injuries from flying glass in Ashdod, and four others suffered shock. "This is not peace, this is surrender in return for the continuation of the aggression," read a tweet posted on the Twitter account of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Report 3

18-Oct-2020

<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2020-10-18/Israel-says-formal-diplomatic-ties-with-Bahrain-to-begin-Sunday-UGDK2R60FO/index.html>

Israel says formal diplomatic ties with Bahrain to begin Sunday



Israel and Bahrain will officially establish diplomatic relations on Sunday at a ceremony in Manama after the two states reached a U.S.-brokered normalization deal last month.

Israel is due to send delegates to Bahrain on Sunday to formalize nascent relations and broaden Gulf cooperation that Washington has promoted as an anti-Iran bulwark and potential economic bonanza. Bahrain followed the United Arab Emirates in agreeing last month to [normalize ties with Israel](#), stunning Palestinians who had demanded statehood before any such regional rapprochement. "From tomorrow, there will be full diplomatic relations between Israel and Bahrain after the joint declaration," an Israeli official told the Jerusalem Post. The United Arab Emirates and Bahrain became the third and fourth Arab states to agree to normalize ties with Israel, following Egypt's

peace deal with Israel in 1979 and a 1994 pact with Jordan. The breakthrough, overseen by U.S. President Donald Trump, is a foreign policy flourish ahead of his reelection bid next month. For the U.S. allies, it is a chance to close ranks more overtly on Iran. Sunday's delegation, led by Israeli National Security Adviser Meir Ben-Shabbat, will be accompanied by U.S. Treasury Secretary Steve Mnuchin, whose office said the mission seeks "expanded economic cooperation" among Israel, Bahrain and the UAE.

An official involved in the visit said Israel and Bahrain would sign a communique upgrading their relationship: from the declaration of intent delivered at a White House ceremony on September 15 to a formal establishment of ties. The delegates travel to Manama on El Al flight 973, a nod to Bahrain's telephone code. The Israeli airliner will overfly Saudi Arabia, an accommodation by the Gulf powerhouse that has so far resisted U.S. appeals to normalize ties with Israel. Mnuchin and another senior Trump aide, Middle East envoy Avi Berkowitz, will continue on Monday to UAE, whose accord with Israel has uncorked bilateral commerce. On Tuesday, the U.S. dignitaries will accompany the UAE's first delegation to Israel. Though less oil-rich than UAE, Bahrain – host to the U.S. Navy's Fifth Fleet – has geo-strategic significance. The Israel deal drew anger among Bahrainis at home and abroad. Manama has said the deal protects its interests from Iran. A September 13 report by Israel's Intelligence Ministry saw potential for defense cooperation with Bahrain, describing it as threatened by "Shiite political sedition, directed by Iran and its proxies." Israel could also help Bahrain with renewable energy, food security and banking and finance technologies, it said.

Report 4

25-Oct-2020

<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2020-10-25/Why-Trump-s-Sudan-Israel-normalization-has-China-in-its-sight-USNETc7y1i/index.html>

Why Trump's Sudan-Israel normalization has China in its sight



It was announced on October 24 that after U.S. lobbying, the government of the North African country of Sudan would normalize its ties with Israel, becoming the third country to do so in the past month. As President Trump has sought to immortalize his foreign policy legacy and set himself out as a peacemaker, he has pushed hard for countries in the Middle East to change their position, with the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain also agreeing to do so. However, while Trump enjoys reaping the personal plaudits, especially that of Christian votes in the run-up to the election, nevertheless

with Sudan in particular, there is a strategic goal in mind: firstly in the short term, to isolate Iran, but more subtly in the long term, to attempt to broader compete with China in Africa.

While there have been many other Middle Eastern countries to choose from, the specific focus on Sudan of all places concerns its position on the African continent and its longstanding status as a "pariah state" in Washington, which seen it branded part of the "State Sponsors of Terrorism" list. This geopolitical fixation blocked investment, aid, and support from America, and its policies on Israel were the subsequent security wedge issue that made it this way. This isolation meant that China became its primary source of aid, investment, and support, making it a key partner in Africa. By subsequently sustaining Sudanese-Israeli normalization and "delisting" Sudan, the Trump administration hopes it pave the way to greater "compete" with Beijing on the continent. However, this does not change a great deal in practice; ties between the two countries are likely to remain warm.

For most of its history, Sudan has been penalized for being a vicarious opponent of Israel. In 1967, Khartoum hosted a summit of the Arab League who, following the Arab-Israeli War which seen Israeli occupy the West Bank, announced the "three no's" resolution — this concerned no peace with Israel, no recognition of Israel, and no negotiations with Israel. Although this was not upheld consistently, Sudan remained highly antagonistic of Tel Aviv and was accused of supporting groups against it. This earned it a place on the U.S. "State Sponsors of Terrorism" list 27 years ago, a list which, for the most part, is selective and politicized but ultimately isolates a target country from receiving beneficiaries from the U.S.

In this situation, Sudan has found a partnership with China as part of its broader development and aid programs across the African continent. Built on a more historical relationship on the principles of mutual respect for national sovereignty and non-interference, the partnership has included energy cooperation and significant investment in Khartoum's oil industry, as well as building infrastructure within the country, including the creation of railways, a hydropower dam, Port Sudan and other power projects. This investment has helped to establish the country's export economy beyond reliance on oil and allowed its GDP surge from \$12 billion to \$40 billion from 2000 to 2018, thus mitigating the impact of U.S. sanctions. Sudan has persistently voted with China at the United Nations and offered support on issues such as Hong Kong and Xinjiang. The U.S. is attempting to change this. Trump's foreign policy has been about ending the U.S. focus on the military and shifting to "great power competition." Determined to "compete" with China across the African continent, the White House believes that by resolving the Israeli-Sudan dispute, normalizing ties and lifting sanctions, and ending Sudan's isolation, it can attempt to win geopolitical favor with Khartoum and project U.S. influence there.

Certainly, the end of stipulations against the country will draw American interest into its energy sector, but what else is likely to change realistically? Sudan's relationship with China remains much deeper rooted and established than that with America, who has isolated it for decades. This move does not undermine Sudan's confidence in its relationship with China, and any self-centered geopolitical whining from the U.S. is not going to have an impact. Given this, while Trump's push to reapproach Sudan is clearly aimed at a long-term strategy to counter China, the move is at best "window dressing" and will not be a decisive game-changer in Khartoum's partnership with Beijing, which

has historical legitimacy. China will continue to play a crucial role in securing the African country's economic future. Trump can tout himself as a peacemaker in order to buff up his own legacy, but we aren't about to see the U.S. pouring billions of dollars into Sudan or even coming close to matching China's infrastructure investments there.

CNN Full Reports

Report 1

November 1, 2018

<https://edition.cnn.com/2018/11/01/middleeast/israel-arab-states-intl/index.html>

Israel draws closer to Arab states -- without the Palestinians



Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu meets with Sultan of Oman Sayyid Qaboos bin Said Al Said in Muscat, on Oct. 26, 2018.

(CNN)The picture was as stunning as the visit. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu stood next to the Omani leader, Sultan Qaboos bin Said, as the two strolled through the halls of the palace in the capital Muscat. Netanyahu is smiling as bin Said escorts him down the polished marbled floors.

The unannounced visit -- the first by an Israeli leader to Oman in more than 20 years -- is the clearest sign yet of the warming relations between Israel and the Arab states. Oman and Israel do not have diplomatic relations, but that didn't get in the way of the meeting. One day after the meeting, Oman's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yousuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah, said, according to Reuters: "Israel is a state present in the region, and we all understand this. The world is also aware of this fact. Maybe it is time for Israel to be treated the same [as other states] and also bear the same obligations."

Bin Alawi, speaking at a summit in Bahrain attended by US Defense Secretary Jim Mattis, said Oman was willing to contribute ideas to the Israeli-Palestinian peace process while backing American efforts. Bahrain's foreign minister backed Oman's position. Speaking to Cabinet colleagues after his return, Netanyahu said, "This visit comes against the background of diplomatic efforts that I have been promoting in recent years vis-à-vis the Arab countries. There will be more."

Netanyahu's trip is not the only sign of what appear to be significant changes between Israel and the Gulf in recent weeks. As the Israeli leader was in Oman, his sports and culture minister was in Abu Dhabi, cheering on an Israeli judo team at an international competition. Miri Regev visited the Grand Mosque in Abu Dhabi, saying in a video on social media during the visit, "The entire message that is here in this mosque is one of brotherhood and peace."

Report 2

September 8, 2020

<https://edition.cnn.com/2020/09/08/politics/uae-israel-white-house-ceremony/index.html>

United Arab Emirates and Israel to sign normalization agreement at White House next week



The White House will host a signing ceremony between the United Arab Emirates and Israel to document a new [normalization deal](#) between the two Middle Eastern countries that was brokered by the US, several administration officials said on Tuesday.

The ceremony, dubbed by the White House as the Abraham Accords, will be the first Middle East White House peace signing in 26 years, according to a senior administration official. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu will likely lead the Israeli delegation, the official said, and Foreign Minister Abdullah bin Zayed will lead the UAE delegation. It's expected to be attended by world leaders from other countries in the region but the exact list of attendees is still in the works, an administration official said. White House officials hoped to schedule the ceremony around the anniversary of the Oslo Accords, an agreement brokered by then-President Bill Clinton and signed by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestine Liberation Organization Negotiator Mahmoud Abbas on September 13, 1993, a second administration official said.

Responding to the news, UAE ambassador to the US Yousuf al Otaiba said, "We look forward to the ceremony on 15th. This historic breakthrough will open a new chapter in opportunities and stability for the region. Now that annexation is off the table, we can work together on building upon this solid foundation of peace." The Trump administration, an ally to both nations, has worked to bring the two sides together to achieve normalization, which would entail the establishment of political and economic ties for the first time in both countries' histories. Last week senior advisers to President Donald Trump, including his son-in-law Jared Kushner, national security adviser Robert O'Brien, Special Representative for International Negotiations Avi Berkowitz and US Special Representative for Iran Brian Hook escorted Israeli government officials on a

symbolic, [first-ever commercial flight](#) from Tel Aviv to Abu Dhabi, the capital of the UAE, marking the launch of political and commercial ties between the two countries. The flight flew through Saudi Arabian air space that day -- another first -- which officials hailed as the beginning of a potential thaw in relations between Israel and the Kingdom.

Trump's effort to negotiate a historic peace deal between Israel and the Palestinians failed after the Palestinians accused his administration of being biased toward Israel. As President, Trump has taken numerous measures seen as tipping the scales in favor of the Israelis. He pulled the US out of the Iran nuclear deal, relocated the US embassy in Israel from Jerusalem from Tel Aviv, closed a US diplomatic mission to the Palestinians, recognized Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights, and cut US aid to Palestinian refugees. In turn, his administration has instead opted to pursue normalization deals between Israel and various nations in the Middle East and beyond. Last week, he hosted the [leaders of Serbia and Kosovo](#) for their own normalization talks, during which he announced that Serbia would move its embassy to Jerusalem, and Kosovo would also soon become the latest Muslim-majority government to recognize Israel. White House officials are also pursuing similar agreements between Israel and a number of other Arab states, including Bahrain, Oman, Sudan and Morocco, according to several administration officials, although the timing of potential agreements remains unknown. None of the countries embarking on these new normalization agreements have ever been at war with Israel, although administration officials have asserted that they represent positive steps toward peace in the Middle East.

Early on, a number of reports suggested that the UAE would look to solidify its efforts to acquire new F-35 fighter jets as a concession to the agreement. The White House has since said that there is potential for a deal, although the timeline remains to be seen. The UAE has wanted the signing ceremony to somehow involve a nod about the discussions of a possible sale of the F-35 to the UAE, but that topic is not expected to be an explicit part of the ceremony, one of the officials said. Instead those discussions will continue to happen alongside the normalization talks, but will not be formally enmeshed into next weeks' event. There remains significant bipartisan opposition to selling F-35s to the UAE due to concerns it would degrade Israel's technological and tactical military advantage in the region. An attempt by the administration to forge ahead with a potential sale would likely be met with a resolution of disapproval from Congress, and one that possibly carries a veto-proof majority, according to multiple Republican and Democratic aides who recently spoke to CNN.

Multiple GOP aides also told CNN that the administration would not be able to use an emergency declaration to force the Hill's hand on an F-35 sale as the production chain is so long that the first delivery would not happen for five to 10 years -- which is well beyond the window of time allotted by such a declaration.

Report 3

Oct 24, 2020

<https://cnnphilippines.com/world/2020/10/24/Trump-announces-that-Israel-and-Sudan-have-agreed-to-normalize-relations.html?fbclid=IwAR2>

Trump announces that Israel and Sudan have agreed to normalize relations



President Donald Trump announced Friday that Sudan and Israel have agreed to normalize relations -- a foreign policy achievement for the incumbent president less than two weeks before the US presidential election. "President @realDonaldTrump has announced that Sudan and Israel have agreed to the normalization of relations— another major step toward building peace in the Middle East with another nation joining the Abraham Accords," White House spokesperson Judd Deere said on Twitter.

It is unclear if the deal establishes full diplomatic relations between the two nations. His announcement came shortly after the White House said he had informed Congress of his intent to remove Sudan from the state sponsor of terrorism list. The rescission of the 27-year old designation was widely seen as being tied to the deal with Israel, despite Khartoum's desire to keep the issues separate. Senior government sources in Sudan told CNN earlier this week that the state sponsor of terrorism designation change was a requirement by Prime Minister Abdalla Hamdok, the leader of the transitional government in Sudan, before talks on normalization could proceed.

"Prime Minister Hamdok was insistent during negotiations with the US that the removal from the list not be linked to normalization as Sudan has met all the criteria for its removal. Now that the designation has been changed discussions can begin afresh on normalization. The designation change was our priority and normalization is theirs," one source said. The Trump campaign has touted his foreign policy achievements in the Middle East. In the past several weeks the administration has overseen normalization agreements between Israel and both the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, and has teased that additional countries could follow suit.

White House press secretary Kayleigh McEnany said in a statement that the formal notification to Congress "follows on Sudan's recent agreement to resolve certain claims of United States victims of terror and their families." Sudan agreed to settle with survivors and families of victims of the 1998 attacks on the US embassies in Tanzania and Kenya, the 2000 attack on the USS Cole, and the 2008 murder of USAID employee John Granville in Khartoum. "Yesterday, in fulfillment of that agreement, the transitional government of Sudan transferred \$335 million into an escrow account for these victims and their families," she said. "Today represents a momentous step forward in the United States-Sudan bilateral relationship and marks a pivotal turning point for Sudan, allowing for a new future of collaboration and support for its ongoing and historic democratic transition," she said.

Hamdok thanked Trump for the move to lift the designation.

"We're working closely with the US Administration & Congress to conclude the (state sponsor of terrorism list) removal process in a timely manner," he wrote on Twitter Friday. "We work towards int'l relations that best serve our people." The spokesman for Sudan's sovereign council, Mohammed Al Faki told CNN: "We have been formally notified that President Trump has signed the order rescinding Sudan's designation as a State Sponsor of Terror. The order will be enacted in 45 days." Congress does have the ability to overturn the President's decision to remove the designation, but only if both the House and Senate pass veto-proof joint resolutions of disapproval within 45 days. Sudan has been listed as a state sponsor of terrorism since 1993, and it is one of only four nations total designated as such. Iran, North Korea and Syria are also listed. As a result, Sudan faces a series of restrictions including a ban on defense exports and sales and restrictions on US foreign assistance. Sudan's strongman leader, Omar al-Bashir, was ousted in a military coup in April 2019 after three decades in power.

Report 4

December 11, 2020

<https://edition.cnn.com/2020/12/10/politics/trump-israel-morocco/index.html>

Trump announces Israel and Morocco to normalize relations



Morocco has become the fourth country in the Middle East and North African region to agree to [establish full diplomatic relations with Israel](#), an 11th-hour foreign policy achievement for the lame duck Trump administration as it seeks to shore up regional support for Israel as a countermeasure to Iranian aggression. As part of the deal, the US announced that it "recognizes Moroccan sovereignty over the entire Western Sahara territory," a huge win for Morocco's government but one that ignores a longstanding assertion of independence from the local Sahrawi population, which also accuses Rabat of unfair treatment and persecution.

"Another HISTORIC breakthrough today! Our two GREAT friends Israel and the Kingdom of Morocco have agreed to full diplomatic relations -- a massive breakthrough for peace in the Middle East!" President Donald Trump said on Twitter Thursday. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu welcomed the "historic" peace agreement between Israel and Morocco, while lavishing praise on Trump for what he called "his extraordinary efforts" to bring peace to the region. Netanyahu also thanked the King of Morocco "for taking this historic decision to bring a historic peace between us." Netanyahu said liaison offices would be reopened as soon as possible, followed by the

opening of embassies and full diplomatic relations, as well as direct flights between the countries.

Morocco was once home to one of the largest Jewish populations in the Middle East and North Africa, much of which fled to Europe and the US after Israel declared independence in 1948, leaving many Jews in Arab countries fearful for their safety. This move may encourage many Jewish Moroccans to visit their ancestral homeland as it now embraces Israel. The move follows recent announcements by the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Sudan to establish diplomatic ties with Israel, deals largely brokered by the President's senior adviser and son-in-law Jared Kushner and a team of negotiators. Talking to reporters Thursday, Kushner pointed to the strong US-Morocco relationship as the primary reason for recognizing their sovereignty in the Western Sahara, stating it "recognizes the inevitable." "Today we announced that America will be recognizing Moroccan sovereignty in the Western Sahara. This is something that's been talked about for a long time but something that seemed inevitable. At this point it's something that we think advances the region and helps bring more clarity to where things are going," Kushner said.

Efforts by Kushner to broker ties between Israel and Saudi Arabia have thus far fallen short, although Kushner, on a recent trip, was able to secure an agreement to allow Israeli commercial flights to use Saudi Arabian airspace. The effort comes as the Trump administration looks to create a block of solidarity between Israel and several Arab countries as a means for countering Iranian aggression in the region. While the White House touts the deals as peace plans, of the four nations only Sudan has been involved in low level conflicts with Israel. Significantly, the Trump administration's recognition of Morocco's sovereignty over Western Sahara raises concerns that Washington is legitimizing alleged oppression of populations in the area. Morocco's claim to the area is not broadly recognized, and the United Nations considers Western Sahara as a "non-self-governing territory." The disputed area lies between southern Morocco and Mauritania. Known to some as "Africa's last colony," it has been the heart of ambitious development plans by the Moroccan government, which is seeking to boost investments, create jobs, and appease the Sahrawi population that has long sought independence.

Morocco occupies about 75% of the territory, according to the CIA World Factbook. After Spain gave up the rule of the area in 1976, Morocco and the independentist Polisario Front fought over the territory in a bloody guerilla war that pushed much of the group and its supporters into Tindouf, Algeria. Tens of thousands of people have lived in refugee camps to this day. Officials with the Polisario Front maintain that the Moroccan government is looking to monopolize Western Saharan resources, while giving little back to the local community of indigenous and other peoples. Fishing is a coveted industry in the region that employs more than 40,000 people in the Dakhla region alone. In 2011, a decision by the European Union parliament to cancel a \$46 million deal allowing trawlers from EU countries to fish in Moroccan waters prompted the kingdom to immediately ban all European fishing boats from its shores. While clashes between pro-autonomy activists and Moroccan forces still occur in spurts, the region has seen relative calm through a 29-year ceasefire brokered by the UN. But last month, [that standoff began to crumble](#) after Morocco announced it would resume military operations nearby and Polisario Front declared it would no longer respect the truce.

المستخلص

تستقصي هذه الدراسة تحليلاً نقدياً للخطاب متعدد الوسائط لتغطية موضوعة التطبيع العربي -الإسرائيلي في ست قنوات إخبارية متلفزة وهي : "الجزيرة" و "المنار" و "رؤيا" (من الإعلام العربي)، "بي بي سي" و "سي جي تي ان" و "سي ان ان" (من الإعلام غير العربي). تجد هذه الدراسة أنه من المهم معرفة ما إذا كانت القنوات المختارة و المشاركة في خطاب التطبيع العربي الإسرائيلي تنقل أيديولوجيات معينة سواء لغويا أو غير لغويا وتتلاعب بالحقيقة لتناسب توجهاتها الخاصة أم لا. وتجد الدراسة أيضا بأن هنالك فجوة في إقامة علاقة بين نص التقرير الإخباري والصورة المقدمة في نفس الخبر ، فهي تسد هذه الفجوة بإضافة عنصر مطور يربط بين الصورة والنص أيديولوجياً.

تهدف الدراسة الحالية الى : (1) التحقق في ديناميكية الصور المقدمة بوساطة تقارير القنوات الإخبارية العربية وغير العربية المختارة حول التطبيع ؛ (2) دراسة طريقة نظرة الأشخاص المُقدمة في الصور وتفاعلها مع المشاهد في التقارير المختارة؛ (3) تحديد المؤشرات الأساسية لكيفية تفاعل زاوية ومسافة الصور مع المشاهد في تلك التقارير (4) تحديد طريقة عرض العوامل السياقية للتناص والسياقات الظرفية في النص من خلال تقارير القنوات المختارة؛ (5) التحقيق في كيفية تبيان القنوات العربية وغير العربية لأيديولوجياتها فيما يتعلق بالتطبيع؛ (6) دراسة نوع العلاقات الأيديولوجية بين الصور والنص المستعملة في الغالب في القنوات العربية وغير العربية ؛ (7) تبيان طريقة طرح قضية التطبيع في وسائل الإعلام العربية وغير العربية .

ولتحقيق أهدافها، تقترح الدراسة الفرضيات الآتية: (1) تعرض القنوات الإخبارية العربية عرضاً ديناميكياً للقضية الفلسطينية والشعب الفلسطيني ، بينما تركز القنوات الإخبارية غير العربية بشكل أكبر على الاجتماعات واللقاءات الرسمية للقادة السياسيين ؛ (2) فيما يتعلق بموضوعة النظرة ، تقدم كلٌّ من القنوات العربية وغير العربية نظرة "العرض" ، (3) الزوايا والمسافة في القنوات الإخبارية العربية هي زوايا أمامية أفقية ومسافات قريبة مع المشاهد ، بينما تقوم القنوات الإخبارية غير العربية بعمل زوايا مائلة ومسافات أطول بين الأشخاص في الصورة مع المشاهد؛ (4) تستعمل القنوات العربية التناص والاشارات والتلميحات الثقافية بشكل كبير، في حين تستعمل القنوات غير العربية السياقات الظرفية والمعلومات الواقعية بشكل كبير؛ (5) من المرجح أن تكون أيديولوجية القنوات العربية معارضة للتطبيع ، بينما تنظر القنوات غير العربية إلى التطبيع على أنه وسيلة لتعزيز الاستقرار الاقتصادي والسياسي، (6) يظهر نوع العلاقة الأيديولوجية الصورية والنصية المستعملة في القنوات العربية من إحداث تأثير نقدي على المشاهد بينما تقدم القنوات غير العربية طريقة أكثر تكاملاً لنقل انطباعها الحيادي، (7) من المرجح

أن تركز وسائل الإعلام العربية بشكل مؤدج على التطبيع بشكل ذاتي ، في حين تركز وسائل الإعلام غير العربية أكثر على الموضوعية في تناول موضوعة التطبيع .

تُجري هذه الدراسة جانبا عمليا خلال تطوير أنموذجا يعمل على تقديم تحليل نقدي للخطاب متعدد الوسائط مبنياً على نماذج عدة منها : النموذج المرئي ل Kress و Van Leeuwen (2006) , النماذج اللغوية ل Van Dijk (1995)، و Quirk et al. (1985) و Fairclough (2015)

توصلت الدراسة الحالية إلى استنتاجات عدة ، أهمها: تُظهر القنوات العربية دعمها للقضية الفلسطينية ومعارضتها للتطبيع من عرض صور المحتجين العرب والفلسطينيين. لا تتخذ القنوات غير العربية موقفا واضحا تجاه التطبيع وبدلا من ذلك تعرض صوراً لشخصيات سياسية مثل القادة الإسرائيليين والأمريكيين والعرب المنخرطين في اتفاقيات التطبيع والاجتماعات الرسمية. تميل القنوات العربية إلى عرض موضوعة التطبيع بشكل ذاتي ، مما يعكس أيديولوجيتها الواضحة التي تكون متجذرة في هويتها العربية. وعلى العكس من ذلك ، تسعى القنوات غير العربية إلى الحفاظ على معايير مهنية عالية وموضوعية عند تقديم موضوعة التطبيع.



جمهورية العراق

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة بابل/ كلية التربية للعلوم الانسانية

قسم اللغة الإنكليزية

تحليل نقدي للخطاب مُتعدد الوسائط للتطبيع في قنوات إخبارية مُختارة

إطروحة

تقدّمت بها الى مجلس كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية / جامعة بابل جزءاً من متطلبات نيل
شهادة دكتوراه فلسفة في اللغة الإنكليزية وعلم اللغة

الطالبة

طيبه عبدالرزاق حسن السوداني

بإشراف

الأستاذ الدكتور صالح مهدي عداي المعموري

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