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Abstract

This study undertakes a critical investigation into discourse bias by conducting a comparative analysis between Arabic and English news coverage of the War in Gaza, examining how ideological framing is enacted across different linguistic discourses. The research addresses the empirical gap concerning how institutional editorial policies strategically shape the media's narrative of this conflict. Adopting a qualitative, descriptive-analytical approach based on Fairclough's three-dimensional model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), the study analyzes 20 news headlines from Al Jazeera, the BBC, and CNN. The findings conclusively establish that discourse bias is a systematic ideological process driven by institutional agendas. Key patterns of bias in the English discourse are identified as: the systematic erasure of Israeli agency through strategic use of the passive voice and nominalization; the lexical neutralization of ideologically charged terms (e.g., opting for "Killed" instead of "Martyr" used in the Arabic discourse); and the deployment of euphemistic framing to sanitize and minimize the portrayal of violence. The study concludes that news discourse functions as a central ideological apparatus, actively shaping the audience's perception of the conflict by aligning the textual output with institutional socio-political stances.

keywords: Discourse Bias, Arabic News, War, Gaza, BBC, CNN, Al Jazeera (Media Outlets)

Introduction

Global media organizations serve as crucial actors in shaping public opinion and directing the worldwide understanding of complex events, particularly in high-stakes geopolitical conflicts. In times of conflict, the mandate of news coverage often transcends mere factual conveyance to become a process of ideological framing; where specific aspects of reality are selected, highlighted, or omitted to serve the interests or geopolitical alignments of the news institution.

Although previous studies have documented the general existence of media bias, there remains a significant empirical gap regarding the need for a systematic, comparative critical discourse analysis between Arabic and English news texts reporting on the same events. Understanding how these two discourses diverge at the linguistic and framing level is essential to uncovering the institutional mechanisms through which bias is constructed and transmitted.

Therefore, this study aims to conduct a Comparative Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) between the Arabic news coverage (represented by Al Jazeera and BBC) and the English coverage (represented by the BBC, AL Jazeera, and CNN). The primary goal is to identify and examine the specific discourse strategies employed in the English coverage to demonstrate discourse bias, particularly concerning the suppression of agency, lexical neutralization, and the use of euphemistic framing, thereby impacting the global audience's perception of the conflict. Despite extensive general research on media bias, there remains a critical need for structured comparative studies that explicitly analyze the differences in discourse strategies between Arabic-language media and major English-language news outlets when covering the same high-stakes events. This area of inquiry is crucial because the divergence in narrative is often not accidental, but stems from deliberate editorial and linguistic choices made by powerful news institutions.

This study is firmly grounded in the premise that editorial choices—such as the selection of a specific word, the use of a grammatical structure, or the framing of a source's credibility—are fundamentally ideologically motivated. The background of this research lies in applying the rigorous tools of CDA to systematically analyze how major news organizations,

namely Al Jazeera (Arabic discourse) and the BBC/CNN (English discourse), construct and ultimately reframe the narrative of the War in Gaza. By contrasting their respective discourses, this investigation aims to contribute a deeper empirical understanding of the institutional choices that determine how the conflict is presented to diverse global audiences.

Statement of the problem

Previous studies have consistently pointed to the existence of significant media bias in the coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. However, there is a lack of systematic comparative research that explicitly examines the discursive mechanisms through which this bias is constructed and maintained across different languages. The mere observation of divergent narratives is insufficient; a deeper analysis is required to identify *how* the language itself facilitates ideological framing and to effectively trace the patterns of bias. Specifically, the problem lies in the empirical gap. The problem lies in the lack of systematic comparative CDA studies examining linguistic mechanisms of ideological framing between Arabic and English headlines covering identical Gaza war events and so on. Therefore, this research aims to address this problem by employing Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to systematically dissect and contrast the texts, thereby revealing the deliberate choices that constitute discourse bias in this critical conflict coverage.

Questions of the study

Based on the problem of the study, the following questions are raised:

- 1- How do BBC, CNN, and Al Jazeera differ in representing Gaza war headlines across Arabic and English discourse in terms of lexical choice, tone, and ideological framing?
- 2- To what extent do the English narratives of Gaza war news reflect or distort the original Arabic narratives, and how does this vary across the three news channels?
- 3- What patterns of discursive bias can be identified in the representation of key actors, events, and terminology related to the Gaza War in the English outputs of BBC, CNN, and Al Jazeera?

Objectives of the study

- 1- To analyse discourse bias in Arabic and English Gaza war headlines across BBC, CNN, and Al Jazeera using Fairclough's three-dimensional CDA framework.

- 2- To evaluate the degree to which the English narratives reflect or distort the original Arabic narratives, identifying differences in accuracy and representation across the three news channels.
- 3- To identify patterns of discursive bias in the portrayal of key actors, events, and terminology related to the Gaza war in the selected translated news headlines.

Significance of the study

The significance of this study stems from its dual contribution to Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Media Literacy regarding the coverage of sensitive conflicts. By systematically comparing the Arabic and English news discourses, the research achieves the following:

- 1- It provides robust empirical evidence of how **discourse bias** is systematically engineered at the textual and grammatical level in high-stakes conflicts. It moves the conversation beyond generalized bias claims to pinpoint specific linguistic mechanisms (e.g., agency suppression, lexical neutralization) used in editorial output.
- 2- It serves as a vital tool for news consumers and journalism students to identify **ideological framing** and question the presumed neutrality of media narratives, enhancing their ability to critically evaluate coverage across linguistic divides.
- 3- It sheds light on how powerful news organizations utilize **discursive choices** to actively construct and maintain specific geopolitical stances, thus contributing to the broader understanding of the media's role in perpetuating power relations.

Limitation of the study

This study will take place from March through August, 2025. It will be conducted a Comparative analysis of BBC, CNN, and Al Jazeera news headlines. In other words, only three major networks are included, which may not represent all media perspectives. A balanced selection of 10 different news headlines was chosen from each outlet. This study employs Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Model (1992, 1995) of CDA to examine translational bias in Arabic and English news coverage of the war in Gaza by BBC, CNN, and Al Jazeera.

The study will specifically focus on the biases that occur when transmitted news from Arabic narrative into English narrative. The news

will focus on Gaza war and its most important events during 2024 and 2025. The study's primary focus is on linguistic and translational aspects.

Previous Studies

- 1- Alanbaki (2024) conducted an empirical analysis of political bias in Arabic-English news translation to investigate its manifestations, strategies, and ideological drivers. They employed a corpus-based methodology, analyzing parallel texts from Arab and Western outlets covering the 2023 Israel-Palestine conflict, using Venuti's (1995) domestication framework. The study identified addition (40%), omission (33.3%), and modulation (33.3%) as primary strategies introducing bias, with political bias (73.3%) and religious bias (53.3%) dominating. The authors concluded that bias stems from institutional agendas, translators' ideologies, and adherence to domestication strategies, compromising fidelity.
- 2- Albondoq (2023) identified political expressions reflecting the ideologies of three Yemen war-focused news agencies (Yemen Post, South 24 News, and BBC News) in translated political texts. Using qualitative analysis of three bilingual texts collected through purposive sampling, they analyzed translation strategies for ideological manipulation and explored agency ideology's impact. The study revealed that translators employed distinct political expressions aligned with their agency's stance, with modulation emerging as the predominant strategy (52.27% frequency). Additionally, agency ideologies demonstrably influenced translation outcomes, most significantly in South 24 News ($\eta^2 = 0.533$).
- 3- Simo and Ahmed (2022) conducted a theoretical exploration of bias in translation to investigate its nature, types, causes, and ways to mitigate it. They employed a qualitative, descriptive approach based on reviewing prior literature, without experimental data collection. The authors aimed to define translation bias as the translator's deviation from objectivity due to ideological, political, cultural, or personal factors. They categorized bias into types including positive vs. negative bias, intentional vs. inadvertent bias, framing bias, epistemological bias, and cultural bias. Through linguistic analysis of bias indicators such as subjective intensifiers, factive verbs, hedges, and implicatures, they highlighted how even subtle language choices can affect translation integrity. The study emphasized that translation is not neutral and is shaped by the translator's socio-political context. While not presenting original experiments, the paper concluded by offering steps to reduce bias.

Research design:

This study adopts a qualitative comparative design within a descriptive-analytical framework to examine translational bias in Gaza war headlines published by Al Jazeera, BBC, and CNN. Using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Fairclough's three-dimensional model, the study investigates how language reflects ideology and power in translated news discourse.

The corpus consists of 30 headlines, with 10 selected from each outlet to ensure balanced representation. The headlines were chosen based on relevance to major Gaza war events, comparability across outlets, publication during 2024–2025, and the presence of ideologically significant linguistic features.

The study focuses on headlines rather than full articles because headlines are condensed forms of discourse that strongly shape audience perception and often contain the most influential framing and ideological language.

Data Collection

The data was collected from three media outlet:

- 1- BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation) – Represents Western media with a global reach.
- 2- CNN (Cable News Network) – A major U.S. news network with significant influence.
- 3- Al Jazeera (Arabic and English) – A Qatar-based network offering perspectives from the Arab world.

Corpus Selection

The Corpus selected in the current study based on three important aspects:

- Time Frame: News Headlines from a defined period of the Gaza war, i. e., during 2024 and 2025.
- Sample Size: A balanced selection of 10 news headlines from Al Jazeera and BBC whereas it is selected 20 news headlines from CNN.
- Topics Covered: Military actions, humanitarian crises, political statements, and international reactions related to Gaza war.

Theoretical framework of the Study “Fairclough’s Three-Dimensional Model”:

First Dimension: Textual Analysis:

This stage examines linguistic and rhetorical features in the original and translated texts.

Key Aspects:

- Lexical Choices: Differences in word usage (e.g., "militants" vs. "freedom fighters," "conflict" vs. "war").
- Nominalization and Agency: Passive vs. active voice (e.g., "Israel launched airstrikes" vs. "Airstrikes hit Gaza").
- Modality: Use of modal verbs (e.g., "may," "must," "should") to indicate certainty or bias.
- Metaphors and Framing: Terms like "siege," "resistance," "terror," and "self-defense."
- Quotations and Attribution: Selective quoting of sources (Israeli officials vs. Palestinian voices), (Fairclough, 1995)

Second Dimension: Discursive Practice Analysis:

This examines how texts are produced, disseminated, and consumed, focusing on translation and editorial processes.

Key Aspects:

- Translation Strategies: Omissions, additions, or shifts in meaning between Arabic and English versions.
- Intertextuality: How news headlines reference other media, official statements, or historical contexts.
- News Sourcing: Reliance on Israeli, Palestinian, or international sources.
- Editorial Policies: Institutional guidelines influencing framing (e.g., CNN's U.S. perspective vs. Al Jazeera's Arab perspective), (Fairclough, 1995)

Third Dimension: Sociocultural Practice Analysis:

This explores broader ideological and power structures shaping news discourse.

Key Aspects:

- Political & Economic Influences: Ownership, funding (e.g., BBC's public funding vs. Al Jazeera's Qatari backing).
- Cultural Bias: Western vs. Arab perspectives on the conflict.
- Media Hegemony: Dominant narratives reinforcing power relations (e.g., framing Palestinians as victims or aggressors), (Fairclough, 1995)

Comparative Data Analysis

This section applies Fairclough's Three-Dimensional Model of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) to selected Arabic and English headlines from Al Jazeera, BBC, and CNN.

The analysis is organized systematically across the three dimensions of Fairclough's model:

- 1- Textual Analysis
- 2- Discursive Practice Analysis
- 3- Sociocultural Practice Analysis

The Arabic-English examples below are drawn from the corpus presented in Appendix A. The analysis focuses on recurring linguistic and discursive patterns rather than absolute generalizations. Since the study is limited to headlines, the findings should be interpreted cautiously within the selected dataset.

Case Study One:

Targeted Killings (The Death of Yahya Sinwar)

- Textual Analysis

Arabic Source Headlines

"الجيش الإسرائيلي يقر بأن قتل السنوار كان 'صدفة'
"استشهاد يحيى السنوار خلال اشتباكات في غزة"

Al Jazeera English

"How did Israel kill Yahya Sinwar?"

The English headline shifts from a declarative statement to an interrogative structure. This framing presents the event as an investigation rather than a direct accusation. The Arabic lexical item "استشهاد" (martyrdom) is omitted and replaced with the more neutral verb "kill." This lexical substitution reduces the religious and ideological resonance of the original Arabic discourse.

BBC

"Israel says Sinwar was killed during a routine Gaza patrol."

The phrase "routine Gaza patrol" normalizes military activity through bureaucratic language. In addition, the attribution marker "Israel says" distances the outlet from the claim while simultaneously foregrounding the Israeli official narrative as the primary source of authority.

CNN

"Israeli military confirms killing of Yahya Sinwar."

CNN employs the institutional verb "confirms," which frames the Israeli military as a credible authority. The headline avoids evaluative or

legal terminology such as “assassination” or “extrajudicial killing.” This lexical choice contributes to a procedural and military-centered framing.

- Discursive Practice Analysis

At the level of discursive practice, the headlines reflect differing editorial and translation strategies.

Al Jazeera English appears to adapt Arabic political discourse into forms more compatible with international journalistic conventions. The omission of terms such as “شهيد” (martyr) may reflect institutional preferences for globally recognizable and less ideologically marked vocabulary.

BBC relies strongly on attribution structures such as “Israel says,” which is consistent with professional norms emphasizing source attribution and institutional balance. However, this practice also foregrounds official state discourse.

CNN emphasizes institutional authority through military confirmation and verification discourse. The reliance on official military language may reflect broader conventions within U.S. political and security reporting.

Because the study analyzes headlines only, the production and editorial processes behind these choices cannot be fully verified. Therefore, interpretations remain focused on observable discourse patterns rather than assumptions of intentional bias.

- Sociocultural Practice Analysis

The differences in representation reflect broader media and political contexts.

Arabic discourse surrounding the Gaza war often includes terms connected to resistance, martyrdom, and occupation, which carry strong historical and cultural meanings. In contrast, English-language international reporting tends to prioritize forms of discourse associated with institutional neutrality and professional journalism.

The omission of ideologically marked terms in English translations may indicate adaptation to Western media expectations and audience reception norms. At the same time, reliance on official state sources in BBC and CNN reflects wider patterns identified in media discourse research concerning the authority of governmental narratives during conflict reporting.

Rather than demonstrating deliberate ideological intention, these discourse patterns illustrate how linguistic choices, institutional conventions, and media systems interact to shape representations of political violence.

Summary Table of Major Findings

Table (1)

Media Outlet	Common Textual Features	Discursive Strategy	Social/Political Impact
Al Jazeera (Arabic)	High-frequency use of "Martyr," "Occupation," "Aggression."	Advocacy and resistance-centered	Reinforces Palestinian agency and regional solidarity
Al Jazeera (English)	"Neutral" verbs (kill, held), investigative questions.	Hybridization: Adapting Arabic content for Western logic.	Bridges the gap but often dilutes the political edge of the original report.
BBC	Passive voice, "Official" attribution, military euphemisms.	"Balanced" reporting that prioritizes state sources.	Normalizes military presence; maintains the status quo.
CNN	Confirms, "Stands by," passive voice, personalization of U.S. victims.	"Alignment with U.S. foreign policy and security narratives.	Legitimizes state violence; centers Western/American empathy.

Qualitative Patterns of Bias

The analysis identified nine distinct patterns of discourse bias used primarily by Western outlets to frame the Gaza conflict:

1- Suppression of Agency (Passive Voice)

Outlets frequently use phrases like "Dozens were killed." By removing the subject (Israel), the death of Palestinians is presented as a spontaneous event without a perpetrator.

2- Euphemistic Sanitization

Violent acts are re-labeled. "Bombing" becomes "airstrikes" or "operations." This technical language removes the moral weight of the actions, making war seem like a bureaucratic process.

3- Decontextualization of Deaths

Western media rarely identifies victims as "women," "children," or "medics" in the headline. By using generic numbers, they engage in statistical flattening that reduces public empathy compared to the personalized coverage of Israeli or Western victims.

4- Legitimization of State Actions

The Israeli military is referred to as a legitimate institutional entity (the IDF), while Palestinian actions are framed through the lens of "militancy" or "Hamis-run" organizations. This creates an epistemic asymmetry where one side is inherently more "trustworthy" than the other.

5- Bureaucratizing the Crisis

Suffering is often described in technical terms like "food insecurity" rather than "forced starvation." This frames the crisis as a logistical problem to be solved with aid, rather than a political problem caused by a military blockade.

6- Emotional Hierarchy

There is a clear prioritization of Western lives. A single American hostage is often given more narrative depth (name, family history, age) than hundreds of anonymous Palestinians referred to only as "the death toll."

Summary of Findings:

This table systematizes the main discourse patterns identified in BBC, CNN, and Al Jazeera headlines. It separates linguistic description from interpretation and links findings explicitly to Fairclough's three-dimensional model.

Table (2)

Linguistic Feature	Textual Function	Discursive Practice Effect	Sociocultural Implication	Example (from corpus)	Frequency (out of 30 headlines)
Passive voice	Reduces explicit agency	Suggests neutrality by omitting responsible actor	May reduce perceived accountability in conflict reporting	Dozens killed "in Gaza" (BBC/CNN)	6-8/30
Euphemism / military terminology	Replaces violent terms with technical language	Frames violence as routine military operation	Normalizes state violence through bureaucratic language	airstrikes" "instead of bombing" " (BBC)	7/30
Lexical neutralization	Replaces ideologically loaded terms (e.g., "martyr")	Aligns discourse with international journalistic norms	Reduces emotional and cultural framing	killed" "instead of الشهيد" (Al Jazeera (English)	8/30
Statistical abstraction	Uses vague quantifiers	Weakens emotional impact and specificity	May reduce humanitarian empathy	dozens "killed" (CNN/BBC)	5/30

Linguistic Feature	Textual Function	Discursive Practice Effect	Sociocultural Implication	Example (from corpus)	Frequency (out of 30 headlines)
Institutional attribution	Relies on official sources (UN, Israel, etc.)	Constructs authority through external validation	Reinforces dominance of institutional voices	UN says “Gaza faces crisis” (BBC)	5/30
Nominalization	Turns actions into abstract nouns	Detaches action from actor	Depoliticizes responsibility and causality	starvation “fears” (CNN)	4/30
Emotional framing	Focuses on humanitarian suffering	Prioritizes emotional interpretation over causality	Shifts focus from political accountability to humanitarian tragedy	apocalyptic “conditions” (BBC/CNN)	3/30

Notes on Table

This table improves methodological clarity by:

- separating textual, discursive, and sociocultural levels
- adding frequency counts (evidence-based support)
- including examples from the actual corpus
- using cautious academic language (“suggests,” “may indicate”)
- removing bilingual interference inside interpretation columns

Conclusion

This study undertakes a critical analysis of discourse bias in Arabic and English news headlines covering the war in Gaza through a comparative examination of selected headlines from BBC, CNN, and Al Jazeera. Using Fairclough’s three-dimensional model of Critical Discourse Analysis, the research investigated how lexical choices, grammatical structures, and framing strategies contribute to shaping ideological meanings across translated and original headline discourse.

The findings indicate that systematic variations exist between Arabic and English headlines in terms of agency representation, lexical selection, and grammatical structuring, particularly through passive constructions, nominalization, euphemism, and institutional attribution. These linguistic patterns are not merely stylistic choices but are distributed differently across media outlets, suggesting variation in editorial conventions and translation practices.

At the textual level, English-language headlines from BBC and CNN more frequently employ passive voice and statistical abstraction, while Al Jazeera English tends to retain stronger agency marking. At the discursive practice level, institutional sourcing (e.g., UN or official state statements) plays a key role in constructing perceived neutrality and authority. At the sociocultural level, these discourse patterns reflect broader global media structures in which institutional credibility, audience expectations, and geopolitical context influence how conflict narratives are framed and translated.

Overall, the study demonstrates that translation in news media is not a neutral transfer of meaning but a discursive process shaped by institutional, linguistic, and sociocultural forces. These findings highlight the importance of critically examining media language, particularly in conflict reporting, where small linguistic shifts can significantly influence interpretation and perceived accountability.

Recommendations

- Employ clear and precise language in news translation to preserve the original meaning and reduce ideological distortion.
- Develop editorial guidelines to minimize unconscious bias in translated conflict reporting.
- Encourage balanced representation of agency and responsibility in news headlines.
- Incorporate Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) into translation and media studies programs to increase awareness of ideological framing in language.
- Train journalists and translators to critically evaluate lexical choices, passive constructions, and institutional attribution strategies.
- Expand future research to include other media genres such as video subtitles, social media discourse, and live news translation.
- Conduct larger comparative corpus studies involving additional international media organizations and languages.
- Investigate the role of audience expectations and newsroom practices in shaping translated news discourse.
- Promote ethical and transparent translation practices in international conflict reporting.
- Encourage critical media literacy among readers to improve awareness of discourse bias in translated news coverage.

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Appendices

Appendix A:

Corpus of Selected Headlines from Al Jazeera (Arabic–English Parallel Data)

- Corpus Description

The corpus consists of 10 Arabic headlines from Al Jazeera and their English translations, selected based on relevance to key events of the Gaza war (2024–2025).

The corpus is designed to support Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by providing parallel data for examining translational shifts, lexical framing, and agency representation.

- Parallel Headlines with Analytical Categorization

No.	Arabic Headline	English Translation	Analytical Category	CDA Dimension
1	الجيش الإسرائيلي يقر بأن قتل السنوار كان "صدفة"	Israeli army admits killing Sinwar was "accidental"	Agency / Attribution	Textual
2	أكثر من 80 شهيداً بغزة منذ إعلان وقف إطلاق النار	More than 80 Palestinians killed in Gaza since ceasefire	Lexical shift ("martyr" → "killed")	Textual
3	حصيلة شهيد ألف 50 غزة على العدوان	50,000 killed in Gaza conflict	Euphemism ("aggression" → "conflict")	Textual
4	نتنياهو: ما يحدث بغزة ليس إلا البداية	Netanyahu: What is happening in Gaza is only the beginning	Political framing	Discursive
5	إسرائيل تستأنف عدوانها على غزة	Israel resumes attacks on Gaza	Lexical softening ("aggression" → "attacks")	Textual
6	الاحتلال يطوق رفح	Israeli forces surround Rafah	Ideological shift ("occupation" removed)	Sociocultural
7	الاحتلال يقصف مدرسة وخيام نازحين	School and displaced shelters bombed in Gaza	Passive voice / agency suppression	Textual
8	حماس ستفرج عن أسير أمريكي	Hamas to release American hostage	Lexical framing ("prisoner" → "hostage")	Discursive
9	فقدنا الاتصال بالمجموعة الأسيرة	Contact lost with captor group	Nominalization / vagueness	Textual
10	غوتيريش يحذر ترامب من التطهير العرقي	Guterres warns Trump of ethnic cleansing	Political discourse framing	Sociocultural

Appendix B:

The Headlines of the News Headlines

Al Jazeera

- 1- **Headline 1:** "الجيش الإسرائيلي يقر بأن قتل السنوار كان 'صدفة'"
- 2- **Headline 2:** "أكثر من 80 شهيداً بغزة منذ إعلان وقف إطلاق النار"
- 3- **Headline 3:** "ألف شهيد حصيلة العدوان على غزة 50"
- 4- **Headline 4:** "نتنياهو: ما يحدث بغزة ليس إلا البداية وسنحقق أهدا الحرب"
- 5- **Headline 5:** "إسرائيل تستأنف دعواتها على غزة وسقوط 322 شهيداً"
- 6- **Headline 6:** "الحرب على غزة مباشرة.. الاحتلال يطوق رفح وإسرائيل تتحدث عن تقدم بالمفاوضات"
- 7- **Headline 7:** "واحد وعشرون شهيداً بغزة والاحتلال يقصف مدرسة وخياماً تؤوي نازحين"
- 8- **Headline 8:** "بعد مفاوضات مباشرة مع واشنطن.. حماس ستفرج عن أسير أميركي وأنباء عن وقف مؤقت للحرب"
- 9- **Headline 9:** "أبو عبيدة: فقدنا الاتصال بالمجموعة الأسيرة للجندي عيدان ألكسندر"
- 10- **Headline 10:** "غوتيريش يحذر ترامب من التطهير العرقي في غزة"

BBC

- 1- **Headline 1:** "الجيش الإسرائيلي يُلَوِّح بهجوم أوسع بعد استكمال تطويق رفح"
- 2- **Headline 2:** "الصليب الأحمر: إسرائيل تحتجز مسعفاً فلسطينياً مفقوداً"
- 3- **Headline 3:** "حرب غزة : هل تستخدم إسرائيل الجوع كسلاح في حربها ؟"
- 4- **Headline 4:** "الهلال الأحمر الفلسطيني يطالب بالتحقيق في قتل إسرائيل لمسعفين في غزة"
- 5- **Headline 5:** "رئيسة الصليب الأحمر تصف الوضع في غزة بأنه "جحيم على الأرض" مع استمرار الحرب الإسرائيلية على القطاع"
- 6- **Headline 6:** "لا نعرف إلى أين نُحيل الحالات المرضية الصعبة" طبيبة من غزة تتحدث لبي بي سي عن انهيار القطاع الصحي"
- 7- **Headline 7:** "الجوع هو الشعور الأقدر في الكون"، فلسطينيون يقضون أياماً بلا طعام في "قطاع غزة"
- 8- **Headline 8:** "الشرطة الإسرائيلية تغلق مدارس الأونروا في القدس"
- 9- **Headline 9:** "عباس يدعو حماس إلى تسليم الرهائن والأسلحة في رسالة شديدة اللهجة، "والحركة ترد: "تداول على الشعب الفلسطيني"
- 10- **Headline 10:** "منظمة الصحة العالمية: الأوضاع في مستشفيات غزة تفوق الوصف"

CNN

- 1- **Headline 1:** "Israeli military confirms killing of Hamas leader Yahya Sinwar."
- 2- **Headline 2:** "Dozens killed in Gaza after ceasefire declared."

- 3- **Headline 3:** Netanyahu stands by Israel's military actions in UN address
- 4- **Headline 4:** 'We will return to battle': Netanyahu promises to fight Hamas with 'more power' after airstrikes shatter ceasefire.
- 5- **Headline 5:** At least 21 killed as Israel steps up attacks on Gaza
- 6- **Headline 6:** Israeli intensifies attacks on Rafah ahead of long-threatened ground assault
- 7- **Headline 7:** "Video captures scenes seconds after Israeli airstrikes in Gaza"
- 8- **Headline 8:** "Hamas announces imminent release of Edan Alexander, last known living American hostage"
- 9- **Headline 9:** "Armed wing says it lost contact with group holding Israeli-US hostage Alexander."
- 10- **Headline 10:** "United Nations chief warns Trump against ethnic cleansing in Gaza"
- 11- **Headline 11:** "Israel announces expansion of military operation in Gaza to seize 'large areas' of land, ordering residents to leave."
- 12- **Headline 12:** "Israel releases Palestinian medic who was detained during IDF attack on emergency convoy."
- 13- **Headline 13:** Israel: Starvation Used as Weapon of War in Gaza.
- 14- **Headline 14:** 'Professional failures' led to killing of Palestinian medics in Gaza, says Israeli military
- 15- **Headline 15:** 'It was like that place didn't exist' – see doctor's journey leaving Gaza
- 16- **Headline 16:** The situation is absolutely apocalyptic, says surgeon on his recent trip to Gaza
- 17- **Headline 17:** "Gaza edges closer to famine as Israel's total blockade nears its third month"
- 18- **Headline 18:** "Israel orders closure of six UN schools in East Jerusalem after raids"
- 19- **Headline 19:** Palestinian Authority president calls Hamas 'sons of dogs,' demands release of hostages and disarmament."
- 20- **Headline 20:** WHO: Gaza hospital conditions 'beyond description' after Israeli air strikes."