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A Comparative Analysis of the Editorial Treatment of Arab Israel Relation in US, Pakistan and Iran Press

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Abstract: *The principal ulterior motive of this research was to break down the essential content of news editorials considering the details of Arab- Israel relations by a different newspaper. This circumstantial research appraised how much and in which direction diligence was paid to Arab- Israel relations news in the editorial of these newspapers. To delve into the status of Arab- Israel relations in the editorials of elite newspapers, content dissection was conducted. Two theories, the first agenda-setting theory and the second framing theory, were taken as a frame of current research. The determination of detailed results of this study concluded that most of the newspaper contents bounced on the Arab- Israel conflict/crisis and Israel latterly apperception by Arabs that were highly addressed in the given time period. Conclusion of the quarter editorials summed up the multiple viewpoints. 2/3 of all editorials altercate the nonscientific affirmation. Tehran times had content that was contemptible of scientific affirmation. On the other hand, "The Washington Post" showed more addiction to focus the Arab- Israel relations.*

Key Words: Israel Recognition, Newspapers Editorials, Arab-Israel Relations, Arab- Israel Conflict

Introduction

The Second Palestinian Intifada started in September 2000. The viciousness among Palestinians and Israelis continued heading off to some place for around five years. Yasser Arafat ended in November 2004, and the Israeli equipped power was killed from Gaza in August 2005. The accompanying fighting continued for a significantly long time before a ceasefire was settled upon. By the completion of 2005, Israel plans to purge all warriors and Jewish settlements from the Gaza Strip.

Hamas Wars

The Palestine general choices were won by Hamas. Doing combating broke out among the political gathering that controlled the

(PLO) that year. During a war for Gaza in 2007, Fatah was beaten by Hamas. Hamas is seen as a mental assailant gathering by various assemblies. The social affair has passed on different implosion attacks and has every so often mentioned that Israel is devastated. Unpleasant struggles between Hamas and Israel were on the scene. Hamas and Fatah concurred in April 2014 to outline a fused public Palestinian association. Israel has fought Hamas, a Sunni Islamist assailant pack that clutched control of Palestinian space in 2006. Beginning in 2008, 2012, and 2014, two or three more authentic standoffs were launched.

The Two-State Solution

Recently, different countries pressed for more congruity deals. Most have upheld a

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two-state game plan, anyway, seeing that Israel and Palestine are presumably not going to agree on borders.

Netanyahu, the Israel head chairman, has upheld the two-state game plan yet has been compelled to change his cerebrum. Netanyahu faulted truly supporting the advancement of Jewish settlements in the Palestinian area. Netanyahu rebuked progressing Jewish settlements on Palestinian space while staying aware of his assistance for a two-state course of action. One of Israel's closest accomplices in the United States, President Donald Trump pressed Netanyahu to recognize peace accords with the Palestinians during a visit to Israel in May 2017. In May 2018, the United States moved its global place of refuge from Tel Aviv towards Jerusalem, which Palestinians saw as an exhibit of American assistance for Jerusalem as Israel's capital. Protest by Palestinians at the Gaza-Israel line was met with Israel power, incited the passing of numerous protestors. Israel has been troubled by eccentrically unpleasant contentions previously. Different heads of state and occupants as of now wish for a calm a ton future.

Few Reasons for Selecting Editorials are Discussed Below

1. The distribution treatment of Arab-Israel relations has not been engaged early in the space of the current assessment.
2. The distribution treatment of Arab-Israel relations in the supreme press could be a base for the investigation of the demonstration of the five-star papers and the worldwide system of their nations.
3. Treatment of Arab-Israel relations in the articles is excellent, as indicated by one another because of their capability in methods and policies on issues.
4. Editorials at first present the perspective of the editor(s) or owner(s) of a paper or journal. At any rate, after some time, the level of distributions has broadened. Hence, a distribution may offer assurance or an idea, even in a political tone, or may overwhelmingly

or reasonably abbreviate current information concerning a subject basic to its pursuers. Different appropriations utilize a generally engaging approach. Data is given to a variable degree as a legitimization translation, extrapolation, examination, guidance, or effect.

Review of Literature

[Dunsky \(2008\)](#) how the American Mainstream Media Reports With Pens and Swords The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, an intensive and inside and out an investigation of editorial strategies in covering the contention in the traditional American press, was as of late distributed. Written by an analyst and a columnist who worked in the Middle East, this complete examination broke down struggle revealing in American established press and offers an itemized and basic analysis of current practices. The book included meetings with journalists from conspicuous American papers, just as an examination of detailing techniques to American strategy in the Middle East. It zeroed in on investigating a scope of subjects, including Palestinian evacuees, Israeli settlements, and agitation in the spring of 2002. Dunsky saw news stories from over twelve significant media sources. She asserted that significant setting is absent from news inclusion, particularly concerning the United States' support in the contention, just as worldwide law and related arrangements. She showed how the news reflects official US international strategy and regularly upholds the organization's perspective. Dunsky additionally gave genuine confirmation of favorable to Israel inclination in the inclusion of the contention in the significant American media.

[Yaghoobi \(2009\)](#) the Orientalist depictions of Muslim nations and policy driven issues today were centered on the possibility that Islam was a danger were upheld by study. That review likewise found that, on account of Iran's atomic program, the issue of trust was more critical than the presence of proof of Iran's clandestine atomic weapons advancement. The present basic talk concentrate likewise exhibits how the

publications of the three significant news associations used phonetic, elaborate, and pugnacious procedures to specifically outline the issues encompassing the Iranian atomic question. In spite of their varieties in approach proposals, none of them doubted the essential presumptions that Iran had a secretive atomic weapons program, that its administration was risky on account of its Islamic nature, and that it had not been trusted with delicate atomic innovation. Their absence of interest in the clashing restraint approaches of the US and other European atomic nations showed the constraints of media analysis of government strategy. The degree to which the tip top media's various strategy suggestions influence legislators, regardless of their philosophical consistency, was a subject that merits more examination. The future examination might take a gander at the association between news and publication talk about Iran's atomic program and policymaker manner of speaking utilizing a relative procedure. Future investigation might use inside and out interviews and grounded hypothesis, the lay view of publication staff of world class media in regards to the Iranian atomic program. These investigations might analyze whether these ordinary citizens' perspectives are steady with Orientalist beliefs.

[Zaher \(2009\)](#) researchers had been keen on the Israeli-Palestinian struggle talk since the primary Intifada, primarily in light of the fact that the Intifada was powerful in causing wide media to notice Palestinian experiencing under Israeli control. "Outlining the Intifada: People and Media," a critical and itemized concentrate by Cohen and Wolfsfeld, was distributed (1993). It's with regards to how the principal intifada, which started in December 1987, was accounted for by the media. It incorporated an assortment of exploration proceeded as a feature of "the Intifada Research Project," which started in October 1988 with the beginning of a progression of studies on the subject by scholastics at the Hebrew University's Smart Family Foundation Communications Institute. The investigation examined components of Palestinian spray painting, perhaps the main method for correspondence available to Palestinian

youth, individual encounters with Israeli soldiers, and general assessment in Israel and America about the Intifada. TV inclusion in four countries covered the Intifada: the United States, the United Kingdom, (West) Germany, and Israel.

[Saima, delivered in 2009](#) (Arab News and Conflict a Multidisciplinary Discourse), analyzes how the Israeli-Palestinian clash was introduced in Arab media somewhere in the range of 2001 and 2009. It took a gander at how the conflict was depicted in different Arab news sources and thought about it to the Arab world's essential way of thinking. Al-Manar Satellite Channel and papers were among the satellite stations, news organizations, and papers examined in the examination. The creator took a gander at different ways to deal with media discussion, zeroing in on the semiotic, philosophical, and basic talk. She depicts her strategy for examining media texts, which included logical investigation, just as assessments of printed methods, including transitivity, mindset, and methodology, just as topical and lexical surface. "Authority, interpellation, power relations, discernment, and article control give substantial and sensible clarifications to the last semantic, underlying, and commonsense decisions found in a politically determined work," as per Bazzi's text based investigation (Bazzi, 2009: 181).

Bazzi presumes that "the types of political protection from an outsider media code can be legitimized and incorporated into the interpretation commission itself, consequently accomplishing the impacts liked by both the objective elites and their intended interest group" in one more significant part of the examination, which zeroed in on the job of interpretation in the portrayal of contention in the media of Arabs (Bazzi, 2009: 212).

Bazzi (2009), the talk of Israeli and Palestinian struggle remained the subject of an assortment of research in different fields, as demonstrated in the first outline of pertinent writing. Correspondence examines ([Cohen and Wolfsfeld, 1993](#)), media contemplates (Wolfsfeld, 2004; [Philo and Berry, 2004](#)), and news coverage (Zelizer et al., 2002, [McManus, 2003](#)), and other more up to

date interdisciplinary examinations have all explored it.

Most of these examinations zeroed in on the association between philosophy and struggle portrayal, with some endeavoring to show that this portrayal was one-sided since different sides of the contention were not uniformly addressed.

[Dunsky's \(2008\)](#) research was utilized to look at logical factors like US strategy and the contention's socio-social and political settings, just as their effect on its depiction in the news media.

[Kumar \(2008\)](#) Pakistani-Iranian relations were complex and conflicting. Given that Iran was a significant foreign policy concern for the United States, and Pakistan was an important Iranian neighbor and a US partner in the global battle against terrorism, the US had tried to influence the relationship on a number of fronts. That article examined Pakistan's attitude toward Iran and the extent to which the United States had affected it.

[Yaghoobi \(2009\)](#) using MAK. Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics and transitivity analysis research investigates the connections between language and ideology, as well as how such interactions were reflected in text analysis. The goal of that research was to demonstrate that news structures were ideological working machines that store meanings that readers are unaware of. The researcher utilizes an analysis to compare the opposing viewpoints in Iran's daily newspaper and an American periodical magazine to show how competing ideologies were portrayed differently in both printed media with respect to Hizbullah, the most recent Israel war in 2006. It also suggests that by using passivization and nominalization techniques, these printed items hide the agency of processes. To put it another way, critical text analyses showed how these choices allow authors to alter the power in action and realizations of agency and power in action representations in order to create meanings that aren't necessarily obvious to all readers. According to a study of Israeli-Saudi ties going back to 1948, the two nations had maintained a partnership based on pragmatic concerns. Saudi Arabia had never denied Israel's existence, despite its

bluster. Because it did not share a border with Israel, the monarchy had stayed away from direct participation in Arab-Israeli conflicts. Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, supported the Palestine Liberation Organization (later Hamas) financially and advocated for a diplomatic settlement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The monarchy had a strong track record of balancing the need to satisfy Arab radicals with its defensive reliance on US power. Saudi Arabia had taken a role in settling the Arab-Israeli conflict two times as a consequence of the oil boom, including efforts by then, despite a weak Israeli reaction. Furthermore, the monarchy had progressively eased its economic boycott of Israel over time.

[Dalrymple \(2013\)](#), Saudi authorities had regarded Israel as a helpful distraction of opponents, despite its refusal to acknowledge it. At least three of Saudi Arabia's four dangers were the Hashemite monarchy, Nasserism, Saddam Hussein, and ultimately Iran. With the exception of the Hashemite danger, Saudi Arabia and Israel desired to remove these impediments. Despite the exaggeration, their attitudes toward Palestinians were similar, and although the continuing conflict between Arabs and Israel was a cause of regional instability. The presence of Israel, in the Saudi view, helps to keep the equilibrium of the system. The Arab Spring protests of 2011, dubbed "the Arab Spring," had bolstered Saudi confidence in Israel's ability to preserve the Middle East's power balance by avoiding an Iranian-led Shi'i resurgence. Given the two nations' shared history since 1967.

[Ahmad et al. \(2017\)](#), while it is reasonable to expect that Saudi Arabia was not openly normalizing relations with Israel until the Israeli-Palestinian conflict was settled (or at least significant progress was made), Israeli-Saudi relations had altered dramatically since 1948.

There was evidence that the United States had utilized Pakistani land to encourage subversive activities against Iran. However, the weight of such information does not support the charge that Pakistan permitted itself to be used as a major weapon against Iran at the request of the US. Overall, Pakistan had succeeded in maintaining a reasonably

independent foreign policy that was unaffected by external influences. Pakistan would strive to preserve a smooth and cordial relationship with Iran as a manifestation of its autonomous foreign policy simply because it was an important and resourceful neighbor. It remains to be seen how long Pakistan will be able to resist US pressure on Iran.

Javaid *et al.* (2014), there had never been any direct enmity or confrontation between Pakistan and Israel in the past. Pakistan had refused to acknowledge Israel since its inception because of its steadfast support for the Palestinian cause and its concern that India's connections to Israel endanger her security, thereby upsetting the subcontinental power balance. During General Musharraf's administration, the debate over whether or not to recognize Israel was raging. It had been brought up in academic, official, and public settings. It was believed at the time that if Pakistan recognized the State of Israel, the sensitivity of the matter would change. The cost and value of recognition were considered and discussed openly. Since the Musharraf era, the cost-benefit analysis of recognition has been a subject of controversy in Pakistan. The present global climate has changed ground realities, placing Pakistan in a difficult situation of having to decide how to grow closer to Israel without compromising its historical stance on the Palestinian cause. Pakistan's policy transition and change were likewise considered to be more productive and successful if it was not hurried. The prospect of Israel being recognized may elicit strong reactions from the people, and it may take some time for it to gain broad support in our society. This essay has looked at the debates that occurred during the Musharraf era in the context of history and decided what route Pakistan should take in that regard after considering the advantages and downsides of recognition. That assisted Pakistan in determining whether or not she should alter her stance on Israel after considering various ways to address the problem.

When it came to the argument over Israel's recognition, it's essential to note that, unlike in the past, when even a hint of recognition would create a stir, the opposing voices were not as strong these days, and a

sizable majority of people support the idea. General Musharraf was commended for bringing up a subject that no previous government had dared to discuss. Furthermore, although Pakistan had officially rejected any attempt at instant recognition, official statements had not ruled out the possibility of future recognition. As a consequence, an examination of Pakistan's recognition policy shows that the country's attitude toward Israel had altered, if not switched, under Musharraf. Throughout the early decades of the twentieth century, government declarations often stressed the lack of any conflict of interests. That was in sharp contrast to past doctrine, which said that peace with Israel was unattainable.

Efforts to establish good ties with Israel may continue to be undertaken in order to repair previously tense relations. On both sides, it was thought that a cordial connection still exists. We can see how to back channel diplomacy was still being used to get the desired results. The establishment should also keep in mind that although one school of thought is adamantly opposed to Israel's recognition, the other is in favor of it immediately. On the other side, the practical approach would be to manage the situation strategically by progressively decreasing movements via the media and open discussions, as well as arranging seminars and other events. The Musharraf Regime was also divided, but it was unable to find a long-term solution to this long-standing issue. Pakistan was continuing on the lookout for a suggestion that would please the whole Muslim population while simultaneously mending ties with Israel.

[Khan \(2015\)](#) stated that the United States had unquestionably affected Pakistan's security strategy. Since September 11, 2001, the United States has utilized power, terrorizing, and dangers of enormous implantations of weapons and money to pressure Pakistan to do measures that the US needed. The US had the option to set up a huge military and insight presence in Pakistan, just as authority over military destinations, by means of dangers and impetuses. The US would not have the option to overcome the Taliban in late 2001 without Pakistan's help. Pakistan, then again, was

hesitant to go past the negligible necessities for activity against the Taliban system, which had been the objective of world antagonism and disdain after 9/11. It painstakingly gauged its public advantages, including the dangers of uncontrolled military activity against its own Muslim individuals in the northern ancestral regions. The Pakistani first class were detached with regards to US requests and thought twice about the requirement for solid activity against Al-Qaida and Taliban assailants. Pakistan's administration wouldn't acknowledge US exhortation on the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and on assisting Iran with atomic material and innovation on similar grounds.

Mc Cormick (2016) states that over 90% of what was expounded on the development of the Arab-Israeli clash was distributed after 1950, as per a nearer investigation of the filed and assessed articles. These works tended to present day Israel, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the 1967 and 1973 conflicts, parts of the Arab-Israeli harmony measure, and, most as of late, the Palestinian intifada. Somewhere in the range between 1980 and 1986, a greater number than 450 papers were distributed only on contemporary Israel, as per the file in Historical Abstracts; throughout a similar time frame, just 150 articles were created concerning Zionism, the British command, and Palestinian Arab patriotism. An aggregate of 12 articles about the Palestine order was distributed in English somewhere in the range of 1962 and 1972, with a normal of only 15 articles each year from 1972 to 1986. Just around 5% to 7% of English-language books ordered in Historical Abstracts on the contemporary Middle East arrangement with the period from late Ottoman Palestine to 1950, which was viewed as the recorded beginning of the contention for the motivations behind this exploration. In English, only a couple of insightful deals with recorded parts of the developing Arab-Israeli clash had been distributed. In the last quarter century, Israeli scholastics had created a great deal of the best work, with of it just being distributed in Hebrew. 3 Non-Middle Eastern antiquarians, like writers, marketing specialists, and scholastics, had distributed history in English now and again. The period where chronicles about the starting points of

the Arab-Israeli struggle were composed, just as the proclivity of numerous scholars to contort their discoveries to admire, editorialize, or legitimize a common viewpoint, and the accessibility and utilization of recorded data, all had an effect. For this examination, the starting points of the contention will be isolated into three times: pre-1950, post-1950 (particularly after the June 1967 War), and mid-1980s to introduce. Chronicles distributed before 1950 (soon after Israel's foundation and the ascent of the Palestinian diaspora) were philosophically conventional, slavish, or narcissistic, with a couple of special cases. Most of them were not target evaluations or explorations dependent on essential sources. Individual encounters or impressionistic portrayals of Palestine's Ottoman history, Zionism's ascent and advancement, British inclusion in the Middle East by and large, and the Palestinian Arab individuals make up the greater part of the papers.

Before 1950, there were significantly more distributions and handouts concerning Zionism and the Jewish presence in Palestine than either the British organization or the Arab populace. As opposed to the restricted stories accessible to the Palestinian Arab populace, Zionist history originates before the initiation of the Palestinian clash. Most of Zionist accounts and examinations when the new century rolled over fixated on Europe and European political goals. As the recorded association with Eretz Yisrael turned out to be more noticeable, Zionism was created and cleaned as a Jewish public way of thinking (cutting edge Palestine). A couple of deals with the starting points and development of Zionism had made due as works of art: Nahum Sokolow's *History of Zionism, 1600-1918* (1919), Leonard J. Stein's *Zionism* (1925), and Adolf Boehm's *Die zionistische Bewegung* (1935-1937).

[Kumar \(2019\)](#) the fall of the Berlin Wall and sensational occasions in Central Europe and the Soviet Union pulled in a ton of unfamiliar news interest in the United States in late 1989 and mid-1990. TV played a basic part in conveying sincerely grasping pictures of these occasions. In November 1989, the anchors of ABC, CBS, and NBC network evening news programs broadcasted live

from Berlin for nearly 7 days, revealing reports from East Germany, the Soviet Union, and other previous eastern coalition nations.

Materials and Methods

The methods utilized to collect and analyze the material for current research. It explained the selection of sample patterns, the technique of data collection and instruments.

The evolution of agenda-setting theory throughout time Whereas Lippmann's (1922) concept of "the world outside and the pictures in our mind" constituted the foundation for agenda setting (p. 29), in 1968, during the presidential election in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, [McCombs and Shaw \(1972\)](#) were the first to conduct an empirical investigation of the agenda-setting impact. Many scholars have researched the impact of agenda setting in several domains since their foundational work was published in 1972. [McCombs and Shaw \(1972\)](#) hypothesized that "the mass media sets the agenda on every political campaign, trying to influence the salience of attitudes toward the political issues" (p. 120), based on [Cohen's \(1963\)](#) concept that "the press may not be able to succeed much of the time in trying to tell people what to think, but it is stunningly successful in telling its audiences what to think about" (p. 120). (p. 177).

Second-level agenda setting, on the other hand, varied from first-level agenda setting in that it was more concerned with attribute salience, with the general public's attribute agenda being one of the most significant variables ([Shaw & McCombs, 1977](#); McCombs, 1981). Second-level agenda setting, according to [McCombs \(2005\)](#), involves teaching the public "how to think about" a problem in contrast to "what to think about." (p. 546). Agenda did not have a broad impact. The ideas of need for orientation and agenda merging were mostly used to measure differences between individuals in agenda-setting effect ([McCombs, 2005](#); [Shaw, McCombs, Weaver, & Hamm, 1999](#)). The concepts of "need for orientation" were developed by [McCombs and Weaver \(1973\)](#) and Weaver (1977), which addressed the mental prerequisites of agenda setting. They discovered that the demand for orientation

was closely tied to the usage of the media for political information, resulting in higher agenda-setting effects. The requirement for orientation was established in the context of relevancy and uncertainties (Weaver, 1980; McCombs & Weaver, 1985). [Dearing and Rogers \(1992\)](#) developed an agenda-setting approach, which they defined as "a continual fight amongst issue proponents to win the attention of policy elites, media professionals, the public" (pp. 1-2).

Research Design

To inquire about the facts how the editorials related to Arab-Israel relations bent in the newspapers. The definitive descriptive research was conducted by the researcher. Homogenous research was conducted to know the importance and space occupation in Arab-Israel relations. For this purpose, the content was measured qualitatively as well as quantitatively. Considering the content analysis as a basic ground of research, a study was done to focus on the Arabs and Israel relations in the editorials of most leading newspapers.

Content Analysis

Content analysis as a systematic method, select the content that is to be analyzed according to the practice and consistent rules put in for with all the content considered to be treated in the same way.

All Arab-Israel relations editorials are coded using coding sheets. As specified by this rule, a decision regarding the substance was based on features, recurrence of thoughts/words/sentences, or the number of lines associated with a subject (focal topic) or the focal thinking, or the coders' overall impression based on characteristics. If the coders, at last, are unable to agree on an arrangement, a new class named "others," "different," "vague," or "not relevant" may be created to address the problem (Wimmer and Dominick, 1991: (65). Furthermore, if the number of articles in this category (others) exceeds 10%, the classifications were reclassified. Class limits have been characterized, and coders have been prepared in order to attain worthy degrees of unwavering quality. The [Holsti \(1969\)](#) formula

was used to calculate inter-coder reliability. "Research design is a plan for gathering and analyzing data in order to answer the investigator's question," according to [Holsti \(1969\)](#). Furthermore, a good research setup "expresses and combines strategies for selecting an example of information for analysis, content classifications and units to be placed into the classes, correlations among classifications, and the classes of surmising that can be inferred from the data."

Sampling Design

The base of this study was put over the pillars of three newspaper editorials. All the editorials that discussed the relation of Arab-Israel in any direction were taken as samples. A sample based on a specific purpose and a

targeted objective is considered. The sample was non probability and subjective sample on the basis of research character. As this research focused on the coverage of Arab-Israel relations, therefore, this study was conducted using editorials about Arab-Israel relations. All those newspapers which published editorials about Arab-Israel relations particularly were examined. For example, all Arab-Israel relations related editorials from November 15, 2020, to May 15, 2021, were included. A total of 320 related editorials about Arab-Israel relations are used in this analysis. Of all the newspapers, numbers are used: 120 editorials from The Washington Post (USA), 90 editorials from Daily Dawn (Pak) and 110 editorials from Tehran Times (Iran).

Table 1. Cross Tabulation between Newspapers and Length of Related Editorial

Newspaper Name* Length of Article Crosstabulation		Length of Article				Total
		less than 500	Between 500 and 750	Between 750 and 1000	More than 1000	
Newspaper Name	Washington Post	13	22	55	30	120
	Daily Dawn	20	40	27	3	90
	Tehran times	13	15	35	47	110
Total		46	77	117	80	320

Cross table 1 given above shows that 13 editorials from USA press, 20 editorials from Pakistan press and 13 editorials from Irani press lie less than 500 words. 22 editorials from USA press, 40 editorials from Pakistan press and 15 editorials lie between 500 to 750 words. 55 editorials from the USA press, 27

editorials from the Pakistan press and 35 editorials from the Iran press lie between 750 to 1000 words. 30 editorials from the USA press, 23 editorials from the Pakistan press and 27 editorials from the Iranian press were lie more than words.

Table 2. Cross Tabulation between Newspapers and Direction of Newspapers

Newspaper Name Direction of Newspaper Crosstabulation		Positive	Negative	Neutral	Total
Count					
Newspaper Name	Washington Post	65	15	30	120
	Daily Dawn	40	20	40	90
	Tehran times	20	65	25	110
Total		125	100	95	320

Table 2 shows that The USA papers have 65 positive, 15 negative and 30 neutral direction editorials, while Pakistan papers have 40 positive, 20 negative and 40 neutral editorials, and Iran papers have 20 positive, 65 negative

and 25 neutral direction editorials related to Arab-Israel relations.

Results and Discussion

Among the three top English newspapers it

was observed that Arab Israel relations editorials were verbosely discussed in USA editorials lying between 1000 to 1250 words as compared to the Pakistan and Iran editorials.

46 (14.4%) editorials lie less than 500 words, in which 13 editorials from the USA, 20 editorials from Pakistan and 13 editorials from Iran were published. 77 (24.1%) editorials lie between 500 to 750 words in which 22 editorials from the USA, 40 editorials from Pakistan and 15 editorials from Iran were published. 117 (36.6%) editorials lie between 750 to 1000 words in which 55 editorials from the USA, 27 editorials from Pakistan and 35 editorials from Iran were published. 80 (25%) editorials lie more than words in which 30 editorials from the USA, 23 editorials from Pakistan and 27 editorials from Iran were published

Multiple topics covered by these three newspapers were coded in this study into the following two categories: (1) Arab Israel conflict/crisis and (2) Israel recently recognition by Arab states.

- Arab-Israel conflict/crisis focuses on three topics Israel Gaza violence, protest in east Jerusalem and Israel communities in Palestine. Overall, 178 (55.6%) editorials focused on Arab Israel conflict/crisis, 66 editorials focused on Israel Gaza violence, which 22 editorials from the USA, 25 editorials from Pakistan, 19 editorials from Iran were published. 53 editorials focused on protests in east Jerusalem, in which 17 editorials from the USA, 22 editorials from Pakistan and 14 editorials from Iran were published. 59 editorials focused on Israel communities in Palestine, in which 19 editorials from USA, 18 editorials from Pakistan and 22 editorials from Iran were published.

Overall, 58 editorials of USA, 65 editorials of Pakistan and 55 editorials of Iran focused on the Arab-Israel conflict/crisis topic.

- Israel's recently recognized by the Arab States focus on four topics UAE, Bahrain, Sudan, and Morocco. Overall, 142 (44.3%) editorials focused on the

topic of Israel's recent recognition by Arab states and 55 editorials focused on UAE related editorials, which 14 from the USA, 19 From Pakistan, and 22 from Iran. 28 editorials focused on Bahrain related editorials, of which 9 were from USA, 9 were from Pakistan and 11 were from Iran. 27 editorials focused on Sudan related editorials, of which 11 were from the USA, 9 from Pakistan and 7 from Iran. 32 editorials focused on Morocco related editorials, of which 10 were from the USA, 12 from Pakistan and 10 from Iran. Overall, 44 editorials on the USA, 48 editorials on Pakistan, and 50 editorials on Iran focused on Israel's recent recognition by Arab states topic.

Summary and Conclusion

The present study showed that USA editorials of USA have a more positive direction as compared to Pakistan and Iran. Iran has more negative direction editorials related to Arab Israel relations as compared to the USA and Pakistan. At the same time, Pakistani press editorials were neutral editorials related to the relations between Arab states and Israel. Arab Israel relations editorials were highly framed with factual narrative framing of editorials that were highly used, that was mostly related to scientific information of Arab Israel relations. Subjective narrative framing of editorials was second most covered that is an opinion oriented provided by media experts, professional journalists or reporters. Articles with the framing of both factual and subjective narrating were comparatively less than based on the multiple information consisting not only facts and figures but also subjective narration in order to make it understandable for the general public. Hypothetical narrative framed articles were least used that were based on assumptive information. Moreover, prior studies on the readership of newspapers have shown that newspaper readers' art mostly relies on newspapers in acquiring and processing the knowledge provided about Arab Israel relations. This research showed that the editorials related to Arab Israel relations in three elite English newspapers

provided in depth information that people pay intentions towards these readings and evaluation of these messages. This study analyzed that Editorials in the USA press have more frequency in focusing Arab Israel relations editorials than Pakistani and Irani press. Iran press has more tendency to present unfavorable/negative direction editorials than the USA press. Iran's press has more tendency to present scientific evidence than the USA press.

The study analyzed the reporting about Arab Israel relations and showed that 3/4 of

editorials presented multiple viewpoints with the conclusion and discussed the various aspects of Arab Israel. More than half of them used nonscientific statistics. However, Arab Israel relations topic is the main focus issue in the editorials of newspapers. This study analyzed that Editorials in the USA press have more frequency in focusing Arab Israel relations editorials than Pakistani and Irani press. Iran press has more tendency to present unfavourable/negative direction editorials than the USA press. Iran's press has more tendency to present scientific evidence than the USA press.

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