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Israel-Palestine Issue in the International Press: A Critical Analysis on October 6-7 Attacks and Information Warfare

Uluslararası Basında İsrail-Filistin Sorunu 6-7 Ekim Saldırıları ve Bilgi Savaşlarına Dair Eleştirel Söylem Analizi

ABSTRACT

War is a phenomenon that has taken place in social life throughout political history and whose diversity has increased day by day. The reflection of this phenomenon on societies has occurred thanks to technology. With the increase in technological developments, news sources have increased and led to societies being informed about the events taking place in the world, regardless of their geographical location. Thus, the way the world press and media handle the news has affected the perspectives and thoughts of societies. Since the way the media deals with wars and the meaning they want to convey to society generally proceed in parallel, societies' attitudes and approaches toward attacks may change. Since the way the attacks are reflected in the world public opinion varies according to the ideology of the news sources, there has been some competition among these sources. This competition is reflected today as information wars. The basis of information wars is the difference in the ideologies of these news sources. Ideological differences can be demonstrated through the discourse style, language and content of the news presented. This study dealt with 3-day news analysis from the day the Hamas-Israeli attacks began on October 6-7, 2023. The aim of the study is to examine to what extent media organizations affect the flow of information, based on the October 7 Hamas-Israel attacks. The fact that this issue was not addressed from the information warfare perspective when the literature was reviewed shows the importance of the study. The hypothesis of the research is that differences in the ideology of newspaper organizations create information warfare in a way that supports or increases existing conflicts. Based on this hypothesis, how the information flow of the news affected this war was addressed as a research question. The study was limited to the news of Al Jazeera, BBC, CNN, Xinhua and Sputnik news agencies between 7-10 October and used the critical discourse analysis method while

examining the news. In this way, the effect of information warfare on Hamas-Israeli attacks was tried to be explained. The findings revealed the existence of information wars among the reasons why the war did not end.

Keywords: Hamas, knowledge, media, critical discourse analysis, information warfare.

JEL Codes: Z00

ÖZ

Savaş, siyasi tarih boyunca toplumsal hayatta yer alan ve gün geçtikçe çeşitliliği artmış bir olgudur. Bu olgunun toplumlara yansımaları teknoloji sayesinde gerçekleşmiştir. Teknolojik gelişmelerin artmasıyla beraber haber kaynakları çoğalmış ve bu durum dünyada gelişen olaylardan toplumların coğrafi konumu fark etmeksizin haberdar olmasını sağlamıştır. Böylece dünya medyanın haberleri ele alış biçimi toplumların bakış açıları ve düşüncelerini etkilemiştir. Medyanın savaşları ele alış biçimi ve topluma aktarmak istediği anlam genellikle paralel ilerlediğinden toplumların saldırılara karşı tutumları ve yaklaşımları değişebilmektedir. Saldırıların dünya kamuoyuna yansıma biçimi haber kaynaklarının ideolojisine göre değişkenlik gösterdiği için bu kaynaklar arasında da rekabet ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu rekabet günümüze bilgi savaşları olarak yansımıştır. Bilgi savaşlarının temelinde bu haber kaynaklarının ideolojilerinin farklılık göstermesi yer almaktadır. İdeolojik farklılıklar, sunulan haberin söylem biçimi, dili ve içeriği aracılığıyla gösterilebilir. Bu çalışma 6-7 Ekim 2023 Hamas-İsrail saldırılarının başladığı günden itibaren 3 günlük haber incelemelerini ele almıştır. Çalışmanın amacı 6-7 Ekim Hamas-İsrail saldırılarından hareketle medya kuruluşlarının bilgi akışını ne ölçüde etkilediğini incelemektir. Literatür incelemesi yapıldığında bilgi savaşı perspektifinden bu konunun ele alınmamış olması çalışmanın önemini göstermektedir. Araştırmanın hipotezi gazete kuruluşlarının ideolojisindeki farklılıkların mevcut çatışmaları destekleyecek veya artıracak şekilde bilgi savaşı yaratmasıdır. Bu hipotezden yola çıkarak haberlerin bilgi akışının bu savaşı nasıl etkilediği araştırma sorusu olarak ele alınmıştır. Çalışma, Al Jazeera, BBC, CNN, Xinhua ve Sputnik haber ajanslarının 7-10 Ekim tarihleri arasındaki haberleri ile sınırlandırılmış ve haberler incelenirken eleştirel söylem analizi metodundan yararlanmıştır. Bu yolla bilgi savaşlarının 6-7 Ekim Hamas-İsrail saldırıları üzerindeki etkisi açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgularla savaşın son bulmamasının nedenleri arasında bilgi savaşlarının varlığı ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hamas, bilgi, medya, eleştirel söylem analizi, bilgi savaşı.

JEL Kodu: F5, F51

Introduction

Information has been a tool that guides societies throughout world history. Communities used the information they gained by observing and experimenting to reach knowledge to shape the world order. Especially with the rapid advancement of technological developments after the 19th century, areas where information can be more effective have emerged. However, developments in media and press sources have brought about concerns about the proliferation of information as well as falsifiability.

It is a visible fact that today, the easiest way for societies to access information is through news sources. Therefore, the sources that transmit information have an impact on the perspectives of societies. Although news sources are reliable, this effect may vary depending on how they interpret the information. In other words, the information that societies obtain from news sources can reflect the comments of news organizations.

Especially the terms used in news sources can create a biased perspective in society.

When the information conveyed by news sources during the Israeli-Palestinian assaults carried out on October 6-7 is considered, it is seen that the information has different effects depending on how it is interpreted. Especially issues with ambiguous results can be conveyed according to their own ideologies, based entirely on the way news sources interpret them. The rapid accessibility of technology leads to the rapid dissemination of information on this subject to the international public. This situation not only brings about an information war among news sources but also creates significant differences in the perceptions of societies and may even pose an obstacle to solving the current problem.

Based on this problem, the study discusses the 6-7 October Hamas-Israel war, arguing that information wars are among the reasons behind the failure to resolve the Israel-Palestine problem. The article aims to examine how this issue is handled in news sources and to reveal what consequences information wars have on this issue. The article examined 3 days of news starting from October 7 and evaluated the findings from Al Jazeera, BBC, CNN, Xinhua, and Sputnik news agencies. The method of the study is based on Teun Adrian van Dijk's critical discourse analysis. The main research question of the article is how ongoing information wars affected the Hamas-Israel war of October 6-7. In addition to this question, answers are sought to questions such as what is information war, what are the effects of information war, what is the media's effect on the unresolved Palestine-Israel problem, is the media's changing attitude towards this war a factor in the emergence of information war, and finally, is this war an information war. In addition to seeking answers to these questions, the study also discusses the issue in depth which is based on the hypothesis that news sources with different ideologies will increase information wars.

When the literature was researched, it was observed that there were studies similar to the study dealing with the details of the 6-7 October attacks. Hannes Zacher and Meir Shemla's article titled "Political Ideology and Attitudes towards Israel in Germany in the aftermath of the 10/7 Massacres: a test of horsehoe theory" (Zacher & Dhemla, 2024), Mete Kazaz, Berk Özkan and Nihal Acar's article titled "News Framework in Turkish Media Regarding the 7 October Events" (Kazaz et al. 2024), Dursun Yılmaz's article titled "Hamas-Israel Conflict in Turkish Media: Analysis and Evaluation" (Yılmaz, 2024), Ertuğrul Buğra Orhan's article titled "The US Approach to the October 7 Attacks and The Israel- Hamas Conflict in the Context of Antony Blinken's Discourses" (Orhan, 2024), Ayça Gökdemir's article titled "The Analysis of the Israel-Palestine War in British Media Based on Bias in the News" (Gökdemir, 2024) were found to be studies similar to the subject of this study. Once the literature was examined, it was seen that no author addressed this issue from the perspective of information warfare. The importance of the study is to fill this gap in the literature. Therefore, this study will contribute to future studies by providing a different perspective on Hamas-Israel attacks.

The study will discuss the concept of Information Warfare and Teun A. Van Dijk's Discourse Analysis Model in the first part and provide general information about the method to be used to understand the article more clearly. The second part will discuss

the historical roots of the Israel-Palestine problem in the context of international relations and make evaluations of its political, economic, military, and social/cultural dimensions. Regional problems, risks, and threats will also be discussed in this section. In the third part, the impact of the media on information warfare in the 6-7 October Hamas-Israel Attacks will be examined using the critical discourse analysis method and analysis will be made at macro and micro levels. While making the analysis, the determined Al Jazeera, BBC, CNN, and Sputnik news agencies will be used. Finally, the study addressing future regional and global expectations will achieve its purpose.

Conceptual Framework: Information Wars

Information, which has led to many innovations throughout world history, has become a subject of research in recent years and has been discussed by many experts. The reason for this is the question of whether the information can be verified or falsified. Based on this problem, the concept of information warfare emerged. Information warfare is a concept that left its mark on the literature in the second half and last quarter of the 20th century. It has become one of the essential issues discussed especially in recent years. This concept has become an umbrella for the pieces of information we use everywhere in daily life. According to Edward Waltz, information warfare is large-scale and consists of a series of operational phases at the national level. Information wars aim to destroy the will on the battlefield (Waltz, 2003). Waltz conceptualized information, what information science are, information-based war and the technologies in this war, and finally achieving information superiority. It explains how information warfare can be applied both in attack and defense (Libicki, 1998). Countries have explained this concept with different definitions. For instance, according to the definition of the US Air Force, information warfare is defined as preventing, destroying, and disrupting the information the enemy has and the functions he will perform based on this information and directing the enemy to serve his interests (Quoted from Schneider BR Grinter L. E., 1995, Şahin, 2003).

The advancement of technology and the information revolution have led to information warfare. It seems that the United States, in particular, continues to work on this issue. This situation raises the question of whether the war will emerge as a new and serious threat in determining its future character. Therefore, to examine information warfare, the Information Warfare Executive Board was established in the USA. For the USA, information warfare will gain a strategic dimension if potential enemies attempt to harm the current system by using information warfare techniques (Molander, et al. 1996). This strategic dimension of information warfare is significant for countries that can use technology in the best way and have high-tech weapons and communication. Therefore, the strategic importance of information warfare can only be evaluated by countries or powers that can use it. In this case, the countries that are vulnerable to information warfare are those that cannot make technological progress. Additionally, information warfare can be used non-militarily against individuals and the whole. They can lead to war by disrupting a country's communication capabilities or closing its facilities (Haeni, 1997). An example of this situation is the September 11 attacks. The seizure of the communication network and the seizure of the planes by the Al-Qaeda terrorist

organization gave rise to information warfare. Therefore, for states globally to achieve success against enemy states or groups, they must have the information to respond to information warfare.

According to Carter Gilmer, information warfare is divided into three types: personal, corporate, and global. The main concerns of these types, in turn, are privacy, espionage, and terrorism (Gilmer, 2001). While personal information warfare interferes with the privacy and human rights of the individual, corporate information warfare is more under the threat of espionage. This type of information can be defined as the theft of information through methods considered confidential or secret without the permission of institutions. The biggest threat of information warfare in the global context is terrorism.

Information warfare which is significant for political administrations (Ergün, 2024), is also very closely related to the media. There is a two-way relationship between the press and policymakers. The press can shape public opinion to rationalize political decisions and thereby reflect the interests of policymakers, reflecting the perspectives and interests of the incumbent power. But at the same time, the press also directs politicians by shaping public opinion, to which policymakers in democratic societies must respond (Hart, 2010). Therefore, both political and biased mass media should be removed from the political arena. In this way, news will be prevented from changing the social structure and influencing the political decisions of societies. In addition, distorted information flow appears to affect the political attitudes of states towards other states in the international conjuncture. This situation may cause political conflict (Spirig, 2024).

Theoretical Framework: Critical Discourse Analysis Model according to Teun A. van Dijk

Critical discourse analysis is an analytical research method that examines how social power abuse and inequality are enacted, reproduced, legitimized, and resisted through speech in social and political contexts (van Dijk, 2015). van Dijk insists on critical discourse analysis, following representatives of the Frankfurt School such as Habermas, Gramsci, Althusser, Foucault, and Pecheux. Focusing on social problems and the role of discourse in producing abuse of power or domination, van Dijk emphasizes that broad, diverse, multidisciplinary, and problem-solving stages can be achieved through critical discourse analysis (Threadgold, 2003).

This theory, which was among the critical theories of the Frankfurt school before World War II, focuses primarily on social problems and political issues. Critical analysis of social problems is often interdisciplinary. According to Van Dijk, this model, which is interpretative and explanatory, divides the words it will use into two different approaches. The first of these is micro (institutional and interactional) and the second is macro (structural and organizational) approaches. In daily interaction, macro and micro approaches can form a whole. For example, in a particular debate situation, a racist speech in parliament is a discourse at the interactional micro approach of the social structure, but at the same time, the reproduction of racism or the fact that it can be a constitutive part of the legislation is a discourse at the macro level (van Dijk, 2015).

There is a significant relationship between discourse and knowledge. First of all, information is required to understand a news story. One of the methods used to convey this information is newspapers. In recent years, almost all newspaper news can be accessed via the Internet. News headlines are significant for these newspapers to attract individuals. Therefore, news headlines must be created within the framework of information. All the words chosen in the title convey to the reader what the subject implies (van Dijk, 2003). A newspaper headline can convey the newspaper's carefully weighed perspective on a current issue. (Locke, 2004).

According to Gabrielatos and Baker, newspapers take into account the opinions and attitudes of readers and have a vested financial interest in reporting on issues within their concerns. The power of newspapers over the selection, scope, frequency, and quality of their news determines both the topics that consumers will be interested in and their views and attitudes toward them. Then, the importance of newspaper discourse as a type of text is related to the distribution power of the press. But it's also about the press's power to control what they feature and how it's shown. They criticized that in discourse analysis, the question that is primarily addressed through linguistic definition is the question of how. Then, another element of media power is its capacity to manipulate intellectual and interpersonal information and thus transmit ideology (Hart, 2010).

The critical discourse analysis model argues that mass media are effective in political, military, economic, and social fields. We can convey the events taking place in these areas to societies through news channels. This study is limited to considering e-newspapers among the news channels. As mentioned in the information given, the possibility that communication tools are biased brings criticism to the news and information presented. At this point, criticism of newspaper discourses is noteworthy to ensure that newspapers establish a connection with the truth in conveying information.

Israel-Palestine Problem in the Context of International Relations: Regional Problems, Risks and Threats

The Palestinian-Israeli conflicts, which continued until the end of the 19th century, became more intense with the establishment of the Israeli government in 1948. With the 1947 UN Partition Plan, the West Bank was given to Jordan and Gaza to Egypt. Although this situation was accepted as a victory for Israel, it opened the doors to a dark future for the Palestinians. Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza in 1967 was a complete disaster for the Palestinians (Özkoç, 2009). To cope with this situation, several organizations and operations have been established in Palestine. One of them went down in history as Hamas. Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic National Liberation and Resistance Movement, aims to save Palestine and stand against Zionist projects (Hamas Media Office, 2024). Although Hamas is considered a new phenomenon, its roots lie in Islamic activism that began with the establishment of the Muslim Brotherhood in Gaza City in 1945. Hamas' military operations, political work, and social activities had a great impact on public opinion, making it a popular political movement, especially between

1988 and 1994. Although Hamas, which received the support of the majority of the people, paid more attention to Islamic movements in the 1970s, it is seen that it supports the Palestinian nationalist ideology more intensely today (Roy, 2014).

Throughout history, there have been many arms races in the Middle East region. This war, which stems from the survival syndrome, has played a major role in countries acquiring and developing advanced weapons. This situation has brought about the regional security complex. It has become inevitable for these countries, which have accepted the fact that they cannot be considered separately, to experience primary national security concerns. The conflict between Israel and Palestine, which has lasted for years, can be a defining example of the regional security complex (Buzan, 1983). Continuous and unstoppable national security concerns require the strengthening of military capacities. They are forced to acquire more power in order to protect themselves from possible attacks and to get rid of the influence of the power of other states. This situation creates a security dilemma (Herz, 1950). The military measures taken may lead to unintentional but bad results. Therefore, the tension in the region is increasing.

Nowadays, with the emergence of artificial intelligence weapon systems, unmanned aerial vehicles have a great impact on Arab-Israeli relations. The risk of a new arms race increases and also affects international security. For this reason, concepts such as security, deterrence, and the threat of superiority of power are some of the main reasons behind the progress of the military structure (Sarkin & Sotoudehfar, 2024). In this context, it can be argued that the steps taken by both Israel and Hamas in the military field are related to information. It is one of the indispensable requirements of today that the weapons to be obtained be compatible with artificial intelligence.

Tourism, along with the 2020 Abraham Accords, had a great impact on investment and commercial relations in reducing tensions between the Arab States and Israel, but this was insufficient to eliminate security concerns. The future of this agreement will be determined by the end of the war between Hamas and Israel. The course of this war has the potential to reverse the regional balance of power and determine the environment for a normative change (Hassid, 2024).

The Impact of Regional and Global Actors on the Region

Although the continuation of the Israel-Palestine issue over the years has been based on border violations, regional and global actors are also extremely influential. Energy resources are significant for the region to be so important. Geopolitical and financial interests increase competition in the region. (Vidakis, 2015) Therefore, countries that want to increase their influence in the region are trying to take very strategic steps. For example, former US President Donald Trump's acceptance of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel made his presence felt, although it increased the tension in the region. Therefore, the international discourse and attitudes of the USA, England, Russia, China as global actor, and Qatar as regional actor are crucial for regional stability. To make the study more understandable, it is necessary to consider the impact of these states on the Israel-Palestine region.

US strategic interests in the Middle East change day by day. The relationship between the USA and Israel, which is based on strategic interests, common values, and ideals, contains three threats. The first of these is the destruction of US influence in the Middle East, the compromise of values in Israel, and the threat of demographic changes (Wilson, 2008). Especially in recent days, the USA sees the rising power of China as a rival within the scope of its Middle East interests. American presidents such as Obama, Trump, and Biden have always stated that China will be their biggest potential rival in terms of power and population in this region. Relations between the USA and Israel are also of great importance in preventing the rival from gaining further influence, but Israel's steps that contradict democratic values cause the US administration to reconsider its relations. Especially the attacks carried out without regard to human rights during the Netanyahu period have pushed American liberals, democrats, and Jews to alienate themselves. The threat of demographic changes mobilized the opponents of Israel in the United States. Such minority groups may cooperate soon and have a significant influence on US politics and foreign policy. This will require an effort to build a new platform for cooperation between the United States and the Israelis (Gilboa, 2024).

Another state that is an influential actor in this region is UK. UK, which takes very cautious steps in relations between Turkey and Israel to guarantee the security of energy flow, can be considered the protagonist of the energy game. Throughout history, it has not given up its desire to dominate this region (Vidakis, 2015). Britain, which has almost the same interests as the USA, stands behind Israel, not Palestine, to increase its influence in this region and realize its aims of dominating energy resources.

Russia faced great reactions on the Western front with the Ukraine war. Since hot developments are still intense, it has been careful not to take sides in Hamas-Israel relations. Russia, which wants to become a balancing power, wanted to send an essential message to the USA and the EU. Through its balancing policies, it will not abandon the region and will try to prove that it is an effective power in the international system. (Yaçinkaya & Doğan, 2023). Therefore, we see that Russia is always developing its policies with the Middle East and Islamic countries to strengthen its influence in the Middle East (Yaçinkaya & Doğan, 2023).

Qatar, on the other hand, is on the path of pursuing a versatile, pragmatist, and balanced policy in its relations with regional and global powers in today's international relations. While focusing on close political-military relations with the USA globally, it is working on the natural gas cartel with Russia. In the regional sense, it has adopted a policy of balance with Iran and Saudi Arabia and announced that it acts independently in line with its national interests. Again, although it stated that it supported the Palestinians regionally, it has maintained its relations with Israel throughout its history (Ermağan & Gümüş, 2014). Qatar also broadcast many neglected and ignored news in the region through Al-Jazeera media outlet in different languages and prioritized news from the region it was located in. It presented news from a more local perspective compared to other global channels broadcasting in the Middle East. In this way, readers were able to examine the news from a local perspective (Devran, 2015). In light of this information, it seems that it is necessary to carefully examine how the Hamas-Israel war is reflected

in the international newspaper organizations of the countries.

The Effect of Media on Information Warfare in the 6-7 October Hamas-Israel Attacks Using Critical Discourse Analysis Method

Although the Arab-Israeli wars in 1948 and later have been discussed in a general spectrum, the Israeli-Palestinian war constitutes a part of this spectrum and draws attention elsewhere as it has been the subject of ongoing debate for years. Particularly the debates regarding the 6-7 October period are about whether this was an information war or not. Therefore, the fact that this war is a multi-dimensional period war has always been a subject open to discussion in the media.

While examining the Israeli-Palestinian war, a sample was required because it would not be appropriate to analyze the entire process for this study. Therefore, in the print media universe, 6 newspapers with different ideologies (BBC, Al Jazeera, CNN, Xinhua, and Sputnik) constituted the sample. Only the first page of the three-day publications (dated 7, 8 and 9 October 2023) discussing these newspapers' approaches to the 6-7 October process was examined.

Macro Structure

In Teun van Dijk's discourse analysis, the macrostructure consists of two separate structures: Thematic and Schematic. While the thematic structure focuses on areas such as headlines, news introduction, spots, and photographs, the schematic structure is shaped by the situation (introduction of the main event, results, background information, and context information) and interpretation (the news source's interpretation of the news according to its ideological infrastructure). While searching for an answer to this study question, it is necessary to benefit from the macrostructure.

Thematic Analysis

Thematic analysis conveys the main idea of the news to the reader; It analyzes what kind of discourse it creates while conveying the news through headlines, headers, sports (news entries if not used), and photographs. The period for the attacks that started on October 6 to be reflected in the international media was considered, and October 7, 8, and 9, 2023 was included to examine the headlines and news entries.

Considering the information given in Tables 1, 2, and 3, it can be said that the headlines reflect the news entry. To understand to what extent the information about the attack is reflected in the headlines, the headlines need to be examined separately. When the headlines of the British news channel BBC dated 7-8 and 9 October 2023 are examined, on the first day it states that Israel is in danger, and on the second day, it chooses an intriguing headline about how this situation developed. Day 3 reported that Gaza was in danger, not with the headline that rockets were fired, but with the headline that the BBC news reporter had to cut the broadcast due to the sounds of explosions. For the headlines in the first news shared during these three days, the headlines of Days 2 and 3 seem to go beyond the actual event that needs to be conveyed. Al Jazeera, based in Qatar, conveyed the perception that Hamas openly threatened Israel in its news headline dated October 7, 2023, and the news headlines of Days 2 and 3 included a

statement about the cause of the war and its international dimension. US-based CNN first attracted attention by using a headline stating that the Israeli intelligence analyst's attack on Hamas was unexpected, and on other days, by using leading statements claiming that Hamas was a terrorist organization. The terrorism claims it uses against Hamas here show that it is a news agency that relatively supports Israel. It can be seen in the headline published on Day 3 that Israel is in a struggle. Chinese News Agency Xinhua reported on the first day that Hamas attacks killed Israeli citizens, and on the second and third days, it included headlines about the Arab League's wait for Israeli steps and the history of this conflict. The headlines of the Sputnik news agency owned by the Russian Government in these three days included headlines about Israel's declaration of a state of emergency, the next day's attack on Hamas, and the last day included the Arab League's stance on the war.

In addition to the headlines examined, evaluation of news entries is also significant. In the BBC's first-day news introduction, it is mentioned that Hamas is an Islamist militant group. He included sentences stating that Israel was victimized by mentioning Hamas's previous attacks. On the second day, he again mentioned Hamas as a Palestinian militant group. It was also stated that the incoming images will be examined and accurate information will be conveyed. In his last-day news entry, he added that reporters witnessed explosions on live broadcast during the attacks launched by Hamas against Israel. When these three news entries are examined, the attacks launched by Israel were not mentioned, and the numbers of people killed and injured in the region were included in the following news. Al Jazeera included the speeches of the Hamas vice president on the first day and stated that the Hamas attack was condemned in the international arena. While emphasizing the people who died in Hamas attacks, he also included Israel's attacks in his third-day news and stated that the number of people who died was quite high. Al Jazeera, which presents both Israel and Palestine perspectives, is considered to be trying to approach more objectively than the BBC. When CNN news agency news entries were examined, it was stated that the Hamas attacks were surprise attacks in the first days, while in the following days, it stated that the number of deaths in Israel was high and emphasized that civilians in Gaza were evacuated for possible attacks by Israel. However, it is a fact that the international community can see that civilians in Gaza are faced with death without being allowed to evacuate. Although it is claimed that this information will create perceptions about the rights of Israeli citizens in the international arena, the view towards the Palestinian people will progress in a negative direction. Therefore, instead of playing a role in the solution of the war, it will cause the attacks to increase even more. The next news agency, Xinhua, used the Islamic Resistance Movement description for Hamas on the first day and gave the number of Israeli citizens killed in the attacks. On the second day, it talked about the Arab League's perspective on these attacks and included the analogy of a ticking time bomb that Israel cannot stop and is ready to explode at any moment. On the third day, he talked about the attacks of Hamas, also known as the Islamist Palestinian Group. During this period, it seems that Israel's attacks were considered secondary and gave priority to Hamas attacks, which did not provide an objective explanation for both the Arab League and other countries. However, the descriptive terms used for Hamas indicate that it is more

moderate than other news channels such as BBC and CNN. Finally, the Sputnik news agency reported that militant groups were attacking Israel and that Israel was making a war plan in response, on the third day, it included the opinion of the Arab League and included the news that the secretary general went to Moscow to solve the problem. Sputnik, which included attacks from both countries, seems to have aimed to be impartial in its news on 7-8 and 9 October 2023, compared to other news channels.

Schematic Analysis

Considering the headlines and news entries examined, the main event of the news text is the attacks carried out by Hamas on October 6, 2023. It seems that CNN, and BBC news agencies conveyed their ideologies when reporting the information about this attack, and they included the numbers of those killed and injured in subsequent news, ignoring human rights, which is the most fundamental subject of international law. While Hamas frequently mentions the Israeli people who died in attacks, the fact that Palestinian citizens share the news of their deaths hours later also prevents religious aid to the region from the international arena. Since the lack of information conveyed led to misinterpretation of the information, the great powers interested in the region (such as the USA, England, China and Russia) were unable to remain neutral and even remained blind to the deaths and injuries of Palestinian civilians in these attacks.

The definitions of Hamas included in the news texts have greatly affected the world's view of these attacks. The reference to Hamas by Al Jazeera, and was perceived as an action that had no reward. This situation has revived the information war that has already been going on for years, as the information conveyed about Hamas is not accurate and precise.

If the criticism tone of the news text is examined separately, first of all, the fact that the BBC shared the Hamas attacks via video news on the first day and mentioned dozens of rockets sent to Israel in the statements increased the seriousness of the incident. The Israeli Minister's statement that "he made a serious mistake and started a war against his country" reflected that Israel was in a victimized situation at that moment. (BBC, 2023). On the second day, CNN, conveying the images and video news again, shared photo from within the borders of Israel however it did not include images from Palestine. In his statements, he used the rhetoric of the Palestinian militant group Hamas and commented that the attacks carried out by Hamas were unprecedented, but also that the murders were carried out and that it was the biggest attack against Israel in the history of Hamas (McFadden & Bubalo, 2023). In the news of the third day, a video new was included in which a reporter broadcasting live in Gaza had to stop the broadcast due to the attacks of Hamas, and while interpreting the news, it was stated that the Israeli army was in the fight against the Palestinian militant group Hamas (BBC, 2023).

In its news on October 7, Al Jazeera stated that many civilians lost their lives in the attacks of both Hamas and Israel, and the USA supported Israel (Al Jazeera, 2023). On the second day, China, commenting that it wanted reconciliation between the two sides, included Russia's comments and also mentioned the possibility of Israel using disproportionate force in response to Qatar's attacks by Hamas. He stated that the USA

said that Hamas is a terrorist organization and therefore these attacks were terrible terrorist attacks. For the UK, it included the international perspective of the war by sharing the news that it will always support Israel's right to defend itself (Al Jazeera, 2023). On the last day, information providing clear answers to 5W1H questions and the number of deaths in both Israel and Palestine were announced in average figures. Thanks to the information provided, international public opinion can deduce which country approached this war and how (Al Jazeera, 2023).

CNN pointed out that the tactic used only in the Hamas attack on the first day was a first (Dozier, 2023), and on the second day, the news commentary also included claims of Hamas as a terrorist organization and generally included the statements of countries such as France, Germany, Brazil, and Ukraine. In addition, he also conveyed the rhetoric that Hezbollah supports Hamas. He stated that no matter what Israel had done in the past, it did not justify this attack by Hamas, but although he mentioned the steps Israel would take, no comment was made that these steps should end (Ghitis, 2023). The third-day news included details about how the attacks were carried out (Lawati & Ebrahim, 2023).

In the news published by Xinhua based in Jerusalem, it first stated the number of deaths in Israel and reported that Israel was in a defense plan against this attack (Xinhua, 2023). On the second day, the news stated that Israel continued to implement violent policies and that the number of deaths was increasing (Xinhua, 2023). On the third day, he touched upon the recent history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, including photographs, and then described the conflicts that took place chronologically. While the news was reporting, the death toll of citizens and military personnel in both Palestine and Israel was stated (Xinhua, 2023).

In the first news published by the Sputnik news channel, it is seen that civilians in the region were called to stay in shelters. He quoted the news about Hamas that "fighters infiltrated Israel from Gaza" published on X (formerly Twitter) (Sputnik, 2023). The other day, it was published that Hamas soldiers opened fire on Israeli territory several times and that Israel attacked Hamas positions in Gaza (Sputnik, 2023). This news included attacks from both sides and was one of the important points in the news that Hamas was not called a terrorist organization. It was stated that on the third day, in Moscow, the Secretary General of the Arab League talked about the increasing tension between Israel and Hamas. The surprise attacks of Hamas, introduced as a Palestinian militant organization, also drew attention to the unpreparedness of the Israel Defense Forces. The statement that he was caught defenseless conveyed in this news gave rise to the idea that a country's defense forces should always be ready and that Israel's defense forces were inadequate for sudden reactions in this case (Sputnik, 2023).

Micro Structure

Microstructure focuses on the words that news channels use when reporting the news. It emphasizes that the words used between sentences can shape the news. In addition to word choices, it also takes into account sentence structure, pronouns, and consistency between sentences (Huda, et al. 2020).

Syntactic Analysis

In microstructure analysis, syntactic analysis examines whether news sentences are active or passive. It can be said that this analysis is significant as the meanings of the sentences used in these structures may be different (Özer, 2022). When the news is examined, it can be seen that the sentence structure is generally active. It is thought that it is related to the news channels broadcasting the information coming from the region instantly. Since the sentences used in the news texts are completed, it can be seen that the sentence structures are simple. However, the information provided about Hamas has revealed doubts about whether it is a terrorist organization or a resistance organization. Thus, doubts were raised about other information provided by these news channels about the war.

Regional Cohesion (local cohesion)

When the local cohesion of the news texts is considered, it is seen that there are words such as "terror, attack, killing of children, shelter, defense forces" that make the reader believe in the existence of war. News texts are constructed based on causal-functional and referential-related sentences. The incomplete sentences in the news items were written to make people think. When we look at the news entries, it can be seen that although news channels such as Sputnik, Xinhua, and Al Jazeera started to share the fact that there was a war and this to the international public, the promotion of Hamas as a terrorist organization on CNN and BBC news channels was aimed at defining the resistance organization rather than the details of the news. Likewise, while most other news channels analyze the deaths of adults and children in the region and call for an end to the war from countries around the world, it is a fact that these two channels mostly talk about Hamas' attacks on Israel.

Rhetoric of News

News rhetoric is based on credible data and information. The authenticity of the photographs and information must be so interconnected that there is no doubt about their authenticity. Therefore, photographs and videos in the news are a part of news rhetoric (van Dijk, 2009). To raise the credibility of the news and society's trust in these news channels, sharing photos or videos has become virtually mandatory. In light of the information given on Table 4, it is significant to reveal the number of photographs or videos in the news examined to increase credibility. While the BBC news channel shared video recordings of presenter conversations from the moment the war began, other news channels featured both photographs taken from the region and video recordings of the war.

When the photos of BBC and CNN channels were examined, like Photo 1 and Photo 2, photos of people exposed to attacks in the Israeli region and the Hamas attack were shared, while other channels mostly shared the movements of both regions. Sharing photos in just one region will significantly affect the decision of which state to side within the international arena. Therefore, the missing images given here have the potential to direct the perspective of the international community.

Word Choices

The words in news texts are interaction tools that push the news channel to inform itself and the reader to question their thoughts. The word choices of the news used in this research were examined and Table 5 was created.

As a result of the analysis of the words in the news headlines and news entries, words such as Hamas or "militant group", "Terrorist organization", and "Islamic Resistance Operation" were used when describing the conflicts. BBC, which included the word Hamas in one of its news stories within the framework of this analysis, generally carried out the flow of the news by naming it as a militant group. Al Jazeera, on the other hand, reported the news directly using the Hamas tactic and left no room for doubt about the information. However, by using the word "terror", CNN tried to convey to its readers that Hamas is a terrorist organization. It can be seen that other channels other than CNN do not use the word terrorism in this news. Xinhua generally used the word Islamic Resistance Organization, while Sputnik addressed Hamas as a militant group.

This situation has caused the tension in the ongoing conflict in the region to rise even more. At this point, an information war began in the international community, and while some of the news channels used the word terrorism for Hamas, some reported the news using the name of the militant group or Islamic resistance organization or directly using its name. These words, which have left many questions in the reader's mind, have led to a great information war.

Conclusion and Evaluation

Information that can guide societies can also serve as a tool to increase or decrease regional tension. Information, especially used to shape the world order, has become a concept whose accuracy can be questioned with the increase in technological developments. Information that is thought to have a high level of accuracy can be conveyed to societies through media, causing these societies to doubt their truth. In particular, the ideological structure of institutions and organizations that transmit newspaper news plays a noteworthy role in conveying information about events.

This study examined the discourses used in the Hamas-Israel conflict of 6-7 October 2021 in the context of Teun van Dijk's discourse analysis model. When the news is examined, it is seen that news organizations such as BBC, Al Jazeera, CNN, Xinhua and Sputnik not only aim to convey the developments but also convey their ideology to the reader along with the event through their use of words. The language, words, and photographs used by the newspapers included in the limits have become parts of the transfer of the ideology whose infrastructure was previously prepared. This situation confused the information transferred.

The fact that the terrorist organization discourse causes the ongoing war in the region to escalate is an issue that cannot be ignored. It not only increased the grudge and hatred of the two conflicting hot regions towards each other but also tried to spread the

idea among the international public that the administration of Palestine is a terrorist organization.

The answer to the main research question of the article, that the ongoing information wars negatively affected the 6-7 October Hamas-Israel War, has been clearly stated. In addition to this answer, although the media has the possibility of a healing effect on the failure to solve the Palestine-Israel problem, it is seen that news channels adopting different ideologies lead to the continuation of the war due to the difference in the way they interpret the information. The media's variable attitude towards this war has led to the emergence of an information war, and this war has become a regional problem that needs to be addressed as an information war. The article's hypothesis "Differences in the ideology of newspaper organizations create information warfare in a way that supports or increases existing conflicts" is supported in the light of the information and revealed in detail. For future studies, examining the problems related to this problem within the scope of information warfare is significant enough to end the conflicts in the region.

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Appendix

Table 1:

October 7, 2023, the day after the attack

News Channel	Titles	News Introduction Paragraphs
BBC	Rockets launched from Gaza streak across sky towards Israel	Dozens of militants from the Islamist militant group Hamas have infiltrated southern Israel from the Gaza Strip in a surprise attack. Israel's defense minister said Hamas had "made a grave mistake and launched a war" against his country. Earlier, dozens of rockets were launched toward Israel, setting off air raid sirens across the country. Video footage shows rockets streaking across the sky in Gaza, and the aftermath of strikes on Ashkelon, Israel.
Al Jazeera	Hamas says it has enough Israeli captives to free all Palestinian prisoners	<i>Speaking to Al Jazeera, Hamas deputy chief Saleh al-Arouri says group expects fighting with Israel to continue after major operation.</i>
CNN	Intelligence analyst: 'Tactically' nothing like this has ever happened	Intelligence and counter terrorism analyst Kimberly Dozier weighs in on Hamas strategy and how Israeli intelligence apparently missed the signals of an attack.
Xinhua	At least 22 Israelis killed in Hamas surprise offensive on Israel	JERUSALEM, Oct. 7 (Xinhua) -- Israeli emergency services confirmed that at least 22 Israelis were killed and hundreds wounded in a surprise offensive carried out by the Islamic Resistance Movement (Hamas) on Saturday.
Sputnik	State of Emergency Declared Across Israel	MOSCOW (Sputnik) - The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) on Saturday declared a "state of alert" after militants from the Gaza Strip infiltrated the border areas amid a rocket barrage from the enclave.

Table 2:

October 8, 2023

News Channel	Titles	News introduction Paragraphs
<i>BBC</i>	How Hamas' shock attack on Israel unfolded	Palestinian militant group Hamas has launched its biggest attack on Israel, with rocket strikes, killings and hostage taking.
<i>Al Jazeera</i>	World reaction to surprise attack by Palestinian Hamas on Israel	International response comes after Hamas launches the biggest attack on Israel in decades with hostages taken and many killed.
<i>CNN</i>	Hamas' attack on Israel is an indisputable act of terrorism	Millions of Israelis were jolted awake on Saturday by the sounds of explosions and blaring emergency sirens.
<i>Xinhua</i>	Arab League slams Israel's anti-Palestinian policies as "time bomb"	Arab League Secretary-General Ahmed Aboul-Gheit slammed on Saturday Israel's violent policies against the Palestinians as "a time bomb," calling for an immediate cease-fire in the Palestinian Gaza Strip that is currently witnessing deadly clashes between the two sides.
<i>Sputnik</i>	Israeli Aviation Strikes Hamas Intelligence Chief's Compound	The Israeli air force carried out a strike on a compound belonging to the head of Hamas intelligence, the Israeli Defense Forces said on Saturday.

Table 3:*October 9, 2023*

News Channel	Titles	News introduction Paragraphs
<i>BBC</i>	Loud explosion heard in Gaza halts BBC journalist's on air report	BBC journalist Rushdi Abu Alouf's live broadcast on BBC from Gaza was interrupted when a loud explosion was heard
<i>Al Jazeera</i>	Why the Palestinian group Hamas launched an attack on Israel? All to know	Hundreds killed as Israel bombards Gaza after Hamas launched surprise attack by land, air and sea.
<i>CNN</i>	Israel is at war with Hamas. Here's what to know	The Israeli military has told all civilians in Gaza City to evacuate "southwards" as it maintains its bombardment of the coastal enclave in response to last weekend's Hamas attacks that killed more than 1,400 people.
<i>Xinhua</i>	Backgrounder: Major Palestinian-Israeli conflicts in recent years	Hamas, an Islamist Palestinian group ruling the Gaza Strip, launched a massive surprise attack on Israel on Saturday, which included the firing of rockets and the infiltration of militants into southern Israel.
<i>Sputnik</i>	Lavrov, Arab League Chief Hold Presser After Talks on Hamas-Israel Conflict	The Secretary General of the Arab League set off for Moscow on October 9 following Sergey Lavrov's invitation in the wake of the ongoing conflict between Israel and Hamas, the Gaza-based militant group

Table 4:

Number of photo or video posts about the Israeli-Palestinian war in selected news on October 7-8 and 9, 2023

The news channel from which the photo was transferred	Total Number of Photos or Videos
BBC	3
Al Jazeera	18
CNN	13
Xinhua	4
Sputnik	4

Table 5:

Selected words for Hamas

Selected Words	BBC	AL JAZEERA	CNN	XINHUA	SPUTNIK
Hamas	1	2	2	1	-
Militant	3	-	-	-	2
Terror	-	-	1	-	-
Islamic Resistance Operation	-	-	-	2	-

Photo 1:

by Abbas Al Lawati and Nadeen Ebrahim. CNN, 2023.



Photo 2:

by OpenStreetMap, Al Jazeera, 2023.

ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT**Israel-Palestine escalation**

Israel has launched air raids on Gaza, where witnesses reported heavy explosions, after the Palestinian armed group, Hamas, fired thousands of rockets and sent fighters into Israel on Saturday morning in a large-scale attack.



Source: © OpenStreetMap | October 7, 2023

Geniřletilmiř zet

Giriř

6-7 Ekim Hamas-İsrail savařının gazete kuruluşlarında yer alması ve uluslararası kamuoyunun tepkilerindeki farklılıklar bu savařa karřı bir endiře doęurmuřtur. zellikle ABD, İngiltere, Katar, Rusya ve in gibi lkelerin sahip olduęu gazete kuruluşlarının kendi ideolojilerini haberlere yansıtıp yansıtmadıęı bu savař hakkındaki bilgilerin yayılmasında nem arz etmektedir. Dolayısıyla bu alıřma zellikle CNN, BBC, Al Jazeera, Sputnik ve Xinhua gibi nemli haber kaynaklarının 7, 8 ve 9 Ekim 2023 tarihinde Hamas-İsrail savařına dair savařlarını incelemiř ve elde edilen bulgularla bilgi savařının olduęu gzlemlenmiřtir. Savařın son bulamamasının en nemli sebepleri arasında bilgi savařının olduęu ne srlmřtr. “Gazete kuruluşlarının ideolojisindeki farklılıklar mevcut atıřmaları destekleyecek veya artıracak řekilde bilgi savařı yaratmaktadır.” ifadesi ise makalenin hipotezi olarak kabul edilmiřtir.

Bilgi Savařları, 21. yzyılın ikinci yarı ve son eyreęinde literatre damgasını vuran bir kavramdır. Waltz’a gre bilgi savařları, savař alanında iradenin yıkılmasını hedefleyen arařtır (Waltz, 2003). ABD Hava Kuvvetleri tanımına gre ise dřmanın sahip olduęu bilgileri ve bu bilgilere dayanarak stleneceęi fonksiyonları engellemek, imha etmek, bozmak ve kendi ıkarlarına hitap edecek ynlendirmelerde bulunmak bilgi harbi olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Schneider BR Grinter L. E., 1995 ‘den alıntı, řahin, 2003 s. 15). Ayrıca bilgi savařı bireylere ve btne karřı asker olmayan bir řekilde kullanılabilir. Bir lkenin iletiřim yeteneklerini bozarak veya imknlarını kısıtlayarak savařa yol aabilirler (Haeni, 1997). Siyasi ynetimler iin nemli olan bilgi savařı medya ile de olduka yakından iliřkilidir nk basın ve politika arasında ciddi bir baę vardır. Basın siyasi kararları rasyonelleřtirebilmek iin kamuoyunu řekillendirebilir ve bylece politika yapıcıların ıkarlarını yansıtabilir.

Haber incelemesi yapılırken Teun Adrian van Dijk’in Eleřtirel Sylem Analizi ynteminin yaygın bir řekilde kullanıldıęı grlmektedir. Toplumsal ve siyasal konulara ncelik veren bu arařtırma yntemi bilgiyi medya kuruluşlarının hakikat ile baę kurup kuramadıęını ortaya koymakta olduka nemlidir.

Uluslararası İliřkiler Baęlamında İsrail-Filistin Sorunu

Blgesel Sorunlar, Risk ve Tehditler

İsrail’in 1948 yılında kurulması ile birlikte blgede tarih boyunca atıřmalar devam etmiřtir. Filistin İslami Ulusal Kurtuluř ve Direniř Harektı olan Hamas bu atıřmanın son aktr olarak karřımıza ıkmaktadır. Her iki ynetiminde uzlařmamalarının altında toprak anlařmazlıkları yatmakla beraber bu anlařmazlıklar sonucu ekonomik olarak dnyayı krize srkleyebilecek etkenler doęmaktadır. zellikle her savař sonrası petrol fiyatlarındaki artıřlar dikkate deęerdir. Hem blgeyi siyasi olarak istikrarsızlıęa srkleyen hem de ekonomik baęlamda olumsuz etkiler yaratan bu atıřmalar sadece bunlarla kalmayıp asker anlamda da lkeleri zayıflatmaktadır. Srekli olarak gvenlik kaygısı iinde olan İsrail ordusu ve Hamas silahlanma yarıřı iine girmiřtir. Bilgi akıřı ile i ie olan gvenlik, kk bir yanlıřta lkeleri savařa itmektedir. Bunların yanı sıra kltrel

anlamda 2020 İbrahim Anlaşmaları ile her ne kadar turizm sektöründe gelişme görülmüş olsa da yapılan savaşlarda tarihî eserlerin yok olduğu veya yağmalandığı bir gerçektir.

Bölgesel ve Küresel Aktörlerin Bölgeye Etkisi

İsrail-Filistin savaşının devam etmesinde bölgesel ve küresel aktörlerin oldukça önemi vardır. Bu bölge siyasi karmaşanın içinde bulunmasına rağmen, enerji kaynakları bakımından oldukça zengindir. Dolayısıyla ülkeler çıkarlarını gözeterek bölge üzerinde hâkimiyet arzusu içine girmiştir. ABD ve İngiltere bölgede enerji kaynaklarından yararlanabilmek ve Ortadoğu'da etkin bir rol oynayabilmek için İsrail'le ilişkilerini daima ileriye taşımak istemişlerdir. Bu yüzden son saldırılarda taraf tutup İsrail'i desteklemiştir. İki büyük gücün İsrail'in arkasında olması savaşın daha da derinleşmesine sebep olmuştur. CNN ve BBC haberlerinde yapılan açıklamalarda uluslararası bakışı etkileyebilecek düzeyde olmuştur. Rusya ise batının gücünü dengeleyebilmek için Ortadoğu'da iş birliklerini artırmaktayken yükselen güç Çin'in de çıkarları için bu bölgede varlığını hissettirdiği görülmektedir. Sputnik ve Xinhua haber kanallarının bölgedeki savaşın durdurulması adına paylaşımlar yaptığı da bir gerçektir. Katar bölgedeki mevcut ülke olarak her zaman çatışmalara karşı bir bakış gözetmiştir. Ülkenin politik geleceğini düşünerek güç dengesinin yaratılmasını talep etmektedir. Bu yüzden çok yönlü ve pragmatist bir politika izleme yolundadır.

Eleştirel Söylem Analizi Yöntemiyle 6-7 Ekim Hamas-İsrail Saldırılarında Medyanın Bilgi Savaşlarına Etkisi

İsrail-Filistin savaşını incelerken bu sürecin tamamının analizini yapmak bu çalışma için uygun olmayacağından örneklem gerekliliği duyulmuştur. Bundan dolayı yazılı basın evreninde 6 farklı ideolojiye sahip gazete örnekleme oluşturmuştur. Bu gazetelerin 6-7 Ekim sürecine yaklaşımlarını ele alan üç günlük yayınların sadece birinci haberleri incelenmiştir.

Makro Yapı

Teun van Dijk'in söylem analizinde makro yapı Tematik ve Şematik olmak üzere iki ayrı yapıdan oluşmuştur. Tematik bağlamda incelenen haberlerin başlık ve haber girişleri incelenmiştir. Şematik analiz ise durum ve yorum olmak üzere haberlerin aktarıldıkları bilgileri yorumlama şekilleri üzerinde durulmuştur. Haber kanallarının incelenmesinin ardından kendi ideolojilerini yansıtan haberleri aktardıkları ortaya çıkarılmıştır.

Mikro Yapı

Sentaktik Çözümleme, bölgesel uyum, haberin retorisi ve sözcük seçimleri olmak üzere 4 ayrı başlıkta ele alınan mikro analiz sonucunda 6-7 Ekim Hamas-İsrail savaşının bilgi savaşı ile ilişkili bulguları ortaya konulmuştur. Sentaktik çözümleme bağlamında haberler incelendiğinde cümle yapısının genelde aktif olduğu görülmektedir. Bunun bölgeden anbean gelen bilgilerin haber kanallarının bekletmeden yayınlamasıyla ilgili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Haberlerin bölgesel uyumu irdelendiğinde savaşın varlığına okuyucuyu inandıran "terör, saldırı, çocukların öldürülmesi, barınak, savunma kuvvetleri" gibi sözcüklerin olduğu görülmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra haberlerin retorisi incelendiğinde BBC ve CNN kanalları İsrail bölgesinde saldırılara maruz kalan insanların

ve Hamas saldırısının fotoğraflarını paylaşp sözcükleri ve yorumları sadece bu görseller üzerinden değerlendirirken diğerk kanallar daha çok her iki bölgenin hareket paylaşımlarını yapmıştır. Sadece bir bölgedeki fotoğrafların paylaşılması uluslararası alanda devletlerin hangi devletin tarafında yer alması gerektiğı kararını önemli derecede etkileyecektir. Dolayısıyla burada verilen eksik görüntüler uluslararası toplumunda bakış açısını yönlendirecek potansiyelindedir. Sözcük seçimleri de haberlerin doğru şekilde aktarılmasında önem arz etmektedir. Haber başlıkları ve haber girişlerinde yer alan sözcüklerin analizi sonucu çatışmalar aktarılırken Hamas veya “militan grup”, “Terör örgütü”, “İslami Direniş Harekâtı” gibi sözcüklere yer verilmiştir.

Sonuç ve Değerlendirme

Makalenin temel araştırma sorusuna bilgi savaşlarının 6-7 Ekim Hamas-İsrail Savaşını olumsuz etkilediğı cevabı net bir şekilde ortaya konulmuştur. Bu cevabın yanı sıra Filistin-İsrail sorununun çözümlenememesinde medyanın iyileştirme etkisi ihtimali olmasına rağmen farklı ideolojileri benimseyen haber kanallarının bilgiyi yorumlama şeklindeki farklılık sebebiyle savaşın devam etmesine destek verdikleri görülmektedir. Medyanın bu savaşa karşı değışken tutumu bilgi savaşının doğmasına sebep olmuş ve bu savaş bir bilgi savaşı olarak ele alınması gereken bir bölgesel sorun hâline gelmiştir. Makalenin “Gazete kuruluşlarının ideolojisindeki farklılıklar mevcut çatışmaları destekleyecek veya artıracak şekilde bilgi savaşı yaratmakta” hipotezi yukarıdaki bilgiler ışığında desteklenmiş ve detaylarıyla ortaya konulmuştur. Gelecek çalışmalar için bu soruna ilişkin sorunların bilgi savaşları kapsamında incelenmesi bölgedeki çatışmaları sona erdirebilme potansiyeline sahiptir.