

Representation Of The Turkish Government in Palestinian-Israel War News On Hürriyet.com: A Discourse Analysis

Raisa Alatas¹, Fathul Qorib²

¹Department of Communication Sciences, Kocaeli University, Türkiye

²Communication Department, University of Tribhuwana Tunggal, Indonesia

Korespondensi: Kabaoğlu, Baki Komsuoğlu bulvarı No:515, Umuttepe, 41001 İzmit/Kocaeli, Turki

Surel: raisaalatas.ra@gmail.com,

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46961/mediasi.v6i1.1566>

INFO ARTIKEL

Sejarah Artikel:

Diterima: 22/1/2025

Direvisi: 29/1/2025

Publikasi: 31/1/2025

e-ISSN: 2721-0995

p-ISSN: 2721-9046

Kata Kunci:

Analisis Diskursus,
Hürriyet.com,
Palestine-Israel,
Pemerintah Turki,
Berita Perang

Keywords:

Discourse Analysis,
Hürriyet.com,
Palestine-Israel,
Turkish Government,
War News

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the representation of the Turkish government in news published on Hürriyet.com during May 2024, following the Gaza events of 7 October 2023. Using Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis, the research examines text (micro), discursive practice (meso), and social practice (macro) dimensions. At the micro level, the study identifies the use of formal diplomatic terms like *güven mektubu* (letter of credentials) and *büyükelçi* (ambassador), as well as emotionally charged diction and complex sentence structures that blend formality with criticism of Israeli policies. At the meso level, the online platform facilitates broad information dissemination to shape public opinion and bolster Turkish diplomacy under Erdoğan's leadership. At the macro level, the coverage reveals a bias favoring Palestine and critiquing Israel, reflecting Türkiye's political stance. The findings highlight Hürriyet.com's role in portraying Türkiye as a supporter of human rights and international justice, reinforcing its positive image domestically and globally.

INTRODUCTION

October 7, 2023, the world witnessed another significant escalation in the long-simmering conflict between Palestine and Israel (Hirschfeld, 2024). This conflict, which has been going on for decades, has heated up again and created tensions involving various international parties. This war is not simply a dispute between two entities, but reflects geopolitical complexity involving many countries and interests (Bhattacharya, 2023).

Additionally, the general public on both sides was affected by this conflict. As a result of Israeli air strikes in Gaza, thousands of people had to flee their homes. An already severe humanitarian crisis continues to worsen, with many people lacking food, clean water, and essential medical services (Burgess & Morris-Grant, 2024; Farhat et al., 2023). In contrast, many countries in the Middle East and the international community condemned Israel's actions as a violation of international law and a disproportionate use of force. The Palestine-Israel war is an international and regional problem (Hokayem, 2023). Dynamic geopolitical processes influence international stability and global security. These developments in the Middle East could affect energy security, international trade and diplomatic relations between major countries (Bhattacharya, 2023).

Many Western media outlets, such as CNN, the BBC, and The New York Times, often highlight Israel's right to defend itself while also covering the humanitarian impact experienced by Palestinians (Wolfsfeld, 2018). They tend to provide a platform for voices from both sides, although they are often accused by some of favoring Israel.

During the First Intifada, the New York Times published nearly 16,000 articles about Israel and Palestine. Of them, approximately 40% mention Palestinian organizations or individuals, whereas approximately 93% mention Israeli organizations or individuals. The logistic regression analysis revealed that aggressive language was used in 11.9% of all references to Palestinians and just 5.9% of all mentions to Israelis. The first part of the period saw a marked increase in the usage of aggressive language when referring to Palestinians as opposed to Israelis. As the Intifada drew to an end, these figures grew somewhat closer. It is noteworthy that during this period, Israeli violence was notably higher than Palestinian violence, indicating that equality of metrics does not equate to equality of representation (Jackson, 2024).

In 15.7% of the Times reports, Palestinians were mentioned in the passive voice. However, reports stated that Israelis only used the passive voice 6.4% of the time. This indicates that over twice as many references to Palestinians as to Israelis were made in the passive voice by the Times. Those to Palestinians were not only more common in the passive voice, but they also tended to be more disparaging in tone, whereas those to Israelis were more objective. The rhetorical consequence of utilizing the passive voice is to minimize the guilt of Israeli aggressors in causing Palestinian misery by de-emphasizing or hiding those who are doing such bad actions against Palestinians (Jackson, 2024).

Turkish-Palestinian relations over the years have been characterized by solidarity with the Palestinian cause. Palestine has been under Turkish rule since the era of the Ottoman Empire, and Türkiye became the first country to recognize Israel after the emergence of the state of Israel in 1948 (Bayraktar, 2019). However, Türkiye also has strong historical ties with the Arab and Muslim world, and supports Palestinian rights. During this period, Turkish media took a different position in the narrative of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; they criticize Israeli policies and sympathize with the Palestinians (Ovali, 2012).

Politically, the Turkish government, especially under the leadership of Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, has taken a more vocal and critical stance towards Israel (Ceylan, 2021). Erdoğan often voices his support for Palestine in international forums and uses this issue to strengthen his position at home and in the Islamic world. Independent and opposition media in Türkiye, meanwhile, while sharing sympathy with the Palestinians, have adopted a more critical approach to the government's handling of the issue, including the way Erdoğan has used the conflict for domestic political gain. This media also criticizes Türkiye's foreign policy which is considered inconsistent or opportunistic (Abumayyaleh, 2018).

Hürriyet.com, as one of Türkiye's largest newspapers and news portals, plays a significant role in shaping the public narrative about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In general, Hürriyet tends to have a more moderate approach compared to some pro-government media in Türkiye. Nevertheless, their political and editorial stances still influence how they cover international issues, including the Israeli-Palestinian conflict (FURMAN et al., 2019; Günaydın, 2017).

In its coverage of the conflict, Hürriyet.com usually emphasizes the humanitarian aspects of the crisis. Its news articles highlighted the civilian victims, especially Palestinian women and children, who suffered from Israeli military attacks (FURMAN et al., 2019; Günaydın, 2017). The images and video accompanying this article are designed to evoke sympathy and concern from readers. Such narratives are consistent with Turkish media's broader efforts to show solidarity with Palestinians and criticize Israeli military actions as disproportionate and a violation of human rights.

Reports on the Turkish government's response to the escalation of violence in Gaza may include official statements as well as analysis of how Türkiye's position in the conflict affects its relations with other countries, including the United States and European Union countries. This analysis often shows how Türkiye's support for Palestine strengthens its position as a leader in the Muslim world and helps find a way out of the ongoing conflict (Genc, 2019).

In a proceedings article written by Hülya Günaydın with the title "Türk Medyasında El-Aksa İntifadasi" described in this study, Turkish researchers examine developments that could trigger a large-scale war in the Middle East, such as the Al-Aqsa Intifada. Considering the interests of the media and the media's relationship with state policies and government actions will be examined. In the formation of news and news discourse, the ideological attitude of the media and the reciprocal relationship it develops with politics is crucial in determining this.

Considering the coverage of the Al-Aqsa Intifada in Türkiye's leading media newspaper, Hürriyet, Cumhuriyet and this will be studied through the news offered. Yeni Şafak newspaper to its readers. In this study, the Turkish press reported that the news on the first page and foreign news pages of the newspapers Cumhuriyet, Hürriyet and Yeni Şafak was evaluated to convey it to the newspaper readers. While a positive editorial contribution to the news provides justification for the evaluation of a story, a negative editorial intervention makes the news negative. In the Turkish press in the 1 month period after the Al-Aqsa Intifada, that is the main aim of this research.

In the news sampled in this research, there is a relationship between ideology and news, based on Van Dijk's discourse analysis. Yeni Şafak newspaper, Hürriyet and Cumhuriyet newspapers display Palestinian resistance with religious motives, apart from showing Palestinian resistance with religious motives they mostly avoid using expressions that could cause identification. The three newspapers included in this research

population were published within a period of one month (28 September 2000 – 28 October 2000) (Günaydın, 2017).

The focus and methodology used in this article and previous research are very different. Hülya Günaydın concentrates on a specific time period and uses Van Dijk's discourse analysis to look at how three major newspapers reported the Al-Aqsa Intifada, with special attention to religious reasons and editorial interventions. The main focus of this research is the relationship between media ideology and politics in news making. Nevertheless, this article employs Fairclough's broader analysis temporally and methodologically, with particular emphasis on the representation of the Turkish government in the context of Palestinian-Israeli news on *Hürriyet.com*, an online platform. This method looks at how news texts are not only created but also consumed and distributed, taking into account the broader ideologies and power structures that influence and influence discursive practices.

One of the striking research gaps between these two studies is the difference in the media platforms used for analysis and the methodology used. While Hülya Günaydın's research places more emphasis on religious motifs in reporting, Fairclough's analysis will emphasize more on how government representation in online media is more dynamic and interacts in a digital context, while Fairclough's analysis uses CDA to understand government representation in older print media and uses more traditional discourse analysis. Therefore, this article will look at the representation of the Turkish government in reporting on the Israeli Palestinian war using Norman Fairclough's discourse analysis method.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The media's coverage of the Palestine-Israel conflict has evolved significantly with the advent of digital and social media platforms, leading traditional news organizations to adopt new communication tools for cost-effective and widespread coverage (Zahoor & Sadiq, 2021). Critical discourse studies have revealed media bias in major news outlets favoring Palestine as the victim over Israel, emphasizing the importance of understanding language in media discourses (Suwarno & Sahayu, 2020). Peace communication interventions, such as Israeli and Palestinian versions of *Sesame Street*, aim to mitigate negative inter-group attitudes and stereotypes through media targeted at children, highlighting the impact of media on socialization and political opinions (Warshel, 2021).

Through a variety of techniques impacted by elements including political affiliation, ownership structure, and ideological orientation, Turkish media plays a key role in influencing public opinion on conflicts like the Palestine war (FURMAN et al., 2019). Factors like as ownership structure, political pressure, legislation, mainstream news values, and market conditions significantly impact how news reports about disputes are framed, which can result in a tendency towards accusation, blame, and distrust of the 'other' side (Ersoy, 2016). Furthermore, the media plays a critical role in conflict situations because governments use it as a tool to sway public opinion and shape the conflict's narrative (Тарханова, 2023). The way that Turkish media covers conflicts goes beyond covering internal matters; it also uses propaganda tactics aimed at Arab nations to highlight foreign policy goals and strategic alliances (Çakir, 2022). The way that conflicts such as the Palestine War are portrayed in Turkish media is influenced by a complicated combination of ownership, political forces, and strategic communication goals.

Research interests in the Turkish government's media-portrayed stance in the Israel-Palestine conflict has been considerable. Under the AKP government, Türkiye has made several attempts to mediate and encourage peace initiatives between Israel and the Palestinians (Bozorgmehri & Hosseini, 2021). But following incidents like the 2008 Gaza War, the 2009 Davos incident, and the 2010 Mavi Marmara incident, tensions increased and a public political dispute with Israel resulted (Aviv, 2019). A normalization agreement was reached in June 2016 as a result of these tense relations, signaling a reevaluation of Türkiye's foreign policy stance. Türkiye has gained international backing for its opposition to Israel's activities by taking a posture that has been critical of Israeli policy, particularly with relation to the blockade of Gaza (FURMAN et al., 2019). The media has played a crucial role in shaping public perceptions of Türkiye's stance on the Palestine-Israel conflict, reflecting the complex dynamics of this geopolitical issue.

The methodological technique known as Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), developed by Norman Fairclough, looks at texts to identify underlying power structures and social critiques (Fairclough, 2003). Fairclough's paradigm comprises three primary steps that aid in comprehending the construction and influence of discourse: text analysis, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. Researchers can explore the connections between language, power, and society through CDA, demonstrating how texts both reflect and influence social realities. Since it provides a critical lens through which to examine media portrayals, political speeches, and cultural norms, Fairclough's approach is especially helpful in examining modern social and political communication. Scholars can gain a greater understanding of discourse creation and consumption in many contexts by using CDA to unearth hidden meanings, ideologies, and power structures inherent within texts (Fairclough, 1989, 1995, 2003; Widdowson, 2004).

The essential question of Norman Fairclough's research is how to connect the microtext with the larger community context. By fusing a legacy of textual analysis that always sees in a constrained space with a larger community context, Fairclough hopes to develop a discourse analysis model that adds to the social and cultural study. Fairclough is interested in how language users convey particular ideological beliefs. A detailed analysis is required in this instance. In a dialectical interaction with the social system, social and critical language is a form of activity. As a result, the study needs to be divided into the language that is generated and shaped by certain social settings and social connections (Fairclough, 1995, 2003).

METHOD

In this research, the main focus is to understand how Hürriyet.com depicts the actions and policies of the Turkish government regarding the events in Gaza that began on October 7, 2023 and how the news influences and reflects public perception as well as domestic and international politics. This study will use Norman Fairclough's discourse analysis approach. Norman Fairclough's CDA combines three dimensions of analysis: text, discursive practice and social practice (Fairclough, 1995, 2003). This approach allows us to understand how news texts are produced, distributed and consumed, and how they reflect and shape social and power structures (Fairclough, 1989). To achieve this goal, researchers will analyze five news articles published on Hürriyet.com during May 2024.

Table 1. Hürriyet.com Analysis Units

DATE	HEADLINE	LINK
13 May, 2024	Türkiye'nin BM Daimi Temsilcisi Yıldız: Gazze'de kan dökülmesini durduramamak kınanacak bir durum	https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/turkiyenin-bm-daimi-temsilcisi-yildiz-gazgede-kan-dokulmesini-durduramamak-kinanacak-bir-durum-42461491
15 May, 2024	Dışişleri Bakanı Hakan Fidan: ABD kayıtsız şartsız İsrail'i destekliyor	https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/disisleri-bakani-hakan-fidan-abd-kayitsiz-sartsiz-israili-destekliyor-42462495
22 May, 2024	Erdoğan'dan Netanyahu çağrısı: Artık dur denilmeli	https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/erdogandan-netanyahu-cagrisi-artik-dur-denilmeli-42465583
24 May, 2024	Filistin'i tanıma kararından sonra İspanyol elçi Beştepe'de	https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/filistini-tanima-kararindan-sonra-ispanyol-elci-bestepe-de-42466734
24 May, 2018	Filistin sorunu ve Türkiye-İsrail ilişkileri	https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/yazarlar/oguz-celikkol/filistin-sorunu-ve-turkiye-israil-iliskileri-40846459

This research will use five news stories published by Hürriyet.com in May 2024 as the unit of analysis. These news stories were selected based on their relevance to the ongoing conflict in Gaza as well as the Turkish government's involvement or statements regarding the conflict. This sample selection aims to gain representative insight into how Hürriyet.com depicts the position and actions of the Turkish government in a certain time period that is quite specific and relevant to the peak of the conflict escalation.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how Hürriyet.com represents the role of the Turkish government in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, especially in the context of events in Gaza after 7 October 2023. Using Norman Fairclough's discourse analysis approach, this approach involves three main dimensions: analysis texts, discursive practice analysis, and social practice analysis (Fairclough, 2003). These three dimensions will be used to understand how the news on Hürriyet.com shapes and is influenced by broader structures of power and ideology.

Text: Micro Level Analysis

Critical discourse analysis according to Norman Fairclough involves three levels of analysis. In the initial stage, the focus will be on micro-level analysis which includes linguistic and textual elements in the discourse seen from the five news stories which are the unit of analysis in this article. In the news with the headline "*Filistin'i tanıma kararından sonra İspanyol elçi Beştepe'de*", this news uses official and diplomatic terms such as "*güven mektubu*" (letter of credentials), "*büyükelçi*" (ambassador), and "*tanıma kararı*" (recognition decision). The use of these terms indicates the formal and official nature of the event and emphasizes the importance of diplomacy and protocol in international relations. For example, "*güven mektubu*" indicates the trust and legitimacy accorded by the sending country to the receiving country, which is a common practice in diplomacy. The sentence structure in this text is long and complex, combining several clauses that are closely related to diplomacy and state protocol. For example, sentence:

"Cumhurbaşkanı Erdoğan, İspanya'nın Filistin devletini tanıyacağını açıklamasından bir gün sonra Beştepe'ye çıkan İspanya Büyükelçisi Sancho ile birlikte Brunei Büyükelçisi Noni Zurainah Haji ve Somali Büyükelçisi Fathudin Ali Muhammed'i kabul etti" (Hürriyet.com, 2024e).

"President Erdoğan received Spanish Ambassador Sancho, Brunei Ambassador Noni Zurainah Haji and Somali Ambassador Fathudin Ali Muhammed, who went to Beştepe one day after Spain announced that it would recognize the state of Palestine."

This sentence describes the sequence of events chronologically and reflects formality. Sentences like these show how the information was carefully structured to provide a clear and detailed picture of the diplomatic event. The language style used is formal and objective, in accordance with the official nature of the event and topic discussed. Phrases such as "*Büyük memnuniyet duyudum*" and "*vicdanlı kararlarından dolayı liderlerini tebrik ediyoruz*" reflect appreciation and recognition of decisions taken by other countries, highlighting President Erdoğan's positive attitude and support. This creates a formal and respectful tone, which is appropriate to the diplomatic context.

In the next headline, "*Dışişleri Bakanı Hakan Fidan: ABD kayıtsız şartsız İsrail'i destekliyor*", this news uses very strong and political diction. Words such as "*kayıtsız şartsız*" (unconditional), "*destekliyor*" (support), "*soykırım*" (genocide), and "*katliam*" (massacre) are used to indicate the clear and strong position of the speaker, namely Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan. This choice of words provides a sharp critique of the United States' support for Israel and describes Israel's actions in Gaza in very negative terms.

The sentences in this news report are long and complex, reflecting an attempt to provide a detailed and in-depth explanation of the situation being discussed. For example, "*Gazze meselesinde şu anda ABD'nin askeri desteği olmadan İsrail'in bu denli cüret içerisinde soykırım yapması mümkün değil*" (Hürriyet.com, 2024b). This sentence explains the link between United States military support and Israel's actions in Gaza, showing how the United States is held responsible for Israel's courage in carrying out the actions it criticizes.

The main actors in this news are Hakan Fidan, the United States (especially his government), Israel, Hamas, as well as other countries such as Qatar and Egypt which are involved in the mediation process. Fidan is described as a figure who is firm and critical of the foreign policies of the United States and Israel. The United States is depicted as a strong supporter of Israel, while Israel is depicted as a perpetrator of genocide. Hamas is depicted as the party negotiating for the atışkes (ceasefire).

The next news headline, "*Türkiye'nin BM Daimi Temsilcisi Yıldız: Gazze'de kan dökülmesini durduramamak kınanacak bir durum*", this news uses strong and emotional diction to describe the situation in Gaza and Türkiye's position. Words such as "*kan dökülmesi*" (bloodshed), "*insan eliyle ortaya çıkarılan kıtlık*" (human-caused hunger), "*utanç vericidir*" (shame), and "*kınanacak*" (must be condemned) express deep concern and condemnation of the situation in Gaza and Israel's actions. For example, sentences like:

"Bu tasarının kabulü, Filistin'in devlet olma yolunda önemli bir kilometre taşı olmanın yanı sıra Güvenlik Konseyi ile uluslararası toplumun kolektif sesi arasında büyüyen uçuruma da işaret etmektedir" (Hürriyet.com, 2024a).

"The adoption of this bill is not only an important milestone on Palestine's path to statehood, but also points to the growing gap between the Security Council and the collective voice of the international community."

The news piece in this sentence explains the important role of this resolution and its relationship to international dynamics. The main actors in this news are Büyükelçi Ahmet Yıldız, Israel, Palestine and various international bodies such as the UN and UNRWA. Yıldız is portrayed as a firm and pro-Palestinian spokesperson, while Israel is portrayed as the perpetrator of cruel and inhumane acts. The UN and other related bodies are portrayed as entities that are trying to overcome the crisis but are experiencing various challenges from dissenting countries.

The depiction of emotions in news texts makes it possible to explain the country's position. In the hürriyet.com news headline "*Erdoğan'dan Netanyahu çağrısı: Artık dur denilmeli*", this news text uses very strong and emotionally laden diction, especially in criticism of Israel. Words such as "*soykırım politikası*"

(genocidal politics), "*gözü dönmüş hükümeti*" (insane government), "*katliam*" (massacre), and "*zulüm*" (atrocities) are used to describe Israel's actions in Gaza. This diction not only reflects a critical position, but also confirms Türkiye's firm and tough stance towards Israeli policy.

Sentences such as "*Netanyahu ve gözü dönmüş hükümeti kendi vatandaşlarının güvenliğini tehlikeye atma mahalsına soykırım politikasına devam ediyor*" (Hürriyet.com, 2024c) emphasize the negative impact of Israeli policies on both Palestinians and Israelis themselves. The use of sentences like this shows how the complexity of the problem is presented in detail to provide a deep understanding to the reader.

The main actors in this news are President Erdoğan, Romanian Prime Minister Marcel Ciolacu, and the Israeli government led by Netanyahu. Erdoğan is described as a leader who is firm and vocal in criticizing policies. Netanyahu and his government are portrayed very negatively, in terms that describe their policies as inhumane and dangerous.

In the fifth news with the headline "*Filistin sorunu ve Türkiye-İsrail ilişkileri*", the text in this news uses words that reflect a critical and firm attitude towards Israeli policies, especially regarding the Palestinian issue. Phrases such as "*kendi vatandaşlarının güvenliğini tehlikeye atma mahalsına soykırım politikasına devam ediyor*" describe the harsh and condemnatory stance on the Turkish side towards Israel. In addition, the terms "*katliam*", "*zulüm*", and "*mezalim*" continue to be used as symbols to describe Israel's actions (Hürriyet.com, 2024d).

The sentence structure in this news includes a lot of information in one sentence as a form of conveying in-depth and argumentative views. For example, sentences discussing the long history of Türkiye-İsrail relations and the political dynamics influencing these relations are very informative and provide rich context. The actor representation depicted in this news depicts Türkiye as a party that is fair and supports peace, while Israel is depicted as an aggressive and uncooperative party. Erdoğan and the Turkish government are portrayed as protectors of Palestinian rights and staunch opponents of Israel's expansive policies. On the other hand, Netanyahu and the Israeli government are portrayed as those who carry out repressive and unjust actions against Palestinians. This depiction shows Türkiye's proactive stance in supporting Palestinian rights and condemning actions deemed unjust by Israel.

Through micro analysis of several examples of these news stories, we can see several general patterns and characteristics that reflect the use of language and discourse in political and diplomatic contexts. In all news examples, word choice is highly calculated to reflect the political position and subjective views of the author or news source. Terms such as "*güven mektubu*," "*soykırım*," "*katliam*," "*zulüm*," and "*kan dökülmesi*" are chosen to emphasize diplomatic formality or to evoke strong emotions about a particular situation. The choice of words not only describes events factually but also provides moral or political judgments. For example, the words "*soykırım*" and "*katliam*" carry very negative and accusatory connotations, while "*güven mektubu*" and "*büyük memnuniyet duyduğum*" carry positive and formal connotations.

The language style in news tends to be formal and objective, especially in a diplomatic context. However, in the context of political criticism or condemnation of other countries' actions, the language style becomes more emotional and firm. For example, news about Hakan Fidan's criticism of the United States' support for Israel uses strong and political diction. The depiction of actors in the news is very dependent on the context and objectives of the discourse. Actors such as President Erdoğan, Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan, and ambassadors are depicted as firm figures and have clear positions on certain issues. Meanwhile, other actors,

such as Israel and the United States, are often portrayed in a negative light when criticized for certain actions or policies. These depictions reflect the bias or political position of the news source and serve to shape readers' perceptions of those actors.

Discursive Practices: Meso Level Analysis

Meso Level Analysis (Discursive Practices) in critical discourse analysis according to Norman Fairclough focuses on how texts are produced, distributed and consumed in certain social and institutional contexts. This level of analysis digs deeper into the relationship between the text and its social context, including how the text reflects and influences power dynamics and ideology in society.

In the headline "*Filistin'i Tanıma Kararından Sonra İspanyol Elçi Beştepe'de*", the production of this news text is not only about conveying information, but also aims to build a positive image of Turkish diplomacy under Erdoğan's leadership. The choice to report on the Spanish ambassador's visit following the recognition of Palestine reflects an attempt to strengthen the narrative that Türkiye is the main supporter of Palestine on the international stage. This narrative was produced in a context where Türkiye wanted to assert its role as a regional leader and strong supporter of Palestinian rights, which could also increase domestic support for the government.

Distribution of this news via the online media platform *hürriyet.com* ensures that the news reaches a wide audience, both domestically and internationally. *Hürriyet.com* plays an important role in strengthening the message that the government wants to convey, by repeating and spreading the news to various levels of society. This distribution aims not only to inform but also to influence public opinion and shape perceptions about Türkiye's position on international issues.

The main audiences for this news text are Turkish citizens, the international community, and diplomatic officials. News consumption is aimed at domestic audiences which serves to strengthen support for Türkiye's foreign policy and Erdoğan's image as an active leader on the international stage. For the international community, this text confirms Türkiye's position in supporting Palestine and calls for international recognition of the country. The consumption of texts by diplomatic officials is also important, as these texts can be used as references in diplomatic relations and in understanding Turkish foreign policy.

The next headline is "*Dışişleri Bakanı Hakan Fidan: ABD Kayıtsız Şartsız İsrail'i Destekliyor*", the text of this news was produced by mass media which quoted a direct statement from Hakan Fidan in an interview with NTV. The production of this text not only aims to report the government's official statement, but also to emphasize Türkiye's critical stance towards United States foreign policy which supports Israel. The production of this text occurred in a political context in which the Turkish government wanted to demonstrate to the public that it actively opposes policies deemed detrimental to Palestinian interests and supports Palestinian rights at the international level.

This news was distributed through television news channels (NTV) and also through the online news platform *hürriyet.com*. Distribution through these various platforms allows this news text to reach a wide audience, both domestically and internationally. The main audience for this text is the Turkish public and the international community interested in the political dynamics of the Middle East. Consumption of these texts influences public views on the foreign policies of Türkiye, the United States, and Israel. For the Turkish public, this text confirms the government's firm stance towards the United States and Israel, and strengthens the narrative that Türkiye is the main supporter of Palestinian rights.

In the third news with the headline "*Türkiye'nin BM Daimi Temsilcisi Yıldız: Gazze'de Kan Dökülmesini Durduramamak Kınanacak Bir Durum*", the text of this news was produced by *hürriyet.com* which quoted a direct statement from Ahmet Yıldız in an official UN forum. This news production aims to disseminate the official views of the Turkish government regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the role of the international community. The production of this news text was also carried out in a diplomatic context where Türkiye wanted to emphasize its position as a strong supporter of Palestinian rights and criticize the failure of the international community in handling the crisis in Gaza.

Distribution via *hürriyet.com* media also allows the text to participate in international discourse about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the role of the UN. For the international community, this news text confirms Türkiye's position in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and its criticism of the role of the UN and other international bodies.

The next news headline is "*Erdoğan'dan Netanyahu Çağrısı: Artık Dur Denilmeli*", The text of this news was produced by *hürriyet.com* which quotes an official statement from President Erdoğan during a joint press conference with the Romanian Prime Minister. The production of this text aims to disseminate the official views of the Turkish government regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict as well as promote bilateral relations with Romania. The distribution of this news also allows this news text to interact with other texts and with broader discourses about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and Türkiye's bilateral relations with other countries. For the Turkish people, this news text confirms the commitment and position of President Erdoğan and his government in supporting Palestinian rights and criticizing Israeli policies.

The fifth news with the headline "*Filistin Sorunu ve Türkiye-İsrail İlişkileri*", the choice of words and sentence structure in the text of this news was carefully considered to create a narrative that supports this view. The production of this text was also carried out in a context where Türkiye wanted to demonstrate that its foreign policy was fair and supportive of peace. Readers' consumption of this news text can be influenced by their political and ideological views. Readers who support Palestinian rights will be more likely to accept and support the views expressed in this story, while readers who are pro-Israel will reject them.

The production of these texts took place in a political and diplomatic context in which Türkiye wanted to assert its position as a supporter of Palestinian rights and as a regional leader. These texts reflect the Turkish government's efforts to build a positive image in the international and domestic arenas. These texts exist to interact with other texts and with broader discourses on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. These news texts function to shape narratives and ideologies that support Turkish foreign policy. The word choice and sentence structure in these news texts are carefully considered to create a narrative that supports the view that Türkiye is a strong supporter of Palestinian rights and a critic of Israeli policies.

Social Practice: Macro Level Analysis

In Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis, the macro level involves understanding how texts reflect and influence broader social and political structures. This analysis emphasizes the relationship between texts and ideology, power and social relations. By examining five headlines related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and Turkish foreign policy, we can see how these texts not only report events but also play a role in shaping and reflecting complex social, political, and ideological dynamics.

For example, in the headline "*Filistin'i tanıma kararından sonra İspanyol elçi Beştepe'de*", at the macro level, this news appears in the context of complex international political dynamics. Spain's decision to

recognize Palestine, supported by President Erdoğan, has significant geopolitical implications. Recognition this not only reflects a change in foreign policy but also shows strong solidarity with Palestine. In this context, Türkiye's support for Palestine is not only a diplomatic act but also an ideological statement (Bostanci, 2023). strengthening Türkiye's image as a supporter of Palestinian rights and international justice (Karmon & Barak, 2018). The news text in this headline also shows how relations between countries are built and maintained through diplomacy. This news text describes countries supporting each other on issues which is considered morally and politically important, creates international solidarity that can influence global power structures.

In the headline "*Dışişleri Bakanı Hakan Fidan: ABD kayıtsız şartsız İsrail'i destekliyor*", this news reflects the power dynamics between the United States, Israel and Türkiye in the context of the long-standing conflict between Israel and Palestine. Hakan Fidan's statement criticized the United States' unconditional support for Israel, indicating ideological and political tensions between the two countries. The ideology of international humanity and justice is emphasized through criticism of Israel's actions and support for Palestinian rights. Open criticism of United States policy also reflects changes in geopolitical dynamics, with countries such as Türkiye taking more assertive and vocal positions on international issues (Haugom, 2019).

In a social and historical context, this news emerged amidst the latest situation in Gaza which was marked by Israeli military attacks and blockade. This indicates increasing global awareness of the situation in Gaza and international efforts to achieve a ceasefire. This statement not only reflects Türkiye's historical position in favor of Palestine but also indicates social change in the form of increasing global awareness and criticism of United States and Israeli policies (Christison, 2023).

In the news "*Türkiye'nin BM Daimi Temsilcisi Yıldız: Gazze'de kan dökülmesini durduramamak kınanacak bir durum*", underlining Türkiye's role in international forums such as the UN and its historical position in support of Palestine. Ahmet Yıldız's remarks at the UN reflect Türkiye's diplomatic strength and support for Palestine, as well as international efforts to resolve the humanitarian crisis in Gaza. This news text depicts the UN and other related bodies as entities that are trying to overcome the crisis but facing various challenges, especially from Israel and its supporters.

The power dynamics depicted in this news show how large countries and international actors interact on global issues. Türkiye uses UN forums to voice criticism of Israel's actions and support Palestinian rights. The ideology of international humanity and justice is affirmed through this criticism, demonstrating Türkiye's commitment to these principles. This news also indicates social change in the form of increased global awareness of the situation in Gaza and international efforts to reach a peaceful solution. Open criticism of United States and Israeli policies reflects changes in geopolitical dynamics, with countries such as Türkiye taking more assertive and vocal positions on international issues. Support for Palestine as a full UN member state reflects a push for change in international power structures.

In the headline "*Erdoğan'dan Netanyahu çağrısı: Artık dur denilmeli*", in a social and historical context, this news comes amidst the ongoing conflict between Israel and Palestine, as well as Türkiye's efforts to play a greater role in international and regional politics. Erdoğan's statement reflects Türkiye's consistent historical position of supporting Palestine and opposing Israel's aggressive policies. It also highlights Türkiye's efforts to strengthen its strategic alliance with countries such as Romania, which has an important geographical and political position in the region.

The power dynamics depicted in this news text show how Türkiye, through Erdoğan's statements, shows its diplomatic strength and commitment to justice and human rights (Genc, 2019; Karmon & Barak, 2018). This critical position towards Israel shows Türkiye's courage to oppose the policies of a powerful country like the United States which usually supports Israel. The underlying ideology is support for humanity, international justice, and the rights of the Palestinian people. This news indicates social and political change in the form of increased global awareness of the situation in Gaza and international efforts to reach a peaceful solution. Erdoğan's tough stance towards Israel and efforts to strengthen relations with Romania indicate a change in geopolitical dynamics in which Türkiye seeks to strengthen its position on the international stage (Bhattacharya, 2023; Ceylan, 2021).

In the next headline "*Filistin sorunu ve Türkiye-İsrail ilişkileri*", this news reflects the long history of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the fluctuating diplomatic relations between Türkiye and Israel. Since Israel's creation in 1948, Türkiye has gone through various phases in its relations with Israel, often influenced by developments in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This context is important to understand why this story takes such a critical stance toward Israel.

This news reflects the strong anti-colonial and pro-Palestinian ideology, which has become a hallmark of Turkish foreign policy, especially under Erdoğan's rule (Haugom, 2019). Criticism of Israel also reflects Türkiye's efforts to strengthen its position in the Muslim world and among countries that support Palestine. In addition, this news shows how the media is used as a tool to spread ideology and influence public opinion. This news text also reflects social and political changes in the Middle East region, where support for Palestine is often an important issue in domestic and regional politics. By vocally criticizing Israel, Türkiye seeks to position itself as a leader in the struggle for justice for Palestine, which in turn could influence political dynamics and international relations in the region.

Macro-level analysis of these five news stories shows how these texts reflect and influence broader social and political structures. These news stories not only report events but also play a role in shaping public opinion and international policy. In this context, the role of *hürriyet.com* is also very important in spreading political messages and shaping ideologies that support Türkiye's foreign policy. Türkiye, through diplomacy and public statements, demonstrated its strength in supporting the principles of international humanity and justice. These news stories also reflect social and political changes in the form of increasing global awareness of the situation in Gaza and international efforts to reach a peaceful solution.

CONCLUSION

A critical discourse analysis approach through three dimensions was used in this research and concluded that at the level of text analysis (micro level), this research identified the use of official and diplomatic terms which indicate the formality and importance of diplomacy in international relations. The sentences in this news are long and complex, often combining several clauses related to state protocol, and using diction that is full of emotion in criticizing Israeli policies.

At the level of discursive practice (meso level), this research explores how news texts are produced, distributed and consumed in certain social and institutional contexts. Distribution of news through online media platforms such as *Hürriyet.com* causes wide dissemination of information, both domestically and internationally. The presentation of the news aims to build a positive image of Turkish diplomacy under

Erdogan's leadership, strengthening the narrative that Türkiye is the main supporter of Palestine in the international arena, with the main audience being Turkish citizens, the international community and diplomatic officials.

At the final level of social practice (macro level), this analysis evaluates how these news texts reflect and shape social and power structures. Reporting on Hürriyet.com shows a certain bias reflecting the political position of the Turkish government, especially in criticism of Israeli policies and support for Palestine. This representation not only influences public perception but also plays a role in domestic and international politics, strengthening Türkiye's image as a country that is proactive on issues of human rights and international justice.

REFERENCE

- Abumayyaleh, S. (2018). Roots of the Palestine-Israel issue and the current image of Turkey and Erdogan in the online news [Master's thesis]. Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü.
- Aviv, E. (2019). The Turkish government's attitude to Israel and Zionism as reflected in Israel's military operations 2000–2010. *Israel Affairs*, 25(2), 281–306. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13537121.2019.1577040>
- Bhattacharya, S. (2023). Economic, Social and Geopolitical Impact of Israel Hamas Conflict in 2023. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Publications (IJMRAP)*, 6(6), 330–334.
- Bostanci, M. (2023). Turkish-Arab Relations in the Axis of the Question of Palestine and the Establishment of Israel State. *Journal Of History And Future*, 9(2), 244–257. <https://doi.org/10.21551/jhf.1294348>
- Bozorgmehri, M., & Hosseini, F. M. (2021). Turkish Foreign Policy and Palestinian Issue: An Iranian Perspective (2002-2020). *Iranian Review of Foreign Affairs*, 11(1), 169–195.
- Burgess, A., & Morris-Grant, B. (2024, May). As the world reacts to Israel's deadly air strike on Rafah, here are key events from the Gaza war leading up to the attack. ABC News (Australian Broadcasting Corporation). https://www.abc.net.au/news/2024-05-28/israel-gaza-war-time-line-before-fatal-rafah-air-strike/103901144?utm_campaign=abc_news_web&utm_content=link&utm_medium=content_shared&utm_source=abc_news_web
- Çakir, G. (2022). News Published in British, Italian and French Press about the Great Offensive and its Reflections in the Turkish Press. *Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*. <https://doi.org/10.32709/akusosbil.1143233>
- Ceylan, T. E. (2021). Israel and Turkey: Once Comrades Now Frenemies. *Contemporary Review of the Middle East*, 8(3), 338–355. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23477989211019822>
- Christison, K. (2023). Perceptions of Palestine: Their Influence on U.S. Middle East Policy (1st ed.). University of California Press. <https://doi.org/10.2307/ji.2711691>
- Ersoy, M. (2016). War–peace journalism in the Turkish press: Countries come to the brink of war. *International Communication Gazette*, 78(3), 247–266. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1748048516630717>
- Fairclough, N. (1989). *Language and power*. Longman.
- Fairclough, N. (1995). *Critical discourse analysis: The critical study of language*. Longman.
- Fairclough, N. (2003). *Analysing discourse: Textual analysis for social research*. Routledge.
- Farhat, T., Ibrahim, S., Abdul-Sater, Z., & Abu-Sittah, G. (2023). Responding to the Humanitarian Crisis in Gaza: Damned if You do... Damned if You don't! *Annals of Global Health*, 89(1), 53. <https://doi.org/10.5334/aogh.3975>
- Furman, I., Saka, E., Yildirim, S., & Elbeyi, E. (2019). News Coverage of the Gulf Crisis in the Turkish Mediascape: Agendas, Frames, and Manufacturing Consent. *International Journal of Communication*, 13, 28.
- Genc, K. (2019). Erdogan's Way: The Rise and Rule of Turkey's Islamist Shapeshifter. *Foreign Affairs; New York*, 98(5), 28–34.
- Günaydın, H. (2017). Türk Medyasında El-Aksa İntifadasi. Filistin Meselesi ve Türkiye. Filistin Meselesi ve Türkiye Uluslararası Kongresi, Konya.
- Haugom, L. (2019). Turkish foreign policy under Erdogan: A change in international orientation? *Comparative Strategy*, 38(3), 206–223. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01495933.2019.1606662>
- Hirschfeld, Y. (2024). October 7, 2023: The Horror, Causes, Impact, and Working on the Way Forward. In Y. Hirschfeld, *The Israeli–Palestinian Peace Process* (pp. 1–21). Springer Nature Switzerland. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-43285-9_1

- Hokayem, E. (2023). The Gaza War and the Region. *Survival*, 65(6), 57–66. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00396338.2023.2285603>
- Hürriyet.com. (2024a, May 13). Türkiye'nin BM Daimi Temsilcisi Yıldız: Gazze'de kan dökülmesini durduramamak kınanacak bir durum. Hürriyet.Com.Tr. <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/turkiyenin-bm-daimi-temsilcisi-yildiz-gazgede-kan-dokulmesini-durduramamak-kinanacak-bir-durum-42461491>
- Hürriyet.com. (2024b, May 15). Dışişleri Bakanı Hakan Fidan: ABD kayıtsız şartsız İsrail'i destekliyor. Hürriyet.Com.Tr. <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/disisleri-bakani-hakan-fidan-abd-kayitsiz-sartsiz-israili-destekliyor-42462495>
- Hürriyet.com. (2024c, May 22). Erdoğan'dan Netanyahu çağrısı: Artık dur denilmeli. Hürriyet.Com.Tr. <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/erdogandan-netanyahu-cagrisi-artik-dur-denilmeli-42465583>
- Hürriyet.com. (2024d, May 24). Filistin sorunu ve Türkiye-İsrail ilişkileri. Hürriyet.Com.Tr. <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/yazarlar/oguz-celikkol/filistin-sorunu-ve-turkiye-israil-iliskileri-40846459>
- Hürriyet.com. (2024e, May 24). Filistin'i tanıma kararından sonra İspanyol elçi Beştepe'de. Hürriyet.Com.Tr. <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/filistini-tanima-kararından-sonra-ıspanyol-elci-bestepe-42466734>
- Jackson, H. M. (2024). The New York Times distorts the Palestinian struggle: A case study of anti-Palestinian bias in US news coverage of the First and Second Palestinian Intifadas. *Media, War & Conflict*, 17(1), 116–135. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17506352231178148>
- Karmon, E., & Barak, M. (2018). Erdogan's Turkey and the Palestinian Issue. *Perspectives on Terrorism*, 12(2), 74–85.
- Ovalı, S. (2012). Revisiting the Turkish Identity: Debate in Turkish-Israeli Relations. *Journal of South Asian and Middle Eastern Studies*, 35(4), 28–53.
- Suwarno, S., & Sahayu, W. (2020). Palestine and Israel Representation in the National and International News Media: A Critical Discourse Study. *Jurnal Humaniora*, 32(3), 217. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jh.52911>
- Warshel, Y. (2021). *Experiencing the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: Children, Peace Communication and Socialization* (1st ed.). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108622714>
- Widdowson, H. G. (2004). *Text, context, pretext: Critical issues in discourse analysis*. Blackwell Pub.
- Wolfsfeld, G. (2018). The role of the media in violent conflicts in the digital age: Israeli and Palestinian leaders' perceptions. *Media, War & Conflict*, 11(1), 107–124. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1750635217727312>
- Zahoor, M., & Sadiq, N. (2021). Digital public sphere and Palestine-Israel conflict: A conceptual analysis of news coverage. *Liberal Arts and Social Sciences International Journal (LASSIJ)*, 5(1), 168–181. <https://doi.org/10.47264/idea.lassij/5.1.12>
- Тарханова, Ж. Д. (2023). On The Issue of Azerbaijani-Turkish Information Cooperation During The Second Karabakh War: September – November 2020 (Based On The Turkish Print Media). *Kavkaz-forum*, 14(21), 117–127. <https://doi.org/10.46698/VNC.2023.21.14.006>