Jordan Journal of Modern Languages and Literatures Vol.17, No. 2, 2025, pp429-461

JJMLL

Russian-Ukrainian War Discourse: A Corpus Case Study

Raeda Mofid George Ammari*

Tariq Mohammed Farghal
Department of English Language and Translation, Amman Arab University, Jordan

Wajed Rasmi Al Ahmad
Department of English Language, AL-Balqa Applied University-Salt, Jordan

Yazan Shaker AlMahameed
Department of English Language and Translation, Amman Arab University, Jordan

Received on: 11-6-2023 **Accepted on: 12-3-2024**

Abstract

This paper explores two corpora groups targeting opposing perspectives of newspaper agencies in the West and the Arab world on the Russian-Ukrainian War. The study analyzes news reports from three leading media agencies: BBC and CNN (U-Corpus), reflecting Western Ukraine-supporting attitudes, and Russian Today (RT) as thematic images of Russia-supporting and anti-West standing. The second corpus group shows the opposition between Al-Jazeera's support for Ukraine and Al-Manar's opposition as the political opposition in Lebanon. The data is analyzed using AntConc to detect linguistic patterns in discourses, including lexical and semantic categories. The findings reveal significant differences in the distribution and frequency of target patterns, indicating distinct types of *'sensational'* dimensions and political images (*nationalism, international position, economy*, etc.) used to emphasize support or opposition against its political side in the war. In particular, each corpus maintains lexical consistency in using linguistic patterns in a specific political dimension.

Keywords: Corpus, Russia, Ukraine, War, News agencies

1. Introduction

Newspapers are one of the most significant sources of reporting on recent events. News agencies opt to provide the latest news quickly and precisely. However, in some cases, the report is written without being neutral due to political, economic, or other biases. Patrick (2022) conducted a study examining the impact of newspapers on political mobilization and readers' engagement in political participation, employing a descriptive survey design with questionnaires for data collection. The findings revealed that newspaper articles significantly influence political attitudes and behaviors, specifically regarding politics and elections. Further, the attitude and perspective of the newspaper agency may interfere in editing and writing the news articles. (Brown, 2010; Ancarno, 2020). On the other hand, Malik (2009) argues that newspapers could reduce many barriers among people due to increased awareness. Similarly, Onwubiko

© 2025 JJMLL Publishers/Yarmouk University. All Rights Reserved,
* Doi: https://doi.org/ 10.47012/jjmll. 17.2.3
* Corresponding Author: **raedaammari@yahoo.com**

(2005) elucidates the importance of newspapers in transmitting diverse sources of knowledge concerning government policy to ordinary people, such as workers, teachers, and even students. Schoenbach et al. (2005) contend that printed newspapers are more beneficial in spreading the news than their online counterparts. It has been noticed that online publications have expanded the prospects of the educated population.

According to Ugah (2009) and Onu (2005), printed media, especially newspapers, is one of the fastest means of transmitting current information. Printed newspapers are considered one of the fastest media for spreading news around a city. Therefore, students are keen to enhance their academic awareness by reading newspapers to stay well-informed of recent news and developments. Additionally, it is apparent in several countries that youngsters are more interested in the content of newspapers (Manish 2011; Isaacson 2009). Other examples that illustrate the effect of media using the presidents' metaphorical techniques as in Putler = Putin + Hitler; putinomica = Putin + economics can be used to emphasize the notion of negative other in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war (Beliaeva and Knoblock 2020).

The Ukraine-Russian war is significant due to its strategic position and great-power rivalry with Russia. In 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine after eight years of conflict, posing a potential threat to European security. Despite thwarting several attempts, the ongoing war remains uncertain. Putin's declaration to carry a "special military operation" in Ukraine and invade the region in February 2022 was terrifying. Russia was supported by pro-Russian separatists during the annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the eight-year conflict. Putin identified Donetsk People's Republic (DPR) and Luhansk People's Republic (LPR) as independent states and claimed that Russian-speaking communities in Ukraine had been persecuted by the "Neo-Nazi" Ukrainian regime. This prompted the need for people's rights to independence and historical belonging to their Motherland, Russia. However, in April 2022, Russians backed off in their attempt to take Kyiv, and in late September, Putin announced the annexation of four partially occupied regions in southern and eastern Ukraine. This move was internationally condemned and unrecognized by Western Europe, the US, the UN, and most international communities.

The language of conflict is crucial for discourse analysis and corpus studies, as it uncovers opposing features, attitudes, and subliminal messages in each side's discourse. This language encompasses social, political, and military aspects and various communication features like sentiment, ideology, international law, aggression, persuasion, opposition, and conspiracy. Close examination of this language is essential for understanding the complex nature of conflict and its impact on various aspects of society (Arcimavičienė 2020; Milani and Johnson 2010).

This study explores the opposing attitudes of two types of discourses through collected articles belonging to two different groups of media: CNN and BBC as one group representing 'Ukraine-supporting media' (U-Media) vs. Russian Today (RT) representing 'Russian-supporting media' (R-Media). Cable News Network (CNN) is particularly one of the primary American news outlets that stands as a defensive media force for the concept of freedom of speech as essential to reporting reports (Robinson 2011). By emphasizing freedom of speech and democratic values, it expresses sympathy toward neo-

liberalism that supports gender ideology and liberal values compatible with the democratic political party in the US Congress. Therefore, CNN, in addition to other American 'liberal' outlets such as CBC (Ensor 2018; Goldberg 2014; Groeling 2008; Zulli and McKasy 2018) and ABS, among others, utilizes adverse reporting of totalitarianism, dictatorship, and anti-liberal societies, especially ex-communist or so-called 'neo-communist' countries such as Russia, China, Iran, North Korea, and others alike (Dashti and Ghasemi 2020; Li et al. 2019; Ross 2023). Therefore, it is a valuable source for a corpus characterized by anti-Russian propaganda at different societal and political levels. By contrast, the US is a country full of controversies in which this 'liberal' mainstream is challenged by other news outlets such as Fox News that emphasize more conservative values that line with the Republican Party and go against unwise foreign policy, US foreign meddling, and external funding pouring into Ukraine at the expense of the national US economy (Hoewe et al. 2020; Jones 2012). The US media shows how CNN is a valuable source for linguistic-political representation that supports Ukraine, which received sympathy, funding, and defense psychologically and military-wise from the Democrat Party against the so-called totalitarian Russian regime.

The BBC shows similar media effects in shaping British political representation, particularly of the Labor Party, which sympathizes with 'neo-liberalism' values, calling for interfering financially and through proxy military support for Ukraine's independence from Russian aggression since Crimea's annexation until the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 (Liu 2023, Zheng 2022). It opposed the British Conservative Party, which is to the American Republicans' demand for monitoring foreign meddling that might threaten national security and the economy. Both news outlets carry a corpus that indicates, on the one hand, supportive language for Ukraine and, on the other hand, defensive language against Russia.

RT Media, a Russian-state-controlled international news television network, is a strategic organization of Russia. Critics argue that it spreads misinformation, conspiracy theories, and misleading content. RT was banned in Ukraine in 2014, Latvia, Lithuania in 2020, Germany in February 2022, and the rest of the European Union and Canada. RT maximizes the supportive nationalist representation of the Russian Confederation and national interest and asserts NATO's hostility in threatening Russian borders and its national interest by meddling in Ukraine's 2014 coup against the pro-Russian Ukrainian president and pushing Ukraine to join NATO. RT is the protagonist of Russian foreign policy in Syria, Eastern Europe, and relations with Iran, China, and North Korea. Therefore, RT constitutes a "perfect antagonist" to the Western Ukrainian-supporting media such as CNN and BBC, whose political model presentations are totally in opposition to the Ukraine-Russian War.

Arab media has a similar controversial representation of opposition toward the Russian-Ukrainian war. Al Jazeera is a well-known Arab media organization for its thorough coverage of domestic issues in the Arab world and international problems. It is assumed to offer a different perspective from narratives dominated by the West and insights into regional perspectives (Barkho 2008). Al-Jazeera is the most widespread media agency in the Arab World. It is known for its support of Arab liberal values, its opposition to invasions, and its democrat-oriented ideology (Abdelmoula 2015; Almahameed et al. 2022;

Powers and Gliboa 2007). In the Russian-Ukrainian war, it sympathizes with Ukraine as it resonates with its support of the Palestinian crisis (Aguiar 2009; Kessler 2012).

On the other hand, AL Manar Agency News is a Lebanese agency that was established in 1991 by Hezbollah, a Shiite Muslim political party and militant organization. It operates primarily in Lebanon, where its well-established security apparatus, political structure, and social welfare system have earned it the nickname "a state within a state." Emerging during the tumult of the Lebanese Civil War, this group, supported by Iran, is motivated by its staunch opposition to Israel and its rejection of Western involvement in the Middle East. The researchers chose this agency to present an opposing point of view, as it is considered a Russian-allied news outlet.

As a result, four sources of news outlets represent pro-Ukraine media, such as BB and CNN in the West and Al-Jazeera in the Arab world, as well as pro-Russian sources, such as RT in Russia and Al-Manar news in Lebanon. Moreover, this provides discourse ideological insights in three media languages: *English, Russian, and Arabic*. The current study investigates both corpora in terms of analyzing the main political dimensions of the war. It focuses on four dimensions: International Dimension, National *Dimension, State Dimension, and Support Dimension*, which contribute to a specific political image, shaping the discourse surrounding the war.

Based on the previous discussion, the current study focuses on the media by compiling two corpora groups, each focusing on the contrasting opinions of press agencies in the West and the Arab world regarding the Russian-Ukrainian War. Thus, the recent Russian-Ukraine war is the leading factor beyond conducting this study. It is appropriate to state that this study poses two research questions, as follows:

Q1: What are the differences between pro-Western and pro-Russian media regarding the use of linguistic (lexical) patterns?

Q2: What are the inferred political and ideological dimensions behind the linguistic differences in each discourse?

2. Objectives of the Study

This study aims at achieving the following objectives:

1. To explore the discursive differences between pro-Ukraine media (BBC, CCN, Al-Jazeera) and pro-Russian media (RT and Al-Manar) in terms of the choice of lexical categories (verbs, nouns, adjectives, and prefixes).
2. To shed light on the political, ideological, and sensational implications behind the linguistic differences in each media discourse.

3. Related Studies

Previous research emphasizes the complex connection between language and thought (Bieber 2022; Chiluwa 2022; Lukin et al. 2019). Hence, analyzing the language is one of the most critical issues to understanding the ideology of a nation. One of the featured studies in this regard was conducted by Kryzhanivska (2015), who used comparative analysis to examine news articles that reflected the image of

Ukrainians in the media during the war. The researcher compiled three mini-corpora of published articles from August 2014 to March 2015. These articles were extracted from The Guardian, Ukrainian– Television Service of News (TSN), and Russian– RT. Based on the lexical items used in the two opposing media, the results revealed that items occurring in the Guardian blame Putin while the Russian paper blamed the USA. Items found in TSN emphasize the struggle of the Ukrainian people during the war.

A similar corpus investigation of the media was carried out by Kryzhanivska (2022). The study concluded that due to the RT Media description of the Ukrainian government in 2014 as repressive, the people had a negative attitude toward government decisions and favored any military invasion of the adjacent independent country. The results highlighted the difference between the use of the noun (Russia) and the noun (Ukraine), as they scored the highest frequency. Each news agent concentrated on the other country from their perspective. The Russian-Ukrainian conflict in 2014-15 was not regarded as a war in Russia, and the RT refers to the full-scale invasion in 2022 as a particular operation. In comparison, "war" appears at least three times more frequently in The Guardian and TSN. This absence of the word "war" reflects an attempt of the Russian government to distance its acts from condemned violence and focus on a logical, deliberate, and directed sort of conflict.

Moreover, the collocations with the word Russia were displayed differently. The Guardian used premodifiers such as sanctions, confidence, wrecking, unproductive, and unfriendly; TSN used the terms power, Federal Security Service, against, war, troll, and price, while RT used speech, relationship, information, partners, logic, claimed, Europe. Thus, the study confirms the significance of media in shaping public opinion.

In the same vein, Timotijevic (2022) conducted a comparative analysis of the media covering the Israeli and Palestinian disputing narratives in the BBC and Al Jazeera newspapers. By following the historical-materialist approach by Vygotsky under the Cultural-Historical and Activity Theory, the researcher decoded the reports more intelligibly of the conflict in terms of language, context, and history; the results appeared to abide by the social side, which was given more power as it accepted some endorsed actions of the Israeli side. However, the BBC attempted to be neutral.

Media constantly rationalizes its views to construct a specific representation of its audience. Lukin et al. (2019) emphasized the ideological power of language in media representation and how war is rationalized in discourse. Following Halliday's linguistic theory on his account of the "semiotics big bang, the book investigated large multi-register corpora (i.e., the British National) and reported the invasion of Iraq by Australia, the US, Europe, and Asian newspapers. By investigating the semiotics of the text, the paper shows how media representations may celebrate and legitimize a brutal war. At the same time, it simultaneously denounced violence, as in the case of reporting the Iraq Invasion, and the rationalization of the claim of weapons of mass destruction and dictatorship as lexical justification.

In the same vein, investigating political speeches through linguistic devices was one of the main aims of Abbadi's (2024) study. They analyzed how the Russia-Ukraine War was presented from various political points of view. The study showed the importance of the linguistic features that affected the country's dominance on people's and nations' feelings in the context of war. The study revealed the power of language manipulations and ideology narratives of the war, where word choice such as pronouns,

modals, etc., and rhetorical devices could arouse public emotions during the war. Similarly, Gershon (2010) emphasizes how different technologies and bodies are used to utilize the message of media and shape its language ideologies for the audience and how the audience seems to have a level of sophisticated awareness of different media channels due to the advancement of media technologies. Gomaa (2023) sought to analyze the features of the political discourse of Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky during the war. The outcomes revealed that it is a central strategy to affect public opinion and ideologies by employing rhetorical devices and various linguistic items to influence political decision-making.

Previously, Kutter and Kantner (2012) proposed employing semantic field theory and corpus semantic analytical procedures to mediate between the conceptual aspect of social sciences and the text itself. They found that European Union (EU) politics focuses more on country-specific lexicalizations as opposed to French newspapers, which concentrate on supranational dimensions. By paying attention to frequency, computational linguistic tools, and corpus-based linguistic and conceptual analysis of the text, the paper emphasizes that news agencies used indirect aggressive words describing war, such as strikes, troops forces, and attacks. They have discursively replaced words with more positive ones, justifying words for the conflict and avoiding the violence war causes. (Bicer et al. 2022; Goulding 2022; Shaheen and Tarique 2022).

Chudinov, Koshkarova, and Ruzhentseva (2019) explored the linguistic factors that influence the formation of fake news as several destructive social phenomena. It analyzes materials containing hoax information about Russia and its international activities and refutations published on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website. The authors used linguopragmatic, discursive, and linguoculturological analysis methods to differentiate false information from true ones. They defined fake news and provided rules for distinguishing it from the truth. The study concluded that these destructive social phenomena are not innocuous entertainment but represent a real threat to society, have political consequences, and violate the principle of journalism, which stated that it was impossible to show what didn't exist.

Analyzing the linguistic discourse was of interest to Ebim, Nta, and Okune (2022) in their investigation of the Russian-Ukraine war. They adopted the theoretical framework of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) as they concentrated on the dominant ideology and the connection of power play in any media language after Russia invaded Ukraine, leading to widespread condemnation and criticism from world leaders. Vladimir Putin, a product of Nazism, justified his actions by "de-nazifying" Ukrainian government policies. This case highlights linguistic labeling, power play in discourse, and the deliberate attempt to "annex" or "conquer" the less potent through force. The study uses CDA's framework to examine polarization, ideological projection, and linguistic resource deployment in justifying Putin's actions. The results of the study revealed hidden messages, cases of polarization, and ideological projection in portraying justification for the Russian invasion of the Ukrainians. Also, the data showed a deliberate attempt by force to overcome the less potent.

Another prominent piece of research was performed by Karpenko-Seccombe (2022), who used a comparative cross-linguistic approach to study the Russian and Ukrainian war parliamentary debates. The

researcher explored how these events are described in two different discourses. The results revealed divergence and other manifestations in mentioning the events with the parliaments' dominant ideologies and individuals' political affiliations. The discussion of the above-stated studies depicts that the choice of lexical items is a distinctive feature of today's media, affecting people's attitudes, perspectives, and positions toward a specific issue immensely, and the Ukrainian-Russian conflict is no exception.

4. Methodology and Procedures

This study adopts the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis as the theoretical framework. Since different types of discourse are ideologically oriented. The study seeks to find the underlying political themes associated with some ideology emphasized in one of the corpora by using Van Dijk's model of CDA, which aims to unravel the underlying ideology in each discourse. In his model of CDA, Van Dijk (1997) discusses that the primary objective of such analysis is to explain how diverse ideologies manifest in various structural forms. He introduces linguistic, cognitive, and socio-cultural definitions. Van Dijk argues that discourse can be analyzed at semantic (lexical), syntactic, stylistic, and rhetorical levels. In addition, he emphasizes the importance of understanding discourse about the processes of production, reception, and comprehension by the interlocutors. He also highlights the social aspect of discourse, conceptualizing it as a series of contextualized, regulated, and intentional actions occurring within society, representing a form of social interaction within a specific context. News texts are influenced and controlled by dominant power sources. Thus, this framework can bring insights into analyzing media language used to express specific issues and topics (Aini and Widodo 2018).

To study the linguistic aspects of media report language addressing the Ukraine-Russian war, this analysis examines nouns, verbs, and adjectives through frequency lists, collocations, and context. Examining prefixes is also conducted to determine how both parties in this war are represented. Moreover, as each discourse requires lexical investigation in terms of lexical items and semantic patterns, the study adopted the comparative analysis approach of Kutter and Kantner (2012), who investigated the collocates of the most frequent lexical items in news war reporting, as well as Jorge (2014), who examined the image of Ukrainians in media. Analyzing the images of Russia and Ukraine was done thematically, i.e., the researchers divided the analysis into three dimensions: international, national, and support, searching for the frequencies of words related to those dimensions and their collocates.

4.1 Data Collection

To fulfill the objectives of this study, the researchers analyzed news articles written during the Ukraine-Russia war from September 2022 until February 2023. Quantitative and qualitative analyses were employed in order to examine each news agency's perspective on this war through the use of patterns of certain lexical items (e.g., adjectives and verbs) as well as semantic ones (e.g., collocations) within media communities that adequately demonstrate their cultural attitudes and viewpoints in response to the war. Thus, the importance of quantitative analysis relies on the fact that it provides solid evidence of the linguistic patterns used, which reflect on the hidden ideologies and messages, and with the assistance of a qualitative approach, researchers can present logical interpretations of those linguistic

patterns (Ammari and Al Ahmad 2023; Al Ahmad and Hussein 2020). Quantitative analysis examines two types of frequencies: count and norm. The current work utilizes the first type due to the infrequency of words, especially collocates, found in the underexamined corpora. It is important to mention that this research is a data-driven corpus analysis. That means that the researchers used frequency as a criterion to determine the words to be analyzed to uncover how these media agencies address this conflict to leave an impact on their readers. To this end, the researchers have carefully compiled four small corpora of news articles freely available on their official websites: BBC and CNN: https://www.bbc.com/news and https://edition.cnn.com/world, RT: http://russian.rt.com/, Al Jazeera: https://www.aljazeera.net/ and Al-Manar: https://www.almanar.com.lb/. The news article data are extracted from well-known newspapers, namely BBC, CNN, and RT, all of which are in English, while Al-Jazeera and Al-Manar are in Arabic. The first corpus is from the CNN and BCC articles (BBC: 56 articles, 5896 words, CNN: 54 articles, 5685 words), totaling 110 articles, 11581 words. The second corpus is compiled from the Russian Today (RT) news agency, with around 82 RT articles and 110 thousand words. Two corpora in Arabic are compiled from Al Jazeera (J-Corpus) and Al Manar (M-Corpus) agencies (44 articles, 41452 words, and 57 articles, 59037 words, respectively).

4.2. Data Analysis

The present study is based on quantitative and qualitative analyses of similarities and differences between two agencies in each corpora group, namely, the CNN and BCC articles vs. RT articles as one group and Al-Jazeera vs. Al-Manar articles as the second group of corpora in Arabic discourse, from September 2022 until February 2023. The quantitative analysis is based on counting the frequencies of the queries in each corpus.

The AntConc tool was used to analyze the collected data. AntConc (Anthony, 2005), a corpus software used for linguistic analysis, generates *Word Lists* to capture the frequencies of the target words to conduct the analysis. Another function provided by AntConc is used, which is the *Collocate* function that generates lists of the frequent collocations that co-occur with the target words. This function provides insights into how certain linguistic items, such as nouns, are described. *KWIC* function generates concordance lines to explain and draw on the underlying meaning of using certain words within their contexts. This helps researchers to uncover the ideologies behind media language.

The tool's analysis demonstrates the frequently used words and phrases, their collocations, and how they are organized in a corpus after saving and converting them into TXT format files. The tool helps find the results in a 'KWIC' (Key Word in Context) format by using the Concordance key. Figure 1 shows how he AntConc tool displays the words in various colors, indicating different coding.

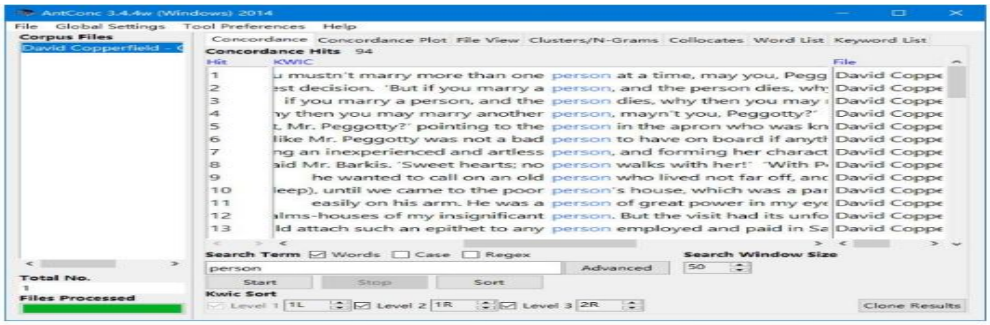


Figure 1: AntConc Tool Display of Words

Overall, the researchers focused on AntConc software tools that analyze different types of texts or corpora by utilizing "concordancer, word, and keyword frequency generators, tools for cluster and lexical bundle analysis, and a word distribution plot" (Anthony, 2005, p. 729). According to Sun and Wang (2003), using the concordancer tool is a powerful method to facilitate the EFL process, learning vocabulary, grammar, collocations, and writing styles.

To provide a comprehensive elaboration on the results, the researchers did the following: First, search for frequent nouns, adjectives, verbs, and prefixes used in both corpora describing both conflict parties, Russia and Ukraine. Results are summarized in table form, followed by in-depth explanations of use within context using concordance lines generated by AntConc. Thirdly, implicit and literal meanings within the context of the speech are analyzed to understand their connotations. Then, researchers analyzed the implications of how word choice affects attitudes, convictions, and perceptions inside the text. Placing the analysis in the context of the greater story reveals connections to or disagreements with dominant themes and ideas.

5. Results and Discussion

This section discusses the results of the analysis with reference to the research questions of the study. To begin with, the results pertinent to question one are depicted below.

Q1: What are the differences between pro-Western and pro-Russian media regarding linguistic (lexical) patterns?

In a bid to answer this question, the study looked at the frequency of some nouns, verbs, and adjectives to compare the results of both corpora. Table 1 below illustrates the frequencies of the significant nouns in their ranking in the Ukraine Corpus (CNN and BCC) and Russian Corpus (RT), and Table 2 represents the Arabic frequencies in the Jazeera (J-Corpus) and Al-Manar (M- Corpus). The researchers can identify important patterns through these frequencies, which reflect the hidden ideologies detected in the language (Baron et al., 2009). The researchers analyzed the data from the news articles by detecting the words with a high frequency found in both corpora.

5. 1.1. Discourse of Nouns and their Collocates

To analyze the obtained data, the first step is to detect the most occurring nouns in the U-Corpus and R-Corpus as well as in J-Corpus and M-Corpus, as clarified in the tables below:

Table 1: Nouns with high frequency in both corpora

U-Corpus		
	Noun	**Frequency**
1	Russians	67
2	Ukrainians	65
3	Conflict	98
4	Prisoner(s)	107
5	Territory(ies)	131

R-Corpus		
	Noun	**frequency**
1	Russian	498
2	Ukrainian(s)	403
3	Conflict	244
4	Prisoner	11
5	Territory	20

Table 2: Nouns with high frequency in J- corpus and M-Corpus

J-Corpus		
	Noun	**Frequency**
1	Ukraine	671
2	Russia	521
3	Kiev	203
4	President	256
5	Forces	362
6	Conflict	32

M-Corpus		
	Noun	**frequency**
1	Ukraine	483
2	Russia	473
3	Defence	291
4	President	235
5	Forces	233
6	Conflict	80

Based on the findings of both corpora, the noun *territory* scored the highest frequency in the U-Corpus. The following is a sample of concordance lines:

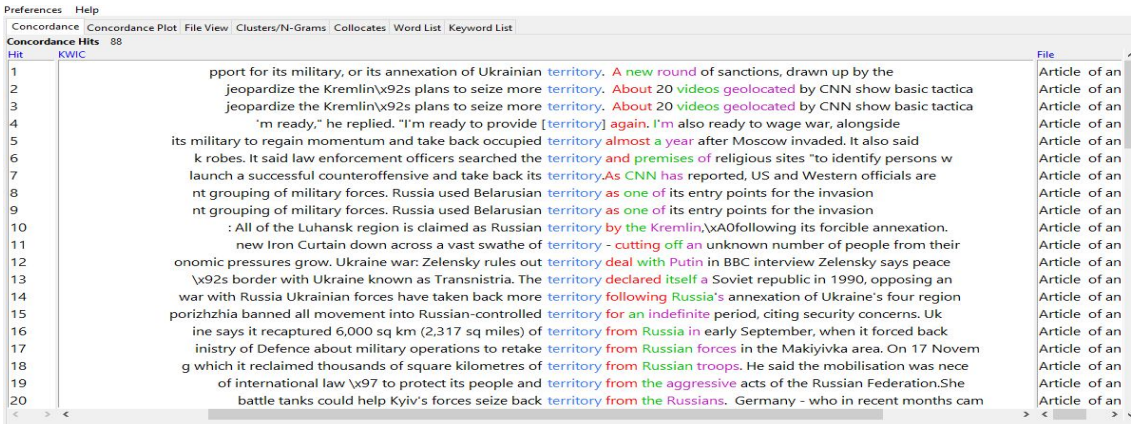


Figure 2: Frequency of *territory* in U-Corpus

First, the sample reflects the West's attitude toward Russia's annexation of Ukraine. Using phrases such as claimed as *Russian territory, Ukraine forces have taken back more territory following Russia, territory from aggressive acts of Russia, and forces seize back territory from the Russians.* These findings came along with Kryzhanivska's (2022) and Sahlane's (2022) studies. They agree that the media might use "avoidance" strategies and "dehistorization" to portray the cruel image of Russia towards the Ukrainians and their country.

Second, the noun *conflict* scored almost double the number of hits in the R-Corpus than in the U-Corpus, which might emphasize Russia's perception of the war as being the result of the Ukrainians as

they are the cause and source of this struggle, in other words, the war is a geopolitical conflict rather than an act of aggression by Russia. Thus, using specific phrases indicate their attitude, as seen in the following concordance lines from the R-Corpus:

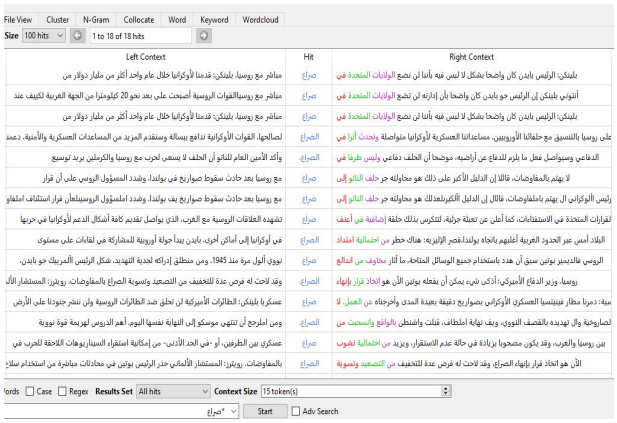
make every effort to arm Ukraine in its	conflict against Russia, because the nation is doing the
weapons should remain in place despite the	conflict, Alain Berset insists Swiss President Alain
Ukraine	Bers
The expectations included a deadlocked	conflict and a reduction in the intensity of hostilities,
growing number of Western countries joining the	conflict and aiming to strategically defeat Russia
Moscow is not interested in escalating the	conflict and turning it into a global war. A
Ukraine The West must shoulder blame for the	conflict, as it has pushed Kiev into this catastrophe
to enter the war? Framing the Ukraine	conflict as one between Washington and Moscow, he
Russia. However, despite repeatedly insisting the	conflict can only end with a ceasefire and talks,

Figure 3: Collocates of the Noun *conflict*

One can conclude from the given data that the Russians perceive this war as a consequence of Ukraine's behavior. The media represents that Russia is blameless about this war. The phrases believe that Ukraine should seize its fire; Moscow is not interested in escalating Ukraine and makes an effort to arm Ukraine in its conflict against Russia. This is compatible with the study by Ebim et al. (2022), which shows that media can send disguised messages and diffuse certain social and political ideologies. Similarly, Timotijevic's (2022) study showed that media could justify mischief for a powerful party.

However, the noun "conflict" is also analyzed in the J-Corpus and M-Corpus to compare them to Western articles, as seen below:

J-Corpus



M-Corpus

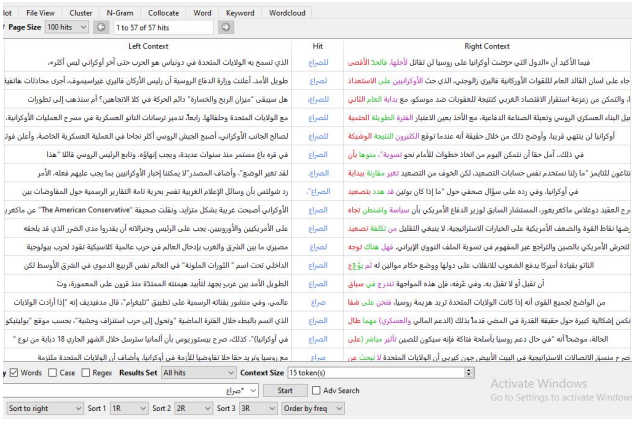


Figure 4: Noun *conflict* in J-Corpus and M-Corpus

Figure 4 demonstrates that the noun *conflict* is used less frequently in J-Corpus and M-Corpus than in U-Corpus and R-Corpus. Yet, the noun is used more in J-Corpus, which indicates that Russia is in indirect conflict with the West that supports Ukraine. The concordance lines from J-Corpus also display that the West accuses Russia of causing the conflict and tries to drag NATO and the Western countries into the war.

It is also suggested by the concordancer that the Russian president is responsible for ending the conflict since he had many chances to do so. In addition, news from J-Corpus indicates that the Russian-Ukraine conflict will end with a significant defeat for the Russians whether they keep threatening to use nuclear weapons or not.

By contrast, concordance analysis of the word conflict from M-Corpus shows that Russia accuses the West, with the American leadership of NATO, of supporting Ukraine's provocative behavior, which escalates the conflict between the neighboring countries.

In addition, Russian state officials consider this conflict a strategy for their geo-political opponents to use to weaken the Russian state. Such differences in the representation of the Russian-Ukraine conflict are because J-Corpus is gathered from the AL Jazeera news agency, which reports news from international agencies, primarily Western pro-Ukraine. At the same time, M-Corpus is collected from the AL Manar news agency that represents the political opposition in Lebanon, the pro-Syrian regime, and the most significant Russian allies in the Middle East.

As shown in Table 1, in the R-Corpus, the nouns *Russia* and *Ukraine* have the lion's share among all other nouns and have a much higher frequency than U-Corpus. A variance regarding the media effect is further investigated, highlighted by examining the Concordance lines in Figure 5 below.

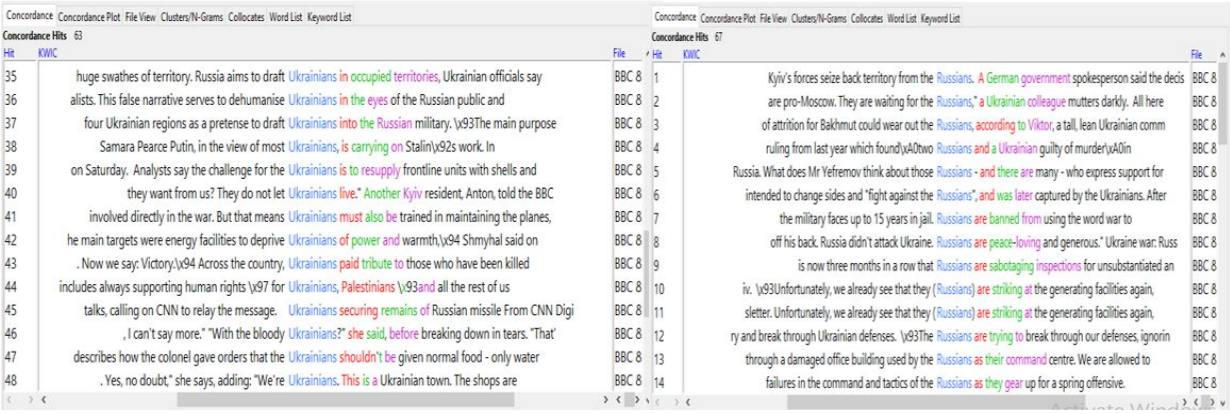


Figure 5: Concordance lines of nouns *Russians* and *Ukrainians* in the U-Corpus

Figure 5 data above provides more evidence of how media use certain words to emphasize and manipulate the society's ideology by employing specific phrases such as *seize back territory from the Russians, Russians are trying to break through our defenses, Russians had killed almost all of those buried here Russians rush to the borders amid draft fears.* Here, the Russians are seen as usurpers of their country, brutal and ruthless. On the other hand, when the media mentions the Ukrainians, they describe them as victims, as seen in these phrases: missiles killing Ukrainians and decimating cities *to terrorize Ukrainians, and is in violation of the laws.* Hence, similar findings were observed in studies performed by Ebim et al. (2022), Karpenko-Seccombe (2020), and Lukin et al. (2019), which all had a consensus that media tries to impose a particular image of the enemy according to their perspective.

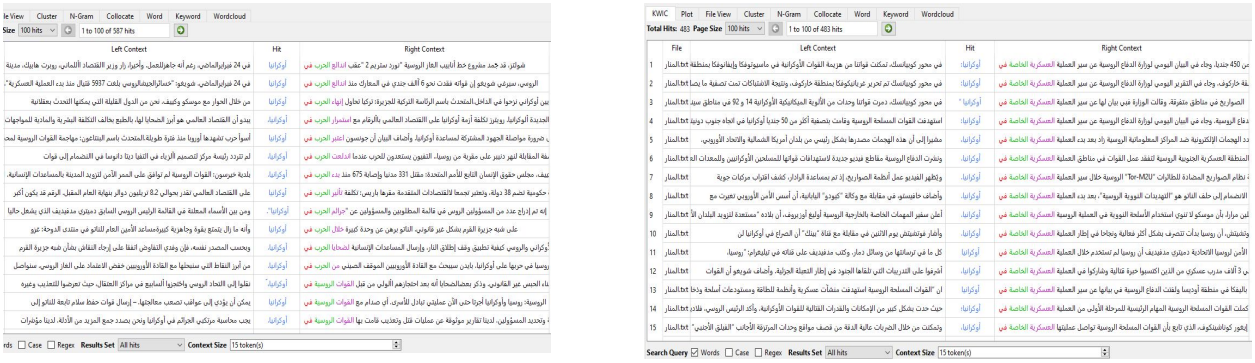


Figure 6: Concordance lines of *Ukraine* (أوكرانيا) in J-Corpus and M-Corpus

According to data analysis from J-Corpus in Figure 6, Ukraine is the most commonly used noun, as mentioned before. However, news from J-Corpus describes the conflict as being posed on Ukraine by frequently having the noun “Ukraine” in a prepositional phrase, which means that Ukraine is more likely to be in “genitive” status from a syntactic standpoint instead of being “nominative.” This frequent syntactic position of Ukraine, whether as “genitive” or even “accusative,” implies that it is Russia, “the nominative agent,” that has attacked Ukraine, “the genitive/accusative object,” and not the other way around to indicate that the Ukrainian state, did not attack Russia but vice versa. Consequently, Russia is perceived as responsible for all the damage, killings, and violent actions that happen in the Ukrainian territories. By contrast, data from M-Corpus shows that the Russian state is pursuing a special mission in Ukraine as “the special military operation” to stop the Ukrainian actions against Russia.

Unexpectedly, some U-Corpus media showed that the Russian people suffer too. For example, some articles mentioned that Russia didn't attack Ukraine. Russians are peace-loving and generous, and Russians have left the country. Russians hurried to the borders amid draft fears. This could explain how the media tries to be neutral in presenting facts. This finding is well-matched by Timotijevic's (2022) study, which mentioned the continuous effort of the BBC to be unbiased.

The same nouns in the R-Corpus had a great number. It could be a way to show the significance of using the names of these countries repetitively during wartime to emphasize their political importance. Some concordance lines from the R-Corpus are shown as follows:

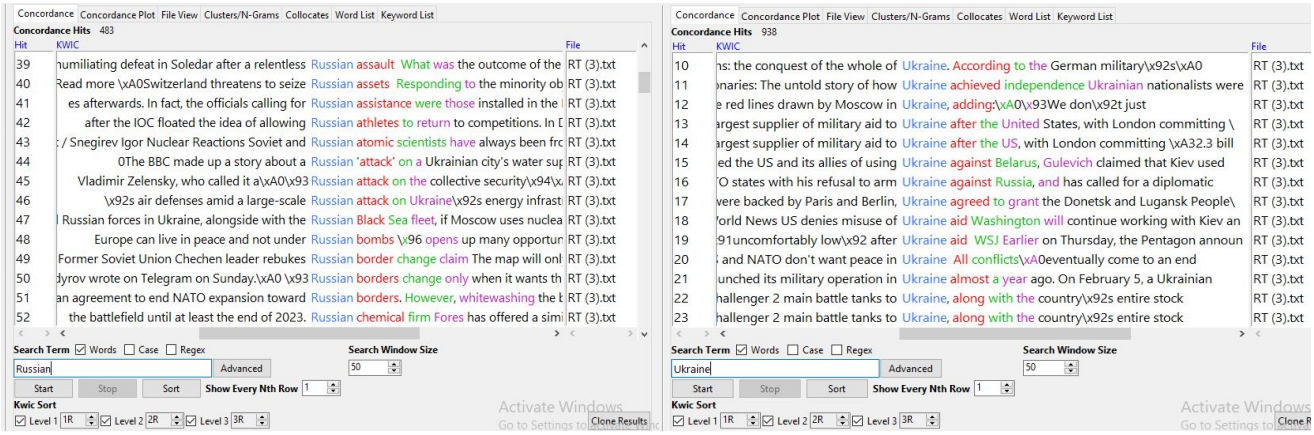


Figure 7: Concordance lines of the nouns *Russian* and *Ukrainian*

Findings from the above screenshot reveal that the great emphasis of Russian media is to picture the Ukrainians as a group of people that should belong to Russia. The phrases highlighted their intentions as evident in these examples; *Ukraine is neo-Nazi*, *Ukrainians are Russifying, and Ukrainians are disenfranchised*. Unlike the noun "Russians" description, they are designated as 1) Powerful, e.g., *Russian forces in Ukraine and Russian ambassador*, and 2) Misleading others with their news, e.g., *Canada accuses Russia of disinformation and aggression towards others*. However, Russia describes itself as welcoming; e.g., *Ukrainians saw Russia as a friendly state.*

Nevertheless, the findings are harmonious with Kryzhanivska's (2015), Bicer, Brink, and Camacho's (2022), Shaheen and Tarique's (2022), and Goulding's (2022) research. Although many countries blame Russia, especially Putin, for causing this war and describe it as a *land of fascism*, they consider themselves rightful, have legitimacy for war, and are friendly.

Moreover, collocates of the noun *Russia* in M-Corpus are politically and discursively compatible with the findings of the same nouns in the R-Corpus.

Figure 8: Concordance Lines for the Noun *Russia* in M-Corpus

Concordance analysis of Russia in M-Corpus shows that news depicts the Russian state as the strongest party in this conflict through words such as *dialogue, negotiations; no one wants a military conflict with Russia.* The findings also clarify the Russian point of view of the colonial intentions of the West, using Ukraine as a twisted way to achieve their goals in Russia.

5.1.2. Discourse of Verbs and their Collocates

The verbs in both corpora present interesting facts. The researchers examined the important verbs that have various noteworthy indications. Table 3 demonstrates the critical verbs in both corpora, as seen below

Table 3: Verb frequencies in all corpora

U-Corpus		
	Verb	**Frequency**
1	*Confirm*	33
2	*Verify*	17
3	*Invade*	115
4	*Want*	35
5	*Defend*	22

R-Corpus		
	Noun	**Frequency**
1	*Confirm*	0
2	*Verify*	1
3	*Invade*	38
4	*Want*	111
5	*Defend*	22

J-Corpus		
	Verb	**Frequency**
1	*Confirm*	0
2	*Verify*	4
3	*attack*	2
4	*Want*	11
5	*Defend*	3

M-Corpus		
	Noun	**Frequency**
1	*Confirm*	57
2	*Verify*	15
3	*attack*	15
4	*Want*	30
5	*Defend*	61

Table 3 shows that each media source represents the Russian-Ukrainian war in relation to the political perspective of the country. The U- corpus (BBC and CNN) perceives Ukraine as a vulnerable side in the conflict. The verbs in each corpus reflect the country's attitude. For example, the high frequency of the verb *defense* and the tripled frequency of the verb *invade* in U-Corpus indicate the sympathetic defensive attitude of the target media toward Ukraine and condemning Russians as invaders. Furthermore, the research finds that verbs of affirmation and support, such as *verify*, *confirm*, *liberate*, and *request* are used much more in the U- Corpus, signaling the West's role in following up with the Ukrainian situation.

The Arabic data shows radically different types of signals for each media. For instance, J-Corpus uses fewer confirmatory verbs than M-Corpus, unlike the BCC/CNN articles. Although matching frequencies of the same items are expected, the Arabic media handles the data in opposite directions, in which the Russia-supporting M-Corpus uses much more confirmatory verbs to emphasize its dominance and authority as the rightful side of this war. Also, M-Corpus uses verbs like attack and defend more frequently to signal its defensive position against the West. Although corpora are similar in their discursive signaling, they differ in certain categorical aspects due to the special linguistic status of the target category.

Most articles obtained from Al Jazeera news websites are translated articles from global news agencies, especially from the West, such as Reuters. Thus, Al Jazeera News does not necessarily reflect a sympathetic point of view toward Russia.

On the other hand, the verbs confirm and verify are used more in the Russian media to define the Ukrainians' point of view towards the war. The more careful investigation of data, however, reveals that the verb want is used much more in the R-Corpus as it could manifest their strong desire to control Ukraine, as seen in the screenshot below.

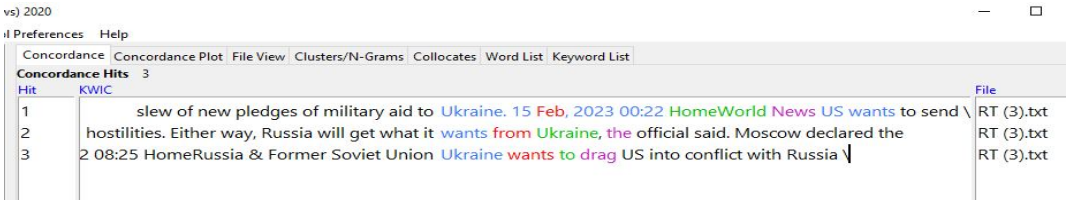


Figure 9: Verb *wants* in the R-Corpus

It could be noticed that the use of the verb *wants* indicates their overt desire to take over Ukraine. For example, *wants from Ukraine, wanted Washington, wanted western, and wanted politicians to be with Russia*.

Similarly, in the M-Corpus, the corpus shows a higher frequency of the verb *want* to signal Russia's desire to take over Ukraine and achieve its geopolitical goals, which affirms the discursive political compatibility of pro-Russian ally media such as Al-Manar with pro-Russian regime media such as RT.

5.1.3 Discourse of Adjectives and their Collocates

Adjective play a vital role in political articles; therefore, it was important to delve into and analyze the most used adjectives in each corpus, as demonstrated in Table 4.

Table 4: Frequency of Adjectives in each corpus

U-Corpus		
	Verb	**Frequency**
1	*humanitarian*	50
2	*Patriot*	18
3	*Historical*	7
4	*Nationalist*	10
5	*Terrorist*	7
6	*Colonial*	0
7	*Global*	21
8	*Western*	142

R-Corpus		
	Noun	**Frequency**
1	*humanitarian*	16
2	*patriot*	74
3	*historical*	44
4	*nationalist*	49
5	*terrorist*	15
6	*colonial*	20
7	*global*	50
8	*Western*	232

J-Corpus		
	Verb	**Frequency**
1	*humanitarian*	49
2	*International*	130
3	*Nationalist*	11
4	*Terrorist*	5
5	*American*	2
6	*Global*	35
7	*Western*	53
8	*Republic*	*0*
9	*Combat*	*9*

M-Corpus		
	Noun	**Frequency**
1	*humanitarian*	1
2	*International*	70
3	*nationalist*	30
4	*terrorist*	53
5	*American*	195
6	*global*	55
7	*Western*	94
8	*Republic*	93
9	*Combat*	57

In the U-Corpus, the most frequent adjective found is *humanitarian*, which affirms the positive sensational attitude toward Ukraine regarding *humanitarian aid, humanitarian crisis,* and *humanitarian organizations*. In addition, the high frequency of the adjective noun *international* indicates the West's desire to save Ukraine through *international support, international organization,* or *international law.*

While in the R-Corpus and M-Corpus uses two prominent groups of adjectives more frequently to signal two distinct representations:

(i) Adjectives like *patriot*, *historical*, *nationalist*, *Republic*, and *global* signal positive self-representation of the Russian state as the global image of the state economically, historically, and nationalistically and their commitment to saving the Republic of Donbas and Lugansk.

(ii) Adjectives like *terrorist*, *colonial*, *global*, *combat*, *Western*, *democratic*, *Iraq*, *etc.*, are used to negatively represent Ukraine as a terrorist fascist state and the US as a colonial entity and false democracy, especially about the Iraq invasion.

In this section, consistency of the use of adjectives to signal a subjective political representation is triggered and supported by prominent lexical compatibility of pro-Russia media (R-corpus and M-Corpus) vs. pro-Ukraine media (U-Corpus and J-Corpus).

5.1.4 Discourse of Prefixes and their Collocates

The corpora data displayed a notable linguistics feature that uses many prefixes with their collocations, as clarified in Table 5.

Table 5 Prefixes in both corpora

Neo-		
	U- Corpus	**R- Corpus**
	F=2	**F=9**
1	*Fascist*	*Nazi*
2	*Nationalist*	*Coup*
3	*Fascist*	*Colonial*
4	N/A	*Nazism*
5	N/A	*Against*
6	N/A	*Ukraine*
7	N/A	N/A

Anti-		
	U- Corpus	**R- Corpus**
	F=10	**F=10**
1	Anti-mobilization	Anti-aircraft
2	Anti-Semitic	Anti-government
3	Anti-state	Anti-war
4	Anti-state	Anti-hegemony
5	Anti-Serbian	Anti-Israel
6	Anti-war	Anti-hegemony
7	Anti-immigration	Anti-Russian

Although frequencies of prefixes are minimal and do not play a significant factor in showing differences, their attached nouns signal different attitudes of great significance to the analysis of the corpora. For illustration, in Table 5, the R- Corpus uses the *neo- prefix* more than the U- Corpus as the prefix constitutes an essential role in associating political terms like *neo-Nazism* and *neo-liberalism with the Ukrainian state*, especially after the so-called fascist political coup in 2014 according to the Russian state. Moreover, *neo-colonization* is a crucial term in the Russian discourse because it signals a negative representation of the West, especially the US, *as a colonizing nation in many parts of the World, including Ukraine, the Middle East, or Latin America*.

Even in the U- Corpus, the prefix neo- shows the Russian perception of the Ukrainian regime. With the prefix anti-, the R- Corpus employs terms like *anti-Russian and anti-government to condemn the West of their policies in using anti-Russian propaganda or pushing for anti-government movements inside Russia*. In comparison, the U- Corpus uses a term like *anti-Semitic* as an accusation of the Russian State of showing hatred toward Jews and Israel on the other hand. The corpora also use words like *anti-immigration, anti-mobilization, and anti-war* to implicate a sensational attitude of the discourse toward refugees, victims, and tragedies of the war.

In the case of Arabic Media, Arabic is not primarily a prefixed type of language as English, as it uses infixes and suffixes more abundantly. However, the study searches for synonymous free-morphemic lexical counterparts of the English prefix *anti* and found the following three items:

a. *ɣair* meaning *not* or *un*

b. *dˤidd* meaning *against*

c. *muʕaadijah* meaning *anti*.

Since these items, similar to English prefixes, are not very frequent, each item is targeted with its associated items that particularly show significant differences in terms of emotional signaling of each corpus.

Table 6 Prefixes in the J- Corpus and M- Corpus

ɣair-prefixation غير			*dˤidd*-prefixation		
	J- Corpus	**M- Corpus**		**J- Corpus**	**M- Corpus**
	F=	**F=**		**F=10**	**F=21**
1	Inhumane	Unfriendly to us	1	Against Ukraine	Against Russia
2	Illegitimate	illegal	2	Against humanity	Against Moscow
3	Illegal	inhumane	3	Against Russian airplanes	Against Separatists
4	unprofessional	unarmed	4	Against Russia	Against Donbas
5	unprecedented	unreasonable	5	Against Sweden or Finland	Against Russia's financial system
6	Unexpected	unaccepted	6	Against common enemy	Against our country
7	N/A	unlikely	7	Against the Ukrainian Infrastructure	Against China

muʕaadijah- prefixation معادية		
	J- Corpus	**M- Corpus**
	F=0	**F= 4**
1	*N/A*	Anti-Moscow
2	*N/A*	*Anti-Russia*
	N/A	*Anti-Black*

In the case of J-Corpus, *ɣair* 'un' and *dˤidd* 'against' are used with adjectives and nouns, respectively, such as *inhumane, illegitimate, unprofessional, Ukraine, Sweden,* and *Russian* airplanes to signal an emphasis on the cruelty and aggression of the Russian regime. By contrast, M-Corpus uses both items with adjectives and nouns like *unfriendly to us, unaccepted, unlikely, Donbas, China, our country, Moscow, etc.*, showing the US and Ukraine as hostile to Russian people and the East generally In addition to the above-discussed discoursal strategies used by mass media, including some featured newspapers, it is noticed that newspapers are heavily dependent on the use of passive voice in a bid to support one part of the conflict over another (Almahameed et al., 2022).

The elucidation of the Second research question is presented below:

Q2: What are the inferred political and ideological dimensions behind the linguistic differences in each discourse?

There have been many criticisms regarding the objectivity of news channels as they opt for sensationalism as a trend of marketization of their platform and downplay the choice of words, certain lights, and irrelevant entertaining information (Uzuegbunam and Udeze, 2013) that were expected to attract the audience and affect their feelings, thus their sensation toward the coverage. Certain linguistic

elements, such as illocutionary expressions, hedging phrases (Molek-Kozakowska, 2013), lexical categories, syntactic positioning of certain items, and others, play a pivotal role in shaping the media representation to its audience, which might question the objectivity of coverage and put the 21st century in jeopardy similarly to the biased state of the 20th century media period. Ge (2016) emphasized the emergence of market-driven media in Chinese legal news reporting, attributing it to profit competitiveness. He examines the extent to which sensationalism infiltrates these news reports.

It is significant to note that language is utilized as a social practice to transcend certain attitudes and reactions as part of the media's ideological construction. The adoption of particular linguistic signals is essential in evoking sensations of sympathy or antagonism that are not only market-driven but ideologically driven in achieving the target perception of a political situation (Nawaz et al., 2013; Sheyholislami, 2001). Turner (2007) emphasized how CNN and Fox News place ideological cues in their discourse to transcend their supportive biases of liberal and conservative viewpoints, respectively. Therefore, this sensational utilization of word choice is essential to the linguistic analysis of this research as it reveals the macro meaning of the choice of these linguistic elements ideologically and perceptually.

5.2.1 Discourse of International Dimension

The first noticeable pattern in the gathered data is the *international* position in both corpora. Three lemmas are chosen to describe the relevant dimensions: international, global, and *foreign*. Each has its collocations in each corpus and signals a distinct political representation in totality, which contributes to this dimension's significance as part of the media discourse.

Table 7: Collocations of the lemma *International* and its Synonyms in U- Corpus and R- Corpus

	International	
	U- Corpus	**R- Corpus**
	F=97	**F=75**
1	*Pro-Ukraine*	*Sovereignty*
2	*Solidarity*	*Dignity*
3	*Criminal Court*	*Hegemony*
4	*Court of justice*	*Intervention*
5	*humanitarian law*	*Honor*
6	*Aid*	*Inspections*
7	*Pressure*	*Unconventional*
8	*Defense*	*Deny*
9	*World leaders*	*Investigation*
10	*Agreements*	*Scandal*

	Global	
	U- Corpus	**R- Corpus**
	F=21	**F=50**
1	*crisis*	*Reserve*
2	*Refugee*	*Financial*
3	*security*	*Currency*
4	*constituency*	*Reserve*
5	*agreement*	*gas*
6	*world leaders*	*Dominance*
7	*community*	*Recourse*
8	*tensions*	*Food*
9	*strategic*	*Position*
10	*Order*	*Uncertainty*

*** F= frequency**

	Foreign	
	U- Corpus	**R- Corpus**
	F=64	**F=100**
1	*Affairs*	*Sabotage*
2	*Policy*	*meddling*
3	*Invaders*	*Interference*
4	*Leaders*	*Entities*
5	*Governments*	*weapons*
6	*Countries*	*Merciless*
7	*Assets*	*Accuse*
8	*Troops*	*Agent*
9	*Office*	*volunteers*
10	*Media*	*Arms*

Exploring the collocations of the target synonyms above, there is a difference in the use of words accompanying each. By way of illustration, U-Corpus mainly uses across the three target items similar words consistently carrying "emotional and legal collectiveness" such as *organization*, *solidarity*, *agency*, *criminal court*, *solidarity*, *agreement*, *order*, *world leaders*, *policy*, *government*, *ministry*, *assets*, *security*, etc., which emphasizes the supportive attitude of the U-corpora in terms of the following aspects:

(i) The West and Ukraine are in international solidarity in this war

(ii) Depicting the West as a political side that respects international laws through the international collective entities.

By contrast, the R-corpora, across the target adjectival lemmas in the table above, tends to use words, such as *honor*, *dignity*, *hegemony*, *historical*, *dimension*, *sovereignty*, etc., as well as the use of "hostile" collocations such as *terrorism*, *deny*, *accuse*, *ban*, *atomic*, *etc.*, which all emphasize:

(i) The emotional and political significance of sovereignty to Russia internationally.

Moreover, there appears to be consistency in the use of words like *meddling*, *intervention*, *interference*, *entities*, *sabotage*, *intelligence*, *unconventional*, *inspections*, *conflict*, *undermine*, etc., which negatively signal that:

(ii) the other side (the West and Ukraine) as a "violator" of Russia's sovereignty and Russia's antagonism to the West

In addition to the image of Russia internationally and the image of the enemy (the West) as a meddler, the corpus focuses on using economic terms, especially with the lemma *foreign*, such as *market*, *energy*, *currency*, *financial*, *recourse*, *trade*, *gas*, *revenue*, *food*, etc., which signal the third aspect:

(iii) Emphasizing Russia's economic significance to the world, especially in terms of *gas reserves* as strength in the conflict and Russia's interest in growing its economy.

Table 8: Collocations of the lemma *international* and its Synonyms in U- Corpus and R- Corpus

International		
	J-Corpus	**M- Corpus**
	F=61	**F=60**
1	*Security*	*Terrorist*
2	*Sanctions*	*Statistics*
3	*Humanitarian*	*Security*
4	*Committee*	*System*
5	*Justice*	*Nuclear*
6	*Bank*	*Relation*
7	*Investigation*	*Strategy*
8	*Forensic*	*Agency*
9	*Committee*	*agenda(s)*
10	*Efforts*	*Affairs*

*** F= frequency**

Global		
	J- Corpus	**M- Corpus**
	F=18	**F=40**
1	*economic*	*Weapon*
2	*food*	*Nuclear*
3	*total*	*Trade*
4	*health*	*declaration*

Foreign		
	J- Corpus	**M- Corpus**
	F=9	**F=14**
1	*international*	*Legion*
2	*lands*	*Artillery*
3	*supplies*	*Investment*
4	*fighter*	*Fighters*
5	*military*	*Weapons*

According to findings from the Arabic corpora above, J-Corpus attempts to focus on the impact of the Russian-Ukraine war on international trade, economics, and security and on showing international support using words such as *sanctions*, *efforts*, *bank*, *justice*, *humanitarian*, etc., indicating that the

Russian actions cause much harm for the rest of the world on different levels. Moreover, in J-Corpus, 'global' is only used with words such as *economic, food, health*, and *total*, again to emphasize the negative impact of this conflict on the international community; thus, this can be an excuse to gather global support for Ukraine against Russia.

Whereas media from M-Corpus shows how the international community is plotting with the US leadership to accuse Russians with false accusations by using words as *agendas, cooperation with the Ukrainian regime, and using terrorists against Russia*. Regarding words that co-occur with *global* in M-Corpus, the findings emphasize that this conflict could turn global because of the Western assistance to the Ukrainians, as it sheds light on the economic implications of the war. The word *foreign* is accompanied by words that show military support to the Ukrainian state from the West by providing the Ukrainian armed forces with a variety of weapons and deploying numerous fighters to aid in defeating the Russian army. Consequently, both corpora depict the amount of Western military aid to Ukraine during the war.

Overall, discussing the international position has been revealed to be significant to the discursive analysis of each corpus. It contributes profoundly to the image the media conveys to its audience. Looking over the target lemmas, each corpus shows lexical compatibility and consistency in signaling a specific political/economic representation relevant to the Russia-Ukraine war.

5.2.2 Discourse of national position

The second dominant ideology was the national position. It is important to comprehend the ideology and beliefs of any nation during war. Thus, it seemed necessary to present the attitudes of the people. The researchers found the lemma of the word, e.g., ***nation** (national, nationality, nationalism), and their collocations for each corpus, as seen in Table 9.

Table 9: Collocations of the lemma **nation* and **people*

***National**		**People**	
U-Corpus	**R-Corpus**	**U-Corpus**	**R-Corpus**
F=21	**F=53**	**F=94**	**F=80**
International law	National security	killed	Lugansk
Ukraine	Sentiments	injured	Donetsk
Security	Neo-Nazi	died	Republic
International community	Struggle	affected	Protect
National council	National minority	countless	Choice
Security Council	Interest	democratic	Spiritual
International violation	Racism	displaced	Donbass
Spokesperson	Ethnic	forcing	Safety
Russia(n)	Mission	trapped	People's will
Humanitarian	Anti-Russian	arrested	Resist
Resistance	Liberation	betrayed	Advocate
Resistance Center	Centrist political forces	enduring	Expect
Sovereign	Discord	freeze	Subjected
Genocide	National border	grumble	Excluded
Defender	Sovereignty	need	Suffering

Table 9 explains the national dimension in terms of how each corpus signals the concept of nationalism amidst the war. There appear to be two distinct political representations according to the difference in the use of connotations in each corpus:

(i)The “protective” self-representation of Ukraine in the U-corpus as “violated,” “going under genocide,” “resisting,” “enduring,” “affected,” “killed,” “injured,” etc.

(ii)The “accusing” negative-other representation in which Russia accuses the West of using anti-Russian propaganda and threatening its national border while trying to protect the people’s will of Donetsk and Lugansk. Moreover, it represents the Ukrainian regime as a nationalist Neo-Nazi regime that subjugated the Russian-speaking people in Ukraine and has used racist methods since 2014.

1) Dimension

The article's written style represents various facets of the government and nation. Hence, the data revealed some of these dimensions, as explained in Table 10 below:

Table 10: Collocations of the synonyms: *state*, *government*, and *regime* in the U-Corpus and R-Corpus

State		**Government**		**Regime**	
U-Corpus	**R-Corpus**	**U-Corpus**	**R-Corpus**	**U-Corpus**	**R-Corpus**
F=95	**F=80**	**F=84**	**F=99**	**F=12**	**F=48**
Bureau of investigation	Ideology	assassination	twist	Criminal	Kill
Journalist	Subjecting	Accused	Zelensky	Kiev	Kiev
Border	Duma	fortification	US	Colonize	threatened
Actors	Censorship	Humanitarian	Canadian	inhumane	provocations
Media	Defense	Invincibility	Kiev	bankrupted	Clashed
Russia	Sovereignty	Ukraine	Iraqi	Heavy weapons	Plotted
News agency	Gazprom	Boasts	claim	Ceasefire	crackdown
Sponsor of terrorism	Protocol	Scheme	Red Army	Resist	Democracy
Nuclear	Department	forcibly	Villain	authoritarian	Change
Military	Nation	control	committed	dictatorial	Violated
Controlled	Welfare	corruption	Absolute evil	sanctions	accomplice
Guarantees	Leadership	Anti	reportedly	totalitarian	Nuclear terrorism
Independent	Centralized	rebel	defend	Post-Soviet	Soviet
Territory	Energy	rejected	external	implement	Iraqi

Figure 10: Collocation with *state* in J-Corpus

Figure 10 shows systematic patterns in signaling the state discourse of each political side in each media. In general, "state" refers to a broader notion of political authority and control over a particular territory and population, which includes the entire institutional framework in terms of power and control as well as reflects a legitimate status of that body as in "referring that the impact was severe on Eastern European states (countries)" and "the leaders of the European states (countries) have approved a group of sanctions." This word implies the power and authority such political bodies and groups have. Notably, this term is used to describe Western countries, such as *Ukraine* and *China*, rather than *Russia*. This might reflect a biased representation of the two parties in this war.

Figure 11: Collocations with *state* in M-Corpus

Results from M-Corpus display similar results to those of J-Corpus but with a few uses of "state," referring to Iran and North Korea as legal and legitimate political bodies. Such a contrast between the two Arabic corpora might imply that M-Corpus supports the Russian side and other countries that also support the Russians. For example, *"They also buy weapons from states (countries) like Iran and North Korea."*

Moreover, "*government*" implies consistency and stability, stressing the already-existing structures and institutions of government. For instance, "*Ukrainian leaders are demanding that the German government deliver sophisticated battle tanks that will make a difference in the face of Russian forces"* and "*He also called for more military support for the Ukrainian government to defend itself."*

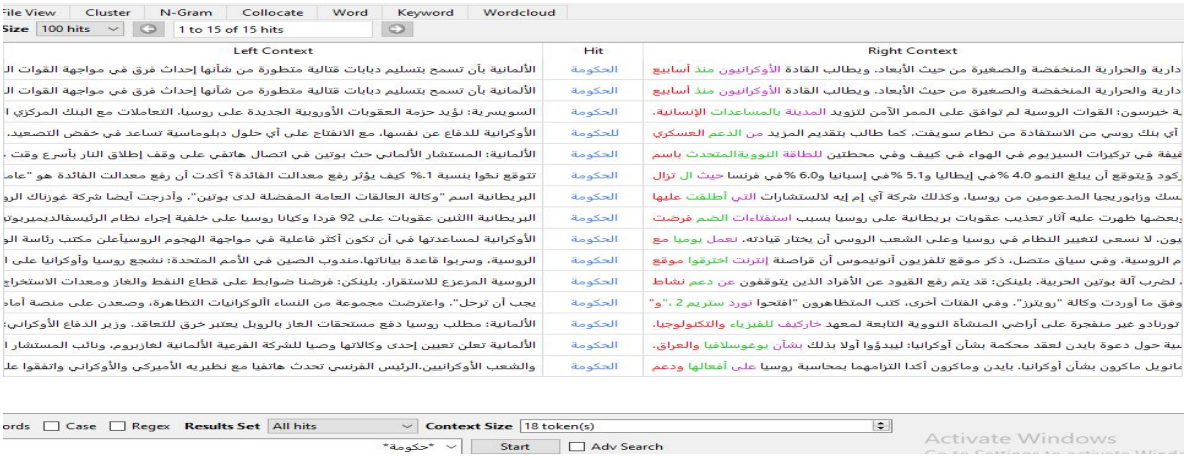


Figure 12: Collocations with *government* in J-Corpus

In addition to that, the findings from M-Corpus showed some resemblance to those of J-Corpus related to the term "*government*" by describing legal and stable political institutions that are legally elected to represent their people, yet "the Russian government" was also used to reflect the legitimacy of the Russian situation in comparison both the western and Ukrainian governments. For example, *During his meeting with members of the Russian government, Putin added that the security and interests of the country are guaranteed*.

أعلن الرئيس الروسي فلاديمير بوتين أن بلاده ستزيد من قدرتها الدفاعية. وأضاف بوتين، خلال اجتماعه مع أعضاء	."وسيفيرسك الروسية، الأربعاء "أؤكد أننا نضمن بشكل موثوق أمن الحكومة ومصالح البلاد، وسنواصل تنفيذ البرامج والخطط الاجتماعية والاقتصادية على

In contrast, the word *regime* stresses the particular form of government that is in place and frequently connotes a concentration of power or propensity for abuse. This term describes the Russian political system as being an oppressive entity that causes suffering and agony for the Ukrainian country with illegal war actions. Such actions are seen through killing civilians and occupying Ukrainian territories. For example, the British government has approved sanctions against the backdrop of President Vladimir Putin's regime annexing the separatist regions of Ukraine and escalating threats against the West. This term implies the illegitimate status of such political groups that can be considered threats to other countries.

على روسيا بسبب استفتاءات الضم فرضت الحكومة البريطانية االثنين عقوبات على 92 فردا وكيانا روسيا على خلفية إجراء	نظام	الرئيس فالديمير بوتين استفتاءات ضّم في المناطق االنفصالية في أوكرانيا وتصعيده التهديدات ضد الغرب .وقال وزير الخارجية

Figure 13: Collocations with *regime* in M-Corpus

Interestingly, the findings from M-Corpus showed that *regime* is frequently used to describe the Ukrainian country, which reflects the ideological agenda of this media agency by supporting the Russian side in this conflict, as the figure above shows, through describing the *regime* in Kyiv led by "Zelensky" being criminal and brutal.

The analysis of the two corpora reveals a contrast in the usage of *state*, *government*, and *regime* in relation to the Russian-Ukrainian war. While "state" is predominantly associated with Western countries, Ukraine, and China, implying legitimate political authority, its usage regarding Russia is limited. Both

corpora depict "government" as representing stability and existing structures, with M-Corpus supporting the legitimacy of the Russian government. However, the term "regime" carries a negative connotation and predominantly describes the Russian political system in J-Corpus, while M-Corpus associates it with the Ukrainian government. These findings highlight biases and ideological agendas present in the media's portrayal of the conflict.

5.2.2 Support Dimension

One of the dominant dimensions is the collocations of the word *support* and its synonyms according to the western point of view in the chosen news articles.

Table 11: Collocations of the word *support* and its synonyms in the U- Corpus and R- Corpus

Support		**Help**		**Aid**		**Assistance**	
U- Corpus	**R- Corpus**	**U- Corpus**	**R- Corpus**	**U- Corpus**	**R- Corpus**	**U- Corpus**	**R- Corpus**
F=131	**F=113**	**F=78**	**F=47**	**F=34**	**F=64**	**F=31**	**F=53**
Ukraine (41)	Terror	Defend	Erode	humanitarian	failed	against	breakaway
Military	Dragged	Refugees	Persuade	Volunteer	Donetsk	protection	The West
Sovereignty	Policy	Willing	Kiev	Ukraine (20)	steal	providing	harder
More	escalation	Sufficient	End	responsibility	Ukraine	Ukraine	Kiev
NATO	claim	Rebuild	Hussein	Scrutiny	Kiev	Humanitarian	Ukraine
Livelihoods	adversary	Victims	Talentless	Western	Hostilities	security	destruction
Effectiveness	Ukraine	Facilitate	Hatred	Defense	provoke	billion	colonial
Solidarity	Kiev	Connected	Attitude	Allies	humanitarian	million	Yoke
Security	Weaponry	Repair	decline	Equipment	endure	saving	African
Protection	alleged	Rescue	purveyor	Fuel	prolong	people	American
Child	Confrontation	Horrifying	Washington	Health	Sanctions	military	military
Provide	Kremlin	Children	hold	Package	Lugansk	encourage	cessation
Efforts	Anti-Russian	Negotiate	propaganda	Protection	Not change	access	Donbas

While R-corpora uses three distinct types of criticism using two distinct groups of collocations:

(i) Ukrainian state is depicted using verbs like “threaten”, “violate”, “plot”, “kill”, “clash”, “subject” and adjectives like “inhumane” and “bankrupted”, which signal the state as connected to the ideology of fascism

(ii) US (or NATO) is depicted using verbs like “plot”, “threaten”, “clash”, nouns like “villain”, “accomplice”, “provocation”, which signal that they are meddling in the warm, not as a savior, but as an *external* aggressor.

(iii) Names of countries like “Syria”, “Iraq”, “Libya” are used more frequently to mirror the “aggressive” history of the US toward the rest of the world.

Regarding the results of collocations with the *state* and *government*, Table 11 shows no significant effects. However, it showed that the word regime, in M-Corpus, commonly co-occurred with *Kyiv, Ukraine, Nazi,* and *criminal* to reflect Ukraine's position in this conflict as an aggressive state that attacks the Russian territories, citizens, and independence. This agrees with the results from R-Corpus, which depicts the Ukrainians as fascists and extremists who have done brutal things against Russia.

The support dimension is signaled distinctively from each corpus. U-Corpus employs a positive representation of the solidarity relation between the US and Ukraine through financial and military support. In contrast, R-Corpus uses negative-other representation through *colonial* methods of the US in supporting Ukraine. The word Ukraine is mentioned 92 times in U-corpora while 32 in R-corpora, showing the U-media's supportive sensational emphasis toward Ukraine.

Across the target items in Table 11, U-corpora uses collocations like *protection*, *providing*, *sovereignty*, *refugees*, and *victims*, affirming its positive attitude. In contrast, R-corpora uses collocations like *escalation*, *confrontation*, *colonial*, and *steal*, showing its hostile attitude toward external support to Ukraine. It also uses a positive sensational attitude toward Donetsk and Lugansk as historical responsibility upon Russia for support and protection.

Furthermore, the *support dimension* signals the Western support for the Ukrainians throughout the conflict with Russia, implying that the USA and Ukraine represent the West as one against the Russian state. This is confirmed in both Arabic corpora, as seen in Figures 14 and 15. Western assistance to Ukraine takes different forms of military, financial, and humanitarian aid.

Figure 14 Collocations with *help, aid, assistance* and *support* in M-Corpus

Figure 15 Collocations with *help, aid, assistance* and *support* in J-Corpus

Related collocations with *help, aid, support* and *assistance* in J-Corpus and M-Corpus somehow resembled Western support for the Ukrainians in the conflict with Russia. Both corpora reflect that the West has chosen a side to support achieving specific political and military goals. Yet, such goals are seen differently, based on the supported side. The Ukrainians and the West believe it’s their right to fight

Russians because they are considered a major threat to the Western lifestyle, well-being, and existence. Based on that, the Western countries find it legitimate to provide Ukraine with weapons, soldiers, and other types of support. At the same time, the Russian state believes that the Western countries are using the conflict and trying to fuel it to achieve their political and military purposes to ensure that one political system will control the globe: the Western system.

The overall results from the above discussion regarding the second question align with the findings of Gershon (2010), Molek-Kozakowska (2013), and Gomaa (2023). These studies emphasize the crucial role of word choice and linguistic items in shaping and altering individuals' thoughts and ideologies. The outcomes also highlight the potential of well-chosen lexical items to evoke sensational ideology and influence national perspectives. This aligns with the insights from Turner (2007), Sheyholislami (2001), Uzuegbunam and Udeze (2013), and Nawaz et al. (2013), who emphasize the significant impact of discourse on shaping perspectives.

5. Conclusion

The study investigates the Ukrainian-Russian crisis through two opposing groups of media in English (CNN/BBC vs. RT) and Arabic (Al-Jazeera vs. AL- Manar). The findings show that they use different linguistic patterns with noticeable gaps in frequencies in terms of lexical categories, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, and prefixes that signal distinct emotional and political attitudes, showing hostility, sympathy, or nationalism on each political side. Moreover, it emphasizes how newspapers report incidents and events from two perspectives in each corpus group. Following these dimensions of each media, the data analysis shows the consistency of the use of connotations and certain linguistic categories in establishing specific subliminal sensational aspects such as *sympathy, protectiveness, patriotic sense, unity, isolation, victimization, heroism,* and other possible sentiments implied within each discourse.

The study further explains such linguistic differences based on discursive political dimensions of *nationalism* and *internationalism, state-wise* and *support-wise*. The results reveal that each dimension employs a distinct group of connotations supporting the discourse of each side's political dimension in the war. The analysis of the Arabic corpora revealed contrasting *state, government,* and *regime* usage concerning the Russian-Ukrainian war.

While Western countries and Ukraine are associated with *state* and *government*, the term *regime* is predominantly used negatively to describe the Russian political system in one corpus and the Ukrainian government in another. These findings highlight biases in media portrayals of the conflict. In addition, both J-Corpus and M-Corpus show that the West supports Ukraine in the conflict with Russia, aiming to achieve specific political and military goals. Ukraine and the West see it as defending Western values, while Russia believes the West exploits the conflict for dominance.

Based on the given data, the researchers suggest conducting more research concerning diverse media sources and their effect on society, stressing the importance of independent journalism that reflects facts. In addition, more studies are recommended to examine international collaboration in media reporting among different countries.

خطاب الحرب الروسيَّة الأوكرانيَّة: دراسة حالة باستخدام الكوربوس

رائدة موفد جورج عماري
طارق محمد فرغل
قسم اللغة الإنجليزيَّة والترجمة، جامعة عمان العربيَّة، الأردن
وجد رسمي الأحمد
قسم اللغة الإنجليزيَّة، جامعة البلقاء التطبيقية-السلط، الأردن
يزن شاكر المحاميد
قسم اللغة الإنجليزيَّة والترجمة، جامعة عمان العربيَّة، الأردن

الملخص

يدرس هذا البحث مجموعتين من النصوص تستهدف وجهات نظر متعارضة لوكالات الأنباء في العالم الغربي والعالم العربي بشأن الحرب الروسيَّة الأوكرانيَّة، وتعمل الدراسة على تحليل تقارير الأخبار من ثلاث وكالات إعلاميَّة رائدة: بي بي سي وسي إن إن (المجموعة الغربيَّة)، التي تعكس مواقف داعمة لأوكرانيا، وروسيا اليوم كوكالة إعلام(RT) ذات الطابع الروسي المعارض للغرب، وتُظهر المجموعة الثانية من النصوص التباين بين دعم الجزيرة لأوكرانيا ومعارضة المنار كالمعارضة السياسيَّة في لبنان، وحُلِّلتْ البيانات باستخدام AntConc لاكتشاف الأنماط اللغويَّة في النصوص، بما في ذلك الفئات اللغويَّة والدلاليَّة، وأظهرت النتائج اختلافات ملحوظة في توزيع وتكرار أنماط معينة، مما يشير إلى أنواع متميزة من الأبعاد ذات الإثارة والصور السياسيَّة (القوميَّة، الموقف الدولي، المؤامرة، الخطاب العسكري، الاقتصاد، إلخ) المستخدمة للتأكيد على الدعم أو المعارضة للجانب السياسي في الحرب، وعلى وجه الخصوص، تحافظ كل مجموعة من النصوص على التدرج اللغوي في استخدام أنماط لغويَّة ذات بُعْد سياسي معين.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المدونات النصية، روسيا، أوكرانيا، حرب، وكالات أنباء.

References

Abbadi, Rula, Lina Kreishan, and Emad M. Al-Saidat. 2024. Discourse and Language of War: A Comparison of the Linguistic and Rhetorical Strategies Employed in Russian, United States, and Ukrainian Presidential Speeches. *International Journal of English Language and Literature Studies* 13 (1): 40–60. https://doi.org/10.55493/5019.v13i1.4957.

Abdelmoula, Ezzeddine. 2015. *Al Jazeera and Democratization: The Rise of the Arab Public Sphere*. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315720272.

Aguiar, Luis. 2009. Framing a Global Crisis: An Analysis of the Coverage of the Latest Israeli-Palestinian Conflict by Al-Jazeera and CNN. *Estudos em Comunicação* 6: 1–17.

Aini, Nurul, and Pratomo Widodo. 2018. Critical Discourse Analysis of the Bombing Attack News: An Analysis of Teun A. Van Dijk's Model. In *International Conference of Communication Science Research (ICCSR 2018)*: 226–230. Atlantis Press.

Al Ahmad, Wajd, and Riyad Husssein. 2020. Conditional Sentence Constructions in English: Frequencies and Distribution in American and British English—A Corpus-Based Study. *Jordanian Education Journal* 5 (1): 22–24. https://jaesjo.com/index.php/jaes/article/view/198.

Almahameed, Yazan, Khalil Al Bataineh, and Raeda Ammari. 2022. The Use of Passive Voice in News Reports for Political Purposes. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research* 13 (6): 1196–1202. https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.1306.07.

Ammari, Raeda, and Wajd Al Ahmad. 2023. A Corpus-Based Study of English Synonyms: *Small, Little, Tiny* and *Petite*. *Jordan Journal of Applied Science-Humanities Series* 36 (2): 1–20. https://doi.org/10.35192/jjoas-h.v36i2.542.

Ancarno, Clyde. 2020. Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies. In *The Cambridge Handbook of Discourse Studies*, edited by Anna De Fina and Alexandra Georgakopoulou, 165–185. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108348195.

Anthony, Laurence. 2005. AntConc: Design and Development of a Freeware Corpus Analysis Toolkit for the Technical Writing Classroom. In *IPCC 2005 Proceedings. International Professional Communication Conference*, 729–737. IEEE.

Arcimavičienė, Liudmila. 2020. Metaphor, Identity, and Conflict in Political Discourse: A Case Study of President Poroshenko and President Putin's Speeches. In *Political Discourse in Central, Eastern and Balkan Europe*, edited by Natalia Knoblock, 45–64. Bloomsbury. https://doi.org/10.5040/9781350098633.0007.

Barkho, Leon. 2008. The Discursive and Social Power of News Discourse: The Case of Aljazeera in Comparison and Parallel with the BBC and CNN. *Studies in Language and Capitalism* 1 (3/4): 111–159.

Baron, Alistair, Paul Rayson, and Dawn Archer. 2009. Word Frequency and Key Word Statistics in Corpus Linguistics. *Anglistik* 20 (1): 41–67.

Beliaeva, Natalia, and Natalia Knoblock. 2020. Blended Names in the Discussions of the Ukrainian Crisis. In *Political Discourse in Central, Eastern and Balkan Europe*, edited by Natalia Knoblock, 83–100. Bloomsbury. https://doi.org/10.5040/9781350098633.0009.

Bicer, Enis, Lina Brink, and Alejandra Camacho. 2022. The Construction of Threat of 'Islamist Terrorism' in German Newspapers. In *Discourse, Media, and Conflict: Examining War and Resolution in the News*, edited by Innocent Chiluwa, 47–68. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009064057.

Bieber, Florian. 2022. The Long Shadow of the 1999 Kosovo War. *Comparative Southeast European Studies* 70, no. 2: 181–188. https://doi.org/10.1515/soeu-2022-0025.

Brown, Dennis. 2010. Old Newspaper Articles—A Great Source of Information. http://dennisbrown2010.hubpages.com/hub/.

Chiluwa, Innocent, ed. 2022. *Discourse, Media, and Conflict: Examining War and Resolution in the News*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009064057.

Chudinov, Anatoly, Natalia Koshkarova, and Natalia Ruzhentseva. 2019. Linguistic Interpretation of Russian Political Agenda through Fake, Deepfake, Post-Truth. *Journal of Siberian Federal University. Humanities & Social Sciences* 17 (11): 1840–1853. https://doi.org/10.17516/1997-1370-0492.

Dashti, Hamed R., and Zeinab Z. Ghasemi Tari. 2020. A Framing Analysis of News Coverage Regarding Iran's Nuclear Deal: The Case of CNN and Fox News on Iran Post-JCPOA (2015–2018). *World Sociopolitical Studies* 4 (2): 241–280.

Ebim, Matthew A., Eno G. Nta, and Okune Sunday. 2022. Power Relations in the Deployment of Linguistic Resources by World Leaders During the Russian-Ukrainian War. *Journal of Languages, Linguistics and Literary Studies (JLLLS)* 2 (2): 45–53. https://ssrn.com/abstract=4097450.

Ensor, Kathy. 2018. The Partisan Delivery of News: A Content Analysis of CNN and FOX. *ScholarsArchive@JWU* 16 (11). https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/303926546.pdf.

Ge, Yunfeng. 2016. Sensationalism in Media Discourse: A Genre-Based Analysis of Chinese Legal News Reports. *Discourse & Communication* 10 (1): 22 39. https://doi.org/10.1177/1750481315602395.

Gershon, Ilana. 2010. Media Ideologies: An Introduction. *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology* 20 (2): 283–293.

Goldberg, Bernard. 2014. *Bias: A CBS Insider Exposes How the Media Distort the News*. Washington, DC: Regnery Publishing.

Goulding, Stephan. 2022. Against a Hard-Earned Peace: (De) legitimation Discourses of Political Violence in Online Press Statements of Dissident Republicans in Post-Conflict Northern Ireland. In *Discourse, Media, and Conflict*, edited by Innocent Chiluwa, 162–193. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009064057.009.

Gomaa, Yasser A. 2023. Decoding the Language of Politics: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Ukrainian President Zelensky's Speeches during the Ukrainian-Russian Conflict. *Journal of Humanitarian and Literary Studies* 23: 1–43.

Groeling, Tim. 2008. Who's the Fairest of Them All? An Empirical Test for Partisan Bias on ABC, CBS, NBC, and Fox News. *Presidential Studies Quarterly* 38 (4): 631–657.

Chiluwa, Innocent. 2022. *Covering the War on Iraq; The Historical Context in Media Narratives in Search of Peaceful Resolution of the Israel-Palestine Conflict; From Peace Talks for Military Operation: Pakistani Newspapers' Representation of the TTP Conflict.* https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009064057.

Hoewe, Jennifer, Kathryn C. Brownell, and Emily C. Wiemer. 2020. The Role and Impact of Fox News. *The Forum* 18 (3): 367–388. De Gruyter.

Isaacson, Walter. 2009. How to Save Your Newspaper. *Time Magazine* 173 (6): 30–33.

Jones, Jeffrey P. 2012. Fox News and the Performance of Ideology. *Cinema Journal* 51 (4): 178–185.

Jorge, Tania F. G. 2014. *Media's Symbolic Power: RT and The Guardian's Discursive Construction of the EuroMaidan Protests and Crimean Annexation*. Master's thesis.

Karpenko-Seccombe, Tanya. 2020. Discourses of Conflict: Cross-Linguistic Corpus-Assisted Comparative Discourse Study of Russian and Ukrainian Parliamentary Debates of 2014. In *Language of Conflict: Discourses of the Ukrainian Crisis*, edited by N. Knoblock. 1st ed. Bloomsbury Academic.

Kessler, Oliver. 2012. The Two Faces of Al Jazeera. *Middle East Quarterly*.

Kryzhanivska, Anastasiia. 2015. Do You Also See What I See: Russian-Ukrainian Conflict in European, Ukrainian and Russian Media. https://www.birmingham.ac.uk/documents/college-artslaw/corpus/conference-archives/2017/general/paper80.pdf. Retrieved January 10, 2023.

Kryzhanivska, Anastasiia. 2022. The Beginnings: Russian-Ukrainian War in European, Ukrainian, and Russian Media in 2014−15. *Balcania et Slavia* 2 (1): 9–26. https://doi.org/10.30687/BES/2785-3187/2022/01/001.

Kutter, Amelie, and Cathleen Kantner. 2012. *Corpus-Based Content Analysis: A Method for Investigating News Coverage on War and Intervention*. Stuttgart: Stuttgart University. http://www.uni-stuttgart.de/soz/ib/forschung/IRWorkingPapers/IROWP_Series_

Li, Wei, Zongli Li, Jun Sun, Yongliang Wang, Hongyu Liu, Jiliang Yang, and Gui Gui. 2019. Spear and Shield: Attack and Detection for CNN-Based High Spatial Resolution Remote Sensing Images Identification. *IEEE Access* 7: 94583–94592.

Liu, Zhenzhen. 2023. News Framing of the 2014–15 Ukraine Conflict by the BBC and RT. *International Communication Gazette*. https://doi.org/10.1177/17480485231158904.

Lukin, Artyom, Vladimir Lukin, and Yuchao Zhu. 2019. *War and Its Ideologies*. Singapore: Springer.

Malik, Raza. 2009. Newspaper – Their Importance. *India Study Channel*. http://www.indiastudychannel.com/resources/47833newspaptheir-importance.aspx Retrieved August 9, 2023.

Manish. 2011. 260 Words Essay on Importance of School Magazine. *Share Your Essays*. http://www.shareyouressays.com/2984/260words-essay-on-importance-of-school-magazine. Retrieved July 27, 2023.

Milani, Tommaso, and Sally Johnson. 2010. *Critical Intersections: Language Ideologies and Media Discourse: Texts, Practices, Politics* 3: 14. ISBN 9781441155863.

Molek-Kozakowska, Katarzyna. 2013. Towards a Pragma-Linguistic Framework for the Study of Sensationalism in News Headlines. *Discourse & Communication* 7 (2): 173–197.

Nawaz, Shazia, Hafsa A. Bilal, Mehwish Kalsoom, Zoya Fayyaz, and Huma Nayyar. 2013. Media Discourse and Their Implicit Ideologies. *Asian Journal of Social Science and Humanities* 2 (2): 328–337.

Onu, Benedict C. 2005. Using Newspapers to Satisfy the Information Needs of Readers at the Federal Polytechnic Library Nekede Owerri. *Nigerian Library Link* 3 (1&2): 84–96.

Onwubiko, Patrick C. 2005. Using Newspapers to Satisfy the Information Needs of Readers at Abia State University Library, Uturu. *African Journal of Education and Information Management* 7 (2): 66–80.

Patrick, Chima F. 2022. Role of Newspaper in Political Mobilisation in Nigeria. *Path of Science* 8 (12): 1008–1015.

Powers, Shawn, and Eytan Gilboa. 2007. The Public Diplomacy of Al Jazeera. In *New Media and the New Middle East*: 53–80. http://russian.rt.com.

Robinson, Piers. 2011. The CNN Effect Reconsidered: Mapping a Research Agenda for the Future. *Media, War & Conflict* 4 (1): 3–11.

Ross, Heather. 2023. *A New Test of the News: An Examination of the New York Times and CNN Coverage of the War in Ukraine*. Routledge.

Sahlane, A. 2022. Covering the War on Iraq. In Chiluwa 2022: 93–116. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009064057.006.

Schoenbach, Klaus, Edith de Waal, and Edmund Lauf. 2005. Research Note: Online and Print Newspapers: Their Impact on the Extent of the Perceived Public Agenda. *European Journal of Communication* 36 (2): 1–34. https://doi.org/10.35192/jjoas-h.v36i2.542.

Shaheen, Lubna, and Muhammad Tarique. 2022. From Peace Talks for Military Operation: Pakistani Newspapers' Representation of the TTP Conflict. In Chiluwa 2022, 278–299. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009064057.014.

Sheyholislami, Jaffer. 2001. Critical Discourse Analysis. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118584194.CH22http://www.carleton.ca/~jsheyhol/cda.htm.

Sun, Yu-Chih, and Li-Ling Wang. 2003. Concordancers in the EFL Classroom: Cognitive Approaches and Collocation Difficulty. *Computer Assisted Language Learning* 16 (1): 83–94.

Timotijevic, Jelena. 2022. The Historical Context in Media Narratives in Search of Peaceful Resolution of the Israel-Palestine Conflict: A Comparative Study of BBC and Al Jazeera. In Chiluwa 2022, 257–277. https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009064057.013.

Turner, Joel. 2007. The Messenger Overwhelming the Message: Ideological Cues and Perceptions of Bias in Television News. *Political Behavior* 29: 441–464.

Ugah, Akobundu D. 2009. Strategies for Preservation and Increased Access to Newspapers in Nigerian University Libraries. *Library Philosophy and Practice*.

Uzuegbunam, Chikezie E., and Sunday Udeze. 2013. Sensationalism in the Media: The Right to Sell or the Right to Tell. *Journal of Communication and Media Research* 5 (1): 69–78. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304140282.

Van Dijk, Teun A., ed. 1997. *Discourse as Structure and Process*. Vol. 1. London: Sage.

Zheng, Ning. 2022. The Content Analysis of BBC Live News Reports of the Russia-Ukraine War. In *2022 International Conference on Science Education and Art Appreciation (SEAA)*, 1269–1276. Atlantis Press.

Zulli, Diana, and Michael McKasy. 2022. Credibility as a Differentiation and Relational Strategy: A Functional Analysis of CNN's Unprecedented Democratic Climate Crisis Town Hall Forum. *International Journal of Communication* 16: 19. https://ijoc.org/index.php/ijoc/article/view/18668/3681