

**MS THESIS**

**COVERAGE OF SYRIAN AND UKRAINIAN REFUGEES IN  
EUROPEAN PRESS: EXPLORING THE FRAMES**



**Researcher**

BIBI SAFIA

470-FSS/MSMC/S21

**Supervisor**

DR. AMRAT HAQ

**DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA & COMMUNICATION STUDIES**

**FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD PAKISTAN**

**(Aug 2024)**

# TABLE OF CONTENT

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Abstract</b> .....	4
<b>1. INRODUPTION</b> .....	5
1.1 Background of the study.....	6
1.1.1 The Syrian Civil War.....	6
1.1.1 The Ukraine war.....	7
1.2 Statement of problem .....	9
1.3 Significance of study.....	9
1.4 Objective of the study.....	9
1.5 Research question.....	9
<b>2. LITERATURE REVIEW</b> .....	10
2.1 Review of related literature .....	10
2.2 Theoretical framework.....	11
2.2.1 Framing theory.....	11
2.2.2 How Framing theory started.....	12
2.2.3 What is Framing.....	13
2.2.4 Frames in Communication.....	15
2.2.5 History of Framing theory.....	18
2.2.6 Origin and Evolution of Framing theory.....	19
2.2.7 Development of Theory.....	20
2.2.8 Framing of Conflict.....	20
2.2.9 Framing of refuges.....	21
2.3 Conceptual Frame work.....	22
2.3.1 Refuges and there treatment.....	22
2.3.2 Different types of refugee.....	23
2.3.3 Syrian refuges.....	23
2.3.4 Ukraine refuges.....	24
2.3.5 Media and refuges media treatment of refuges.....	24
2.3.6 Media frames of refuges and its important.....	25
<b>3. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	28
3.1 Research design.....	28

3.2	Population.....	28
3.3	Sample.....	28
3.4	Sample Selection.....	29
3.5	Data Analysis.....	29
3.6	What is Theme.....	29
3.7	What is frame.....	30
<b>4.</b>	<b>DATA PRESENTATION.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>DISCUSION &amp;ANALYSIS CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>59</b>
4.	REERENCES.....	69

## **ABSTRACT**

The present research analyzed how political proximity plays an important role in the portrayals of conflict victims, occurrence in Ukraine and Syria. During this content, analysis researcher studied the victims of the Ukraine and Syrian conflicts, and how European press portrayed the same victims. Both conflicts were same therefore researcher studied whether the media treatment is equal or different. Research analysis based on the media coverage between Syrian and Ukrainian refugees. This research examined the political proximity among the media report of country and actors of the conflicts, so that why researcher studied the media coverage of the peak of conflicts. The researcher looked at the media treatment about two nations. Researcher analyzed at how language was used, reporting types, and political proximity effected coverage. The method adopted by this paper was content analysis which allows a critical examination of the refugee's crisis result is same. According to our result media was more humanize Ukraine refugees than Syrian refugees. A Syrian refugee portrays and treats aggressor. And other side for Ukraine refugees welcome by heart in western media.

Keywords: Ukraine Conflict, Syrian Conflict, News Media, refugees.

## INTRODUCTION

The collapse of the Soviet Union world shifted from bipolar to uni polar in the past time, when these 2 nations USA and Soviet Union were in power, the world is consider being bipolar. The worlds shifted from bipolar to uni polar bring a huge misbalance in the earth, political power system (Joseph, 2014; Dahl, 2013). The finishes of the cold war bring many conflicts in which millions of citizens died. From Africa and Asia numbers of conflict are going on, include with Kashmir, Afghanistan, Rohingya, Syria, Yemen, and also in Africa. In the modern world, citizens only know that conflict which is being depicted by the media (Joseph, 2014).

These conflicts do not notice media, Which the general people do not know, For example, in Rwanda, millions of innocent people were killed but the rest of the world knows nothing about them, because these people were unnoticed by the media. Now the issue comes to the mind that why media depict some conflict heavily and why media pay no attention to other conflicts (Banda, 2008).

Also, some researchers consider that religious closeness between coverage media and conflict actors is a significant reason for their frame on media. Those conflicts actors which have religious proximity among the reporting media will be emphasize and those people who are having other religion will be ignored (Saleem, 2007).

Several studies reveal that cultural ties among the reporting media & conflict actors may play a vital role in their framing. And Sympathy framing will be reserved, only for those victims who are culturally closer to local media. Similarly, people from other culture will have less empathy on the local media (Van Gorp, 2007). In the some way, many studies propose that monetary ties play a significant role in the representation of conflict victims in coverage media, if any actors in the conflicts have tough ties with the media of coverage state that actors will be depict as more innocent & sympathetic.

Therefore numerous factors may become the reasons for the representation of conflicts victims (Greenwood & Jenkins, 2015). Through a particular study cannot examination all the factor there, in this study two such conflicts are selected it is Ukraine and Syria. Such is attack of Ukraine; the entire world's attention has shifted to this humanitarian crisis. During the continuing media coverage from most important international news outlet, a clear pattern has emerge, telling that Ukrainian people are more deserving of kindness than the victims of other

Government and military conflicts outside of the Western world, a numbers of comments made by the media for the telegraph, in CBC News, the BBC, and Al Jazeera.

For instance, Ukraine Deputy Chief Prosecutor David Sakvarelidz tell the BBC “It is truly emotional for me because I see western people with blonde hair and blue eyes being killed” at the same time as Charlie D Agata of CBS News committed that compare to country in Iraq, & Afghanistan, Ukraine people “comparatively civilized, and pretty much European” These statement have been criticized by people that existing in conflict zone as outside the Western world are equally civilized and victims of the horror of conflict, but the other side we talked about the Syrian people than western media is silent. Because the Syrian people are outside of the west so the western media always ignore them because Syrian peoples have no political affiliation with the west.

## **1.1 Background of Study**

### **1.1.1 The Syrian Civil War**

In years of 2011, one Syrian teenager painted anti government graffiti on community walls in Daraa, Syria. The government reply to this graffiti was to arrest & torture the man responsible and than people peaceful protests against Government treatment and spread across Syria. So the Syria Military firepower was unleashed on the passive crowds, and a rebel insurgency were very soon organized. This began the twisting of complicated conflict that is now we known as the Syrian Civil War.

The ongoing struggle in Syria is viewed as a branch-off of the Middle East Spring uprisings in 2011. (Congressional Research Service, 6 September 2013) While it started as a demonstration of dissent and coordinated obstruction, it reverted into a battle among various groups, including political gatherings, rebels, ethnic gatherings, and worldwide forces. Explicitly, the reason of this contention was dissent and the ensuing torment of people restricting the public authority. This joined with the developing discontent with the government of Syria, prompted individuals fighting for Assad's expulsion from power, which was fiercely stifled.

A portion of the protester incorporated the Syrian armed force and its worldwide partners, restricting rebel gatherings like the Free Syrian Armed force, Salafi jihadist gatherings, including al-Nusra Front, Kurdish-Middle Easterner Syrian Popularity based powers, the Islamic Province of Iraq and the Levant, with different continents from Iran, Russia, Turkey, and the US among others. Just about 7 million individuals have been dislodged, a considerable part of whom are children. This uprooting from the conflict has brought about far reaching social and economic

issues, however has likewise placed tension on the climate, prompting, soil disintegration, and deforestation, among others. The utilization of weapons brought about serious misfortunes of life, wounds, infra-structure harm, yet in addition natural life passing's and harm to the regular environment. Compound assaults, the focal point of this paper, are one significant feature of the Syrian Conflict that has clear ramifications for both mankind and the regular biological system,(Chakrabarty and Simha (n 5).

### **1.1.2 The Ukraine War**

Since the USSR breakdown, in which Ukraine one of the focal powers, has become in numerous ways significant for European security. To start with, the fundamental energy passageways — gas and oil pipes — are constrained by the conditions of the region. Second, there were dependably a few "frozen" clashes in the district which are sources not just of fighting risk (most often — Caucasus), but additionally of wrongdoing and humanitarian issues: spying, medications, weapon and illegal exploitation. Third, ethnic strains in the region cause spreading of Islamic fundamentalism, psychological oppression and different types of radicalism, however at the worldwide level.

The fourth component is the dubious international place of Russia, which has monetary and political, yet additionally regional aspirations. Fifth, the area is basically trans-limit: a few blocks and military associations (NATO and CSTO1 among the principal) have their soldiers prepared for ground and ocean activities. In this manner, practically all super world powers (counting USA, European Association, and Russia) have specific degrees of commitment in the local politics. This large number of elements had made the tactical clash in Ukraine exceptionally conceivable, but not anticipated by numerous examiners sooner rather than later (Larrabee, 2015, p. 41).

The perspective on Europe as a decisively steady mainland has ended up being excessively hopeful. Because of the Euromaidan upheaval in Ukraine, president Yanukovich was toppled and looked for security in Russia. The differences in Ukrainian power groups very much decreased the possibilities of Kremlin to oversee it through political means. This emergency turned into a trigger for Russia to act all the more straightforwardly to understand its international goals. During Spring and April 2014 in the Eastern and Southern locales, a few misleading publicity crusades were coordinated to isolate these districts from Ukraine (Ofcom., 2014; Richter, 2015).

After enlightening arrangement, military super Powers proceeded. They prevailed in fast extension of Crimea, however bombed in the Donbas locale, which brought about extended and a conflict military emergency.

The contention in South-East Ukraine addresses another type of "half and half fighting" — mix of open military activities with secret tasks, association and backing of separatists, support of Russian paramilitary gatherings, joined with a forceful utilization of propaganda and disinformation painstakingly determined to try not to pass laid out boundaries for military reaction (Hoffman, 2007, p. 18; Larrabee, 2015, p. 22; Bachmann, 2015).

The decision of Crimea, Donetsk, and Luhansk locales by Putin's specialists was not unplanned. This piece of Ukraine was in every case more favorable to Russian situated than the West Northern district. During the European turmoil in Kyiv, this opinion turned out to be considerably more grounded. In any case, the basic mark of accentuation is that neither of these areas' public help of Ukraine's joining into the Russian state was above half of the grown-up populace (Kyiv Global Foundation of Human science, 2014). In this manner without Russian help these feelings couldn't ever have transformed into activities which put Ukrainian sway into question. The key exploration question of this article is as per the following: which social qualities of South-East Ukraine populace made it the most reasonable objective of Russian "battle for minds"?

The Russian attack of Ukraine on 24 Feb 2022 was an act of aggression in abuse of the UN Charters & illegal below international law (Amnesty International 2022a). Russian had been accused of 'random attack on resident areas & infrastructures' (Ibid) & the mass killing of 410 civilian in Bucha, this is near the capital Kyiv (Wilson 2022). Because More than 4.3 million Ukrainians people have been forced to free their country with the majority refugees find humanitarian assistance in neighboring states (Unhcr, 2022).

An extra 6.5 million citizens are probable to be displaced internally in what amounts to the gravest refugee crisis in Europe, since the 2nd World War (Ibid). This article raises concerns about a few of the media reporting of the crisis which has included stereotypical & racist framing that suggest we should worth Ukrainian victims of war more because they are white & European (Ryder, 2022). These points to a hierarchy of victims based on troubling binaries: global North / global South; white /Colored; deserving / undeserving; and civilized / uncivilized that seems to cloud the lens of Western media & government policies.



## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Religious and political proximities both have great relationships in the depiction of international conflict victims. It is highly dubious that either religious proximity or political proximity has more effect on the framing of conflict victims. Since 9/11 it is considered that religious proximity is the only factor that affects the framing of conflict victims. The key aim of current research, therefore, is to make the comparison that either religious proximity has more effect on framing or political proximity has more effect on the framing of conflict victims of Syrian and Ukrainian refugees.

## **1.3 Significance of the Study**

The significance of this study the Russian attack of Ukraine is exposing strong media bias towards certain refugees. Those fleeing from Ukraine into parts of Europe have been shown strong sympathy, while those from the Middle East such as Syria fleeing into Europe are often shown with less dignity (King, 2022). Because media is voice of people but these media not give equal chance for Muslims and non Muslims, or political proximity of country effect the media converge in both conflict or not. Researcher analysis about these two countries conflicts coverage of media.

## **1.4 Objectives of Study**

- To analyze the media converge of Syrian and Ukrainian refugees.
- To explore whether there are differences in the media framing of Syrian vs. Ukrainian refugees.

## **1.5 Research Questions**

RQ.1. What are similarities and differences in the volumes of coverage of Syrian vs. Ukrainian refugees in the selected papers?

RQ.2. How have the Syrian and Ukrainian refugees crises been framed by the European press? Whether and to what extent there exists any difference between the framing of the two refugee's crises?

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

The effects of proximity of religious on the framing of sufferers mostly come from the literatures of terrorist events. Through terrorist incident all the media frames the sufferers and oppressor's base on proximity of ideological, proximity of political, and proximity of religious. For example, in several cases, studies give clearly that the political and religious identity of any oppressor or attackers play a key role (Oguehi, 2020). If that attackers belong to the Muslims religion then the coverage is very intensive frequent & it does not count up this incidents as the attempt of an individual but it's connect such incident through their religious ideology. Similarly, if some attackers are Christians or non Muslim, then the work is presented as a mistake commit by an individual.

Fengler's (2020) research of the Ukraine conflict in 13 different countries reveal that western countries also depict the conflict through different frame which suit their state interests (Fengler et al., 2020). This effect established that the frame of the Ukraine conflict changed from one state to another, which may be the consequence of the cultural, geographical, and political A Comparative Framing study of Yemen and Syrian Conflicts 36 nearness of the coverage country with Ukraine. The outcome also indicates that more famous and intense reporting was found in those states that were having close proximity of geographical with Ukraine. Those nations who were geographical away from Ukraine than media gave small attentions to the conflicts, like Netherland and Portugal. proximity of economic was also establish a great reason for framing conflict sufferers in polish & German media, since of their strong financial ties with Ukraine, their media depict the conflict in accord with financial ties (Fengler et al., 2020).

In the outlook of the Syrian refugee's catastrophe in west, the research examined how media stories about the Syrian refugee's disaster were presented by media in Macedonia and Greece, two nearest countries on the Balkan refugee route (Bosilkov & Drakaki, 2018). By applying framing theory as analytical frameworks, this study exercise by Benson's (2013) paradigmatic "threat/security" & "victim/humanitarian" frame dichotomy. The study analysis of 6 publish media outlet in Macedonia and Greece (N = 660) examine the variety of sub frames & frame; outcome indicates representation of Syrian refugee were presented negatively in both the western countries. The majority of the coverage in both media represents the refugees as a social

Burden. Yet, in some story, they were too depicted, as likely terrorists. Very less stories, refugee was presented as positively, especially in Greece News paper (Bosilkov & Drakaki, 2018). The result demonstrates that media system and political does affects the framing of any sufferers in global conflict. The subject of objectivity & neutrality has its position but is quite beneath the proximity of political and proximity of cultural.

## **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

### **2.2.1 Framing Theory**

“To frame is to select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, casual interpretation, moral evaluation or treatment recommendation”. (Entman, 1993, p.52)

Framing happens when journalists take out only specific aspects of a perceived reality and make it important those other aspects by promoting a certain problem in their news story. (Kim, 2003)

To understand frames that lead to a discussion, audiences rely on frames and journalists use those frames to write an eye catching story for the audiences (Nisabet, 2009).

Framing theory is also defined as the interpretation of a story and setting of a particular train of thought in motion for the audience, it tells why a particular issue is a problem and it’s causes and solutions (Batta et al. 2013).

On the other hand, Agwu and Chiebonam (2013) explain that framing theory asserts that media puts their attention on particular incidents and put them in a field of meaning and by doing so, it gains attention on certain topics, then how audiences perceive it is influenced

Policy centered issues can be seen according to alternate points of view and they can be characterized diversely in the news media by stressing a few perspectives and leaving others to the side. This is at the center of information outlining hypothesis. Outlining begins inside social science and brain science and has become perhaps of the most involved hypothesis in political correspondence research.

In the sociologies outlining contains a bunch of ideas and imaginary points of view on how people, gatherings, & social orders coordinate, see, and convey about the existent world. Outlining can appear in thought or relational correspondence. Outlines in thought comprise about the psychological portrayals, understandings, and disentanglements of the real world. Outlines in correspondence comprise of the correspondence of casings between various entertainers. Outlining is a vital part of social science, the investigation of social cooperation among people. Outlining is a

fundamental piece of conveying and handling information consistently. Fruitful outlining strategies can be utilized to lessen the vagueness of elusive points by contextualizing the data so that beneficiaries can interface with what they definitely know.

### **How Framing Theory Started**

Getting its roots from sociology, it was pondering on the fact that the audience's interpretation of reality and their everyday life is primarily dependent on interactive and definition of situations (Abreu 2015). Sadaba (2001) adds on that the framing theory offers a response to objectivism is to deny that it assumes, because as news media tell a story, they frame the reality and give their own viewpoint.

When making news, journalists construct the description of a feature of reality with words and images and that is when they select a frame and sometimes, they have to remove certain points of the reality in what is called omissions, majority of the news stories have been omitted, whether it is on purpose or not because of the approach to a topic's perspective by using all conceivable sources and describing the roles of the actors directly and indirectly tangled in the problem( Abreu, 2015, p.429).

Despite the fact that the information and source of a particular topic or event being the same, the way it is framed could be different, this goes on as far as the facts being exposed, nouns, adjectives, a particular headline is concerned (Abreu, 2015, p.429).

Entman (1993) on the other hand suggests that repetition of a topic in the news, the dissimilar location of information of texts and link to specific social and cultural symbols are tactics used by the media to give greater or lesser highlighting to the aspect of reality, he however doesn't fail to mention that when a phrase is mentioned at the end of the text, it can define the interpretation with more strength than means used to explain the issue (Abreu, 2015, p.429).

Tuchman (1978) terms news as an opening whose frame limits the perception of reality, by restricting the perception of different realities and putting emphasis on one particular piece of it.

## What is framing?

The major reason of outlining hypothesis is that an issue can be seen from various points of view and be interpreted as having ramifications for different qualities or contemplations. Outlining alludes to the cycle by which individuals foster a specific conceptualization of an issue or reorient their contemplating an issue. A more exact meaning of outlining begins with a traditional hope esteem model of a singular's disposition (e.g., Ajzen and Fishbein 1980, Nelson et al. 1997b). A disposition toward an item, in this view, is the weighted amount of a progression of evaluative convictions about that article. In particular,  $Disposition = P_{vi} * w_i$ , where  $v_i$  is the assessment of the article on quality I, and  $w_i$  is the striking nature weight ( $P_{wi} = 1$ ) related with that property.

For instance, one's general demeanor, A, toward another lodging improvement could comprise of a mix of negative and positive assessments,  $v_i$ , of the task on various aspects I. An individual might accept that the task will lean toward the economy (I = 1) however hurt the climate (I = 2). Expecting this singular puts a positive worth on both the economy and the climate, then, at that point,  $v_1$  is positive and  $v_2$  is negative, and his mentality toward the venture will rely upon the overall extents of  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  limited by the relative loads ( $w_1$  and  $w_2$ ) doled out to each credit (Nelson and Oxley 1999).

The customary hope model is a romanticized origination of a demeanor as an outline of a perceptible arrangement of convictions that a singular holds about a subject. By and by, an individual might have just unclear ideas on numerous political themes and might not have created in general assessments that could be called perspectives. The person could communicate a couple of contemplations that struck a chord in light of a study question however not be able to decide their overall significance or to total them into an outline score. In such cases, the review question, best case scenario, evokes a blemished portrayal of an individual's sentiments in light of the subset of convictions that are open at that point.

Remembering this proviso, the hope esteem model's overall suspicion that an individual can put various accentuations on different contemplations about a subject is a valuable reflection for examining the brain research of outlining. This conceptualization applies to any object of assessment; for example, a citizen's demeanor toward an up-and-comer might rely upon whether the elector leans toward the competitor on aspects that are of shifting significance (e.g., the elector might see monetary issues as more significant than international concerns and character) (see Enelow and Hinich 1984; cf. Jones 1994).

Or on the other hand the degree to which an individual relegates fault to a government assistance beneficiary might rely upon assessments of the beneficiary's very own endeavors to remain off of public help (aspect 1) and the situational factors that the beneficiary has confronted (aspect 2).

Essentially, one's capacity to bear a disdain bunch rally might depend on the apparent outcomes of the convention with the expectation of complimentary discourse, public security, and different qualities, with each worth getting an alternate weight. If by some stroke of good luck one worth aspect matters, the singular places the entirety of the weight ( $w_i = 1$ ) on that aspect in shaping his disposition. On the other hand, without loss of over-simplification, we can consider I an aspect (Riker 1990), a thought (Zaller 1992), a worth (Sniderman 1993), or a conviction (Ajzen and Fishbein 1980).

The arrangement of aspects that influence a singular's assessment comprise a person's "outline in thought." For instance, on the off chance that an individual accepts that free discourse rules any remaining contemplations in concluding whether a disdain bunch has the option to revitalize, that singular's casing in believed is free discourse. If, all things being equal, the person gives thought to free discourse, public security, and the impact of the convention on the local area's standing, then, at that point, their casing in thought comprises about this blend of contemplations.

Clearly, one's edge in thought can notably affect one's general assessment (e.g., a free discourse outline slants one to help the gathering's on the right track to energize).

Therefore, legislators endeavor to activate citizens behind their strategies by empowering them to ponder those arrangements along specific lines. This is achieved by featuring specific elements of the arrangement, like its probably impacts or its relationship to significant qualities (e.g., Jacoby 2000, p. 751). In this manner, the speaker is conjuring a "outline in correspondence" (on the differentiation between outlines in thought and approaches in correspondence, likewise see Kinder and Sanders 1996, Scheufele 1999, Druckman 2001c, Brewer 2003).

For instance, assuming that a speaker expresses that a disdain gathering's arranged convention is "a free discourse issue," then the individual in question conjures a free discourse outline. Clear rules on the best way to distinguish (or even characterize all the more unequivocally) a casing in correspondence don't exist. In the following segment, we survey surviving work on recognizing outlines in correspondence, and we set forth an inductive way to deal with social occasion information

## Frames in Communication

A casing in a correspondence "coordinates regular reality" (Tuchman 1978, p. 193), by giving "significance to an unfurling segment of occasions" (Gamson and Modigliani 1987, p. 143; 1989) and advancing "specific definitions and understandings of policy driven issues" (Shah et al. 2002, p. 343). Throughout the last ten years, the distinguishing proof of edges in correspondence — that is, the key contemplations stressed in a discourse act — has turned into a virtual house industry. Researchers track edges to distinguish patterns in issue definitions, look at inclusion across news sources, and analyze varieties across kinds of media (e.g., Semetko and Valkenburg 2000). Albeit uniform estimation principles don't exist, the most convincing examinations will generally make the accompanying strides.

Initial, an issue or occasion is recognized (Entman 2004, pp. 23-24). A casing in correspondence can be characterized exclusively comparable to a particular issue, occasion, or political entertainer. For instance, the casings for federal retirement aide change vary from the edges for migration change. Indeed, even similar issue at various times might conjure elective edges (e.g., the casings utilized for government backed retirement change in 1997-2000 are not indistinguishable from those summoned in 2003-2005).

Second, in the event that the objective is to comprehend what outlines in correspondence mean for general assessment, then the specialist needs to segregate a particular mentality. For instance, one could zero in on in general mentalities toward government assistance change or, then again, on attributions of justifications for why individuals are on government assistance. Various edges might underlie every one of these mentalities. The edge characterizing perspectives toward government assistance change might incorporate contemplations of financial expenses, philanthropy, and independence (Feldman and Zaller 1992). Causal attributions pertinent to government assistance could utilize a rambling edge like a singular's hard working attitude or a topical casing like the monetary open doors accessible in the public eye (Iyengar 1991).<sup>2</sup>

Third, an underlying arrangement of casings for an issue is recognized inductively to make a coding plan. Earlier work in the scholar and famous writings fills in as a decent beginning stage; for instance, the book *Outlining the Government managed retirement Discussion* (Arnold et al. 1998) would be a conspicuous hotspot for get-together contemporary government managed retirement outlines. Gamson and Modigliani (1987, p. 144; 1989, p. 7) propose going further by analyzing the edges created by different first class entertainers and associations on the two sides

of the issue in court feelings and briefs, article works, and the distributions of vested parties or social developments (likewise see, e.g., Brewer 2003). This gives the arrangement of "socially accessible casings" in tip top talk (Gamson and Modigliani 1987, p. 144).

These tip top sources can be supplemented by requesting tests from people to record the contemplations that strike a chord on a given issue, utilizing unassuming inquiries (see Chong and Druckman 2007 for conversation). Making these strides in our own examination of recommendations for transforming federal retirement aide somewhere in the range of 1997 and 2000, we recognized an underlying arrangement of seven approaches that underlined the accompanying subjects: the extent of the issue, the recipients and casualties of progress, the objective of guaranteeing security in advanced age, the benefit of giving individual decision, the extended results of change, the hardliner political techniques on the issue, and the significance of a populist arrangement.

Fourth, when an underlying arrangement of edges is recognized, the following stage is to choose hotspots for content investigation. These could incorporate the previously mentioned promotion interchanges (e.g., from social developments), however more ordinarily, researchers investigate broad communications sources including significant papers, magazines, sites, and transmissions. The decision of explicit media sources relies upon the scientist's expectation — for instance, to catch general patterns in inclusion or to analyze explicit kinds of inclusion across media. Articles or stories are distinguished through look, (for example, watchword look through on electronic information bases) and normally act as the unit of examination (cf. Mug 2001, p. 101; Dimitrova et al. 2005). Coders then, at that point, examine an example, distinguishing the presence or nonattendance of one of the predefined outlines in the story or article.

Preceding coding, it is important to indicate how a specific approach can be recognized. At the point when scientists depend on PC projects to break down huge volumes of text, they should distinguish the universe of words that mark the presence of a casing. For instance, in his investigation of public perspectives toward government endeavors to advance racial balance, Kellstedt (2003) followed the utilization of two media outlines after some time: independence and libertarianism. He made a word reference of words and expressions that demonstrated the presence of every one of these casings (e.g., notices of "reasonableness" and "equivalent insurance under the law" meant the libertarianism edge) and afterward utilized content-investigation programming to dissect in excess of 4000 Newsweek articles and 2500 New York Times articles. Shah et al. (2002) utilized a comparative way to deal with look at how the Clinton-Lewinsky embarrassment was outlined in almost 20,000 news stories (see Simon and Xenos 2004 for a proposed PC based



approach).

As opposed to machine coding, manual or human coding directed by models rather than accurate wording permits more prominent adaptability to find new approaches that were not distinguished in the underlying coding plan. For instance, in our examination of government managed retirement change outlines from 1997 to 2000 in *The New York Times*, coders routinely experienced conversation of how assessments of change proposition rely upon unsure future estimates; consequently, we added a guaging edge to the underlying arrangement of seven casings portrayed previously. This additional adaptability, nonetheless, accompanies an expected expense of lower dependability and more modest examples. As a rule, checks for intercoder dependability are basic while manual coding is utilized.

There are plentiful instances of exploration on outlines in correspondence utilizing approaches like those illustrated above, including examinations of governmental policy regarding minorities in society (e.g., Gamson and Modigliani 1987), support for war (e.g., Dimitrova et al. 2005), feelings about undeveloped cell research (Nisbet et al. 2003, p. 48), negativity toward government (Brewer and Sigelman 2002), and attributions of obligation regarding the heftiness pestilence (Lawrence 2004). These investigations give understanding into social movements (Schudson 1995, Richardson and Lancendorfer 2004, p. 75), journalistic spins (Mug 2001), public getting it (Berinsky and Kinder 2006), and assessment development. They likewise show that outlining is best conceptualized as a cycle that develops after some time. The component of time permits us to isolate new issues from recently discussed issues that are natural to the people who focus on legislative issues.

Albeit new issues are many times variations of different issues that have been in the information, they are recognized by the shortfall of general understanding about how to understand them, though more established issues have a characterized structure and evoke more standard contemplations.

"Conventional" issues can hence possibly be changed into "new" issues by reexamining. During the 1980s and 1990s, for instance, defenders of disdain discourse guidelines on school grounds gained extensive ground by attracting a lined up between racial provocation the college and lewd behavior in the work environment (Chong 2006).

They contended that without discourse code guidelines, colleges could become threatening instructive conditions in which understudies were denied of an equivalent chance to flourish (Delgado 1982, 1991; Matsuda 1989; MacKinnon 1993). Subsequently, by contending that disdain discourse was not a conventional First Correction issue, they moved the worth aspect relating to the

issue and reexamined the discussion as far as whether disdain discourse disregarded the social liberties of ladies and racial and ethnic minorities.

### **2.1.1 History of framing Theory**

Media outlining is the manner by which data is introduced to its crowds. Goffman was quick to focus on outlining as a type of correspondence and characterized "outlining" as a "schemata of translation" that empowers people to "find, see, recognize and mark" events or educational encounters (Goffman, 1974). Robert Entman modernized this definition by determining that "to approach a conveying message or message is to advance specific features of a 'apparent reality' and make them more striking so that embraces a particular issue definition, causal translation, moral assessment, as well as a treatment suggestion" (Entman, 1993, p. 51).

Today, media impacts can be described as "social constructionism" (Scheufele, 1999, p. 103). Broad communications builds social reality by "outlining pictures of the real world . . . in a predictable and designed manner" (McQuail, 1994, p. 331). As indicated by Gamson and Modigliani (1989),

"Media talk is essential for a cycle by which people develop importance, and general assessment is essential for the interaction by which writers, create and take shape significance openly talk" (Gamson and Modigliani, 1989).

By consolidating media outlining with plan setting, preparing and predisposition, Entman accepts that per users can all the more likely grasp how and why outlining happens in the media. "Plan setting fills in as the main capability of outlining as it characterizes the issues deserving of government consideration." Preparing is "the objective, the expected impact, of vital entertainers' outlining exercises" (Entman, 1993, p. 165). Plan setting will constantly happen, regardless of whether it isn't unavoidably one-sided. Notwithstanding, when matched, plan setting and preparing can make inescapable inclination. Inclination, as characterized by Entman, is "steady examples in the outlining of interceded correspondence that advance the impact of one side of struggles over the utilization of government power" (Entman, 1993, p. 166).

Customer culture has infiltrated the matter of media using outlining, plan setting, preparing and inclination, which works with its trade. As per Budd, Craig and Steinmen (1999), "Media meet suggested or supported predisposition at the most principal levels: predictable outlining for private enterprise, man controlled society, heterosexism, independence, commercialization and White honor, among other profoundly dug in values that assist with distributing power in American culture" (Budd, Craig and Steinmen1999),

## **Origin and evolution of framing studies**

The hypothetical establishments that empowered the birth and improvement of the hypothesis of outlining are situated in interpretive human science, which thinks about that individuals' understanding of the real world and regular day to day existence relies generally upon collaboration and the meaning of circumstances. This meaning of the circumstance is interceded by inter subjective cycles. At the end of the day, individuals' way to deal with reality considers the commitments of others. The presentation of individuals not entirely settled by this understanding, and to that end the meaning of the circumstance is connected with activity and association (Sádaba-Garraza, 2001).

Regardless of these humanistic establishments, Gregory Bateson (1955/1972) utilized the term outline with the ongoing sense without precedent for an article on the brain science of insight. Bateson brought up that casing is a mental idea, however alludes to the significance of messages as components that condition their development and definition: "Any message, which either unequivocally or certainly characterizes an edge, ipso facto gives the beneficiary directions or helps in his endeavor to comprehend the messages included inside the casing" (Bateson, 1977/1972: 188).

Bateson characterizes the idea of edge by utilizing two similarities: a photo placement and Venn charts, which are utilized in numerical set hypothesis. For Bateson, outline, as the graph that incorporates the components of a numerical set, has a twofold capability: to incorporate components inside its nation and bar those that are outside it. As a photo placement, an edge attempts to sort out individuals' insight, by encouraging individuals to go to what is inside it and to overlook what is beyond it. This way to deal with outline was fruitful to the point that Tuchman (1978), after twenty years, would utilize the photo placement relationship to make sense of the idea.

This is basically the same as the resulting definition presented by Gitlin (1980), who contends that a casing is worked through choice, accentuation, and prohibition. A specific casing makes individuals to concentrate on certain messages (those that are remembered for it) and to disregard a few different messages (those that are prohibited from it).

### **2.1.2 Development of Theory**

Outline hypothesis has been effectively evolved by many creators throughout the course of recent many years, with applications in signal handling and associations with different areas of arithmetic, for example, administrator hypothesis. The hypothesis of edges is a speculation of ortho normal premise in Hilbert spaces, considering non-novel coefficients in the portrayal of components. Gabor outlines, wavelet edges, and wave parcel frameworks are examined in the writing as unambiguous sorts of casings. The edge administrator, a focal idea in outline hypothesis, has been stretched out to the bilinear setting. Different points in outline hypothesis have been investigated, including g-outlines, confined outlines, R-double successions, and edge hypothesis on account of disregarded upper casing conditions. Outline hypothesis has additionally found applications in fields, for example, picture de blurring and mental brain science

### **2.1.3 Framing of Conflict**

Framing can be described as a process in which features of reality are chosen and emphasis is put on them to identify the issue, it's causes analyzed, moral judgments recommended and fitting solutions and actions proposed (Entman, 1993). He further cautioned that there is lack of a unified theory of framing qualified to explain how frames are constructed and if they are established in texts and how they influence the minds of the audiences. His explanation was followed up fourteen years later with Weaver (2007) highlighting once again that the term frame still had no clear concepts.

Journalists always want to bring out a story that is easily understandable and catches the audience's eye but they are controlled by the news making routines, time and limited space, so they start framing reality of the event by choosing what will make it to the news, some events are given importance over others, describing and assessing the issue, aiming<sup>13</sup> at the causes and recommending solutions to the issue and eventually construct a frame. (Abreu, 2015, p. 425).

Goffman (1974) says under frame analysis that the audience's interpretation of what is going around them is fully dependent on their main framework and this framework is considered to be primary because of how the audience takes it for granted. He adds on that there are two differences when it comes to primary framework and that is natural and social frameworks, though they both play the role of assisting the audience to interpret information, in order for their experiences to be understood in a broader social context.

### 2.2.5 Framing of Refuges

Displaced people's openness in the media is no special case for this hypothesis. With the subject of displaced people furthermore, shelter searchers being so politically charged, the media assume an exceptionally huge part in outlining public arrangement and assessments (Esses et al., 2013; Nossek, 2004). As indicated by Li and Izard (2003), the media frequently relies upon the data proposed to them by their legislatures, which then makes casings of political subjects, for example, the outcast emergency and the depictions of Muslims in the media (Esses et al., 2013; Fleras and Kunz, 2001; Powell, 2011).

The media can depict evacuees as one or the other positive or negative contingent upon their ideal plans. However, agreeing to Esses et al. (2013), throughout the course of recent years in a considerable lot of the western nations, media are deciding to depict evacuees as progressively negative and spotlight on them as dangers to their host nations. Furthermore, visuals can outline (Esses et al., 2013). Pictures saw as on media channels additionally give media buyers material that might influence their insights one way or another.

Malkki (1995) said in regards to visual depictions of displaced people that "most perusers have likely seen such photos, and the vast majority of us have areas of strength for a feeling of what 'an outcast' seems to be" and makes progress toward shaping a generalization of the evacuee (p. 9). In their exploration of visual media portrayals of exiles, Wright (2002) asserted that the obligation of pictures of outcasts coming into Western homes is principally with the media. Wright made sense of additional that while quantities of outcasts increment around the world, media buyers will keep on seeing an adjustment of mass correspondences as pictures will play an undeniably significant job in how media customers develop their world. An illustration of this is with the online blast of the viral picture of Aylan Kurdi, a three-year-old displaced person kid viewed as dead on a ocean side during his family's flight (Newton, 2015)

Pictures like this, albeit perhaps not deliberately outlined, caused a path of dread afterward and a feeling of "othering" between outcasts furthermore, non-exiles (Comaroff and Comaroff, 2007). Pictorial depictions of outcasts and Muslims like this as well as different modes in diversion media (films and TV), news media, and virtual entertainment all play a figure what data is accessible to media buyers.

## **2.2 Conceptual Framework**

### **2.3.1 Refugees and their Treatment**

The treatment of PTSD and other injury related messes is right now a work in progress. As indicated by three Cochrane surveys on the pharmacological, psychotherapeutic and joined pharmacological and psychotherapeutic treatment of PTSD, the medicines with most proof are Sertraline and TraumaFocused Mental Conduct Treatment (TFCBT) (68-71), however this principally mirrors the absence of good investigations of treatment impact of a considerable lot of the treatment modalities generally used to treat injury. The review populaces in the surveys shifts and few are tantamount with damaged evacuees.

Most investigations are attempted on overcomes of auto collisions, rape casualties and western conflict veterans, and there are motivations to accept that damaged exiles contrast essentially from war veterans and, surprisingly, more from people who have encountered single injuries like car crashes. Subsequently, treatment can't promptly be moved. Damaged evacuees frequently have a few co morbidities, they have experienced numerous continuous injuries, they are in an unfamiliar social and cultural setting, frequently have less friendly assets like a task, secure lodging and an informal community than the foundation populace, and their psychological wellness issues are in many cases persistent in nature. The impact of treatment of damaged exiles remains irregularly analyzed. ,

Many examinations have extremely restricted philosophy, working with little examples and without a benchmark group. Medicines and study populaces are altogether different and frequently not depicted in that frame of mind for results to be analyzed. A few examinations center around damaged displaced people in their nation or locale of beginning and in some cases in evacuee camp settings (Consult ClinPsychol. 2008; ), while others center around the treatment of damaged exiles in movement nations and with various lawful status going from refuge searchers to people who have had long haul home in the nation where they are dealt with (Trauma Stress. 2005.)(BehavResTher. 2001).

A methodical survey from 2010 which explicitly assessed preliminaries in outcast populaces, tracked down just 10 preliminaries that utilized an adequate philosophy, and, surprisingly, these examinations varied with respect to ethnic gathering, legitimate status of the patients, co-morbidities and result measures. A few investigations of multi-disciplinary treatment for displaced person populaces in Denmark have been distributed, however they depended on little examples getting not well characterized treatment and no massive change in quiet condition was

distinguished (Torture. 2009; JNervMentDis. 2005;).

### **2.3.2 Different types of Refuges**

#### **Asylum Seekers**

A protection searcher is an individual who has left their homeland and is looking for security from mistreatment and serious basic liberties infringement in a new nation, yet who hasn't yet been lawfully perceived as a displaced person and is holding back to get a choice on their haven guarantee. It is a common freedom to look for refuge. This implies everyone ought to be allowed to enter one more country to look for haven.

#### **Migrants**

In the worldwide setting, a traveler is an individual who is an outside the area of the Condition of which they are nationals or residents and who has lived in an unfamiliar country for over one year regardless of the causes, willful or compulsory, and the means, standard or sporadic, is utilized to relocate. A few transients leave their country since they need to work, study, or join a family, or leave due to political turmoil, group savagery, cataclysmic events, or other serious conditions. Despite the fact that there is no worldwide regulation in essence for travelers, the UN Worldwide Minimized for Movement of 2018, addresses the very first understanding requiring "a typical way to deal with global relocation in the entirety of its aspects."

#### **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)**

The worldwide meaning of an "exile" includes just a subset of the whole populace of effectively dislodged people. While there is no worldwide show administering the securities for inside uprooted people (IDPS), the UN Core values call for IDPs to appreciate, without segregation, similar privileges and opportunities under global and homegrown regulation as do different people in their country. Further, the standards rehash the right not to be with no obvious end goal in mind dislodged and deny relocation on ethnic, strict, or racial grounds.

### **2.3.3 Syrian refugees**

After more than 10 years of contention, Syria stays the world's biggest evacuee emergency. Beginning around 2011, in excess of 14 million Syrians have been compelled to escape their homes looking for wellbeing. More than 7.2 million Syrians wait inside uprooted in their own nation where 70% of the populace is need of compassionate help and 90 % live beneath the destitution line. Around 5.5 million Syrian displaced people live in the five nations adjoining Syria — Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq & Egypt. Germany is the biggest non-adjoining host country with in

excess of 850,000 Syrian displaced people.

#### **2.3.4 Ukraine refugees**

A continuous exile emergency started in Europe in late February 2022 after Russia's attack of Ukraine. North of 6 million evacuees escaping Ukraine are recorded across Europe, while an expected 8 million others had been dislodged inside the nation by late May 2022.[needs update] Around one-fourth of the nation's complete populace had left their homes in Ukraine by 20 Walk. 90% of Ukrainian evacuees are ladies and kids, while most Ukrainian people between the ages of 18 and 60 are prohibited from leaving the country. By 24 Walk, the greater part of all youngsters in Ukraine had left their homes, of who a quarter had left the country. The attack caused Europe's biggest outcast emergency since The Second Great War and its outcome, is the first of its sort in Europe since the Yugoslav Conflicts during the 1990s, as well as the fourth biggest displaced person emergency ever, and is the biggest evacuee emergency of the 21st 100 years, with the most noteworthy exile flight rate worldwide.

By far most of evacuees at first entered neigh burring nations toward the west of Ukraine (Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Moldova). Around 3 million individuals then moved further west to other European nations. Starting around 18 July 2023, as per UNHCR information, the nations in which the biggest quantities of Ukrainians had applied for shelter, or other impermanent security, were Poland (1.6 million), Germany (1 million) and the Czech Republic (0.54 million).

#### **2.3.5 Media and refuges Media Treatment of refuges**

Evacuees get a ton of worldwide openness with the news media beyond psychological oppression. Numerous political pioneers share their perspectives with respect to the outcast and foreigner emergency, which are then depicted by the news media. For instance, in a review directed by Thomas (2015), the creator cited Canadian authorities as indicated by the news media, The Source, on the subject of taking out the appropriate for Muslim ladies to wear the niqab, or strict facial scarf, with the increment of Muslim movement. The authority let ladies know who like to wear the niqab that "Indeed, perhaps you picked some unacceptable country in any case. [It is a] ancestral custom that treats ladies as property as opposed to individuals loaded with human poise" (The Source, 2011). Esses et al. (2013)

Likewise asserted that out casts are un desirable in Western societies and countries. The creators make sense of that a significant number of these media stages and political figures can exploit the displaced person circumstance and use them for their own political purposes, particularly when those reasons are not for evacuee migration. As a result of these political plans,



Esses et al. (2013)

Made sense of that moderately ordinary occasions frequently make the news trying to push general society to figure with a specific goal in mind that would alienate the evacuees from the general population. The specialists referred to a concentrate by Klocker and Dunn (2003) that dissected government deliveries and paper articles in Australia, and saw that as 90% of the portrayals of exiles and haven searchers outlined them as unlawful, threatening to their country, and ill-conceived. Other state run administrations' plans about exiles have also stood out as truly newsworthy in standard news media. In mid 2017,

Donald Trump dazzled the media with a request for a movement boycott, which banned travel from seven prevalently Muslim nations: Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. Displaced people were too prohibited from entering the U.S. for 120 days and banished Syrian exiles endlessly (Parlapiano, 2017). In 2018, Swedish decisions acquired worldwide news media consideration as conservative and anti refugees vied for political power causing a shockwave overall as spectators saw changes in a nation known for its generally focused political powers (Berman, 2018). These instances of outcasts in standard news underline the boundless political disturbance of displaced people and the potential for the power of the substance to arrive at media customers around the world.

### **2.3.6 Media framing of refuges and its importance**

Notwithstanding diversion media, exiles and Muslims are a famous topic of the news media (Esses et al., 2013). In 1993, individuals associated with Islam besieged the World Exchange Place. Since this assault, the United state media is squeezed to keep their inclusion on the Center East consistent (Merskin, 2004). With the prevalence of center Easterners in the affairs of the globe today, researchers guarantee that it is challenging for the news media to hold a fair point of view on news inclusion of evacuees and Muslims (Ibrahim, 2003; Ibrahim, 2009; Said, 1997).

Ibrahim (2003) portrayed one reason for this. He stated that writers tend to value and frame Western practices and lifestyles over any others. Also, with the impacts of psychological oppression and the displaced person emergency hitting so up close and personal, news media is constrained to cover the happenings in the Center East. Mill operator (1982) explained further on this:

Psychological warfare and the media are laced in a practically unyielding, cooperative relationship. Illegal intimidation is fit for composing any show — regardless of how awful — to propel the media's consideration. Psychological warfare, similar to an impolite enfant awful, is the

media's stepchild, a stepchild which the media sadly, can neither totally disregard or deny. (p. 1) As expressed by Mill operator, anxiety toward illegal intimidation fixes the connection between the news media and the Center East.

Moreover, evacuees get a great deal of worldwide openness with the news media beyond psychological warfare. Numerous political pioneers share their perspectives with respect to the outcast and settler emergency, which are then depicted by the news media. For instance, in a review directed by Thomas (2015), the creator cited Canadian authorities as indicated by the news media, *The Source*, on the subject of wiping out the appropriate for Muslim ladies to wear the niqab, or strict facial scarf, with the increment of Muslim movement. The authority let ladies know who like to wear the niqab that "All things considered, perhaps you picked some unacceptable country in any case. [It is a] ancestral custom that treats ladies as property as opposed to individuals brimming with human pride" (*The Source*, 2011). Esses et al. (2013)

Additionally asserted, that outcasts are undesirable in Western societies and countries. The creators make sense of that a considerable lot of these media stages and political figures can exploit the evacuee circumstance and use them for their own political purposes, particularly when those reasons are not for exile migration. Due to these political plans, Esses et al. (2013) made sense of that moderately every day occasions frequently make the news trying to push general society to figure with a specific goal in mind that would alienate the exiles from the general population. The specialists referred to a concentrate by Klocker and Dunn (2003) that dissected government deliveries and paper articles in Australia, and saw that as 90% of the portrayals of exiles and refugee searchers outlined them as unlawful, threatening to their country, and ill-conceived. Other states' plans about evacuees have moreover stood out as truly newsworthy in standard news media. In mid 2017,

Donald Trump enthralled the media with a request for a movement boycott, which banned travel from seven dominantly Muslim nations: Iran, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen. Exiles were too restricted from entering the U.S. for 120 days and banned Syrian evacuees endlessly (Parlapiano, refugees and media Outlining 13 2017). In 2018, Swedish races acquired worldwide news media consideration as conservative and anti refugees vied for political power causing a shockwave overall as spectators saw changes in a nation known for its generally focused political powers (Berman, 2018).

News media likewise catches the division between the individuals who support outcasts and those who don't actually? Holmes and Castañeda (2016) featured the contrast between comments of the State leader of Hungary and Germany's chancellor. The State leader of Hungary demonstrated that it was his obligation to safeguard Europe from the penetration of Muslim exiles. Nonetheless, the steady stand of Germany's chancellor, Angela Merkel, was displayed at a convention on the side of approaching displaced people. Furthermore, the UK Gatekeeper (Connelly, 2015) showed pictures of exiles showing up via train in Germany being welcomed by residents with cheers and new attire. Through their examination, Holmes and Castañeda (2016) show how the news media might convey clashing messages about exiles.

# **1. RESEARCH METHDOLOGY**

## **3.1 Research Design**

This research design is used a content analysis, thematic content analysis. a research technique for the objective, systematic and quantitative description of the manifest content of communication,( Berelson, 1952).

Content examination is a research tool used to decide the presence of certain themes, words, or concepts within some particular qualitative data (i.e. text). Use content examination, researchers can analyze and quantify the presence, relationships and meanings of such certain words, themes, words, or concepts. As an example, researchers can evaluate language used within a news article to search for bias or partiality. Researchers can then build inferences about the messages within the texts, the author(s), the viewers, and even the society and time of nearby the text.

Because this study will explore media coverage of refugees, content analysis is considering the most appropriate methodology.

## **3.2 Populations**

Population of study will be all news stories published in European press covering the Syrian and Ukrainian refugee's crises.

## **3.3 Sampling**

For the purpose of the study three English language news papers, having the highest circulation, have been selected. 1 news paper from Germany (Der Spiegel), from France (Le Monde) and from Turkey (Daily Sabah).

Both France and Germany are political and economic leaders of the EU. Their policies influence general polices across Europe. On the other hand while Turkey is geographically and culturally closer to Europe, it is still a Muslim country not officially included in the EU. Therefore these three countries represent in almost complete spectrum of opinion around the Syrian and Ukrainian refugees.

The above mentioned countries and news paper were selected in order to create a comprehensive picture from Europe. Germany, out of all European countries has maintained a more open door policy (liberal) towards refugees, whereas France has maintained one of the most closed door policies (conservative) towards refugees. A Turkish news paper has been added as Turkey is Europe adjacent while being a Muslim country and should add a clear understanding of the impact of religious proximity on how conflicts are framed.

### **3.4 Sample Selection**

For the purpose of this study news stories published during the peak period of both refugee crises will be analyzed. The peak period has been identified by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) as follows:

For the Syrian conflict September 2015 will be selected.

For the Ukrainian conflict February 2022 will be selected.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

The researcher collected the data from 3 countries news paper at the peak of the crisis. We see the different news paper language about the victim.

#### **What is a theme?**

A theme is middle, unify thought. It's the bigger issue that emerges as the character chase their goal. A theme is the conditional stance in use on the middle subject or message of a story. Think love for instance: love might be the topic, but education to love you may be the theme. Theme is used to communicate significant ideas & messages about the issues that face the characters and the setting of a story or narrative (Bushnell, J.T.. 15 Mar. 2021.).

A theme is a main and sometimes returning idea, subject or topic that appears in a written work. A leading theme usually reveals what the work is really concerning and can be helpful in forming insight and analysis. Themes can consist of 1 word, 2 words or more. For instance, your teacher might ask you to explore the straightforward ideas of "anger" or "selfishness" or more complex theme of "touching intelligence" or "conflict emotions." moreover, careful reading of the work is essential so that you can marshal examples of where the themes were apparent. Researcher's themes express the long term goals of your work. If your team or school has already developed a research theme, return to it now to refresh your memory about your long term goals and ideas on how to get there.

## What is frame?

A frame is a central shape or structures, especially one that outlines or surrounds a door or window. Framing your research to cover up goals, key question, type of data, and concluding products will allow you to create a well planned agenda, prepare your resources in advance, & plan a realistic budget.

In the background of research, a "research frames" is not a frequently used term. However, we can provide you with information's on 2 related concepts that may be what you are referring to research frame work & research design. (In *Vocabulary.com Dictionary*. June 26, 2024)

“To frame is to select some aspects of a perceived reality and make them more salient in a communicating text in such a way as to promote a particular problem definition, casual interpretation, moral evaluation or treatment recommendation”. (Entman, 1993, p.52)

1. **Research Frame work:** A research frame works refers to the theoretical structure or theoretical foundation that guides the over all directions of a research study. It provides a frame work for organizing & understanding the research troubles, research questions, & the relationships among different variables or concept under investigations. A research frames works helps researcher to establish the scope and boundaries of their study and to position their work within existing knowledge & theories. (Organizing Your Social Sciences Research Paper Jun 18, 2024 )

2. **Research Design:** Research design refer to the particular plan or strategies that outlines how the research study will be conduct, as well as the methods, techniques and procedures that will be uses to collect & analyze data. It involves making choice about the research approaches, data collections method, sampling technique, & data analysis procedure. The research design is essential as it determines the validity & reliability of the research findings & helps researchers address their researches question effectively. (Mc Combes, S. 2023, November 20)

## 2. DATA PRESENTATION

### LE MONDE NEWS PAPER OF FRANCE Syria Conflict – September 2015

**Table.1**

**N. P: Le monde**

**September 07, 2015, at 8:16 P.M**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: France will urgently welcome a thousand “Syrian, Iraqi and Eritrean” refugees**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We agreed that the refugees would only be Syrians, Iraqis and Eritreans, that is to say people in urgent need of protection,</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No negative word</li> </ul>

**Table .2**

**N. P: Le monde**

**September 07, 2015 at 05:32,**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Mayors invited to organize the reception of migrants**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to show their solidarity with the refugees,</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reception of migrants,</li> </ul>

**Table.3**

**N.P: Le monde**

**September 08, 2015 at 8:03 P.M**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Syria, Eritrea, Afghanistan... what migrants and refugees flee from**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No positive word</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• migratory flows, entered the European Union illegally,</li> <li>• the war in Syria,</li> <li>• half of the migrants came from Syria,</li> <li>• clandestine" arrivals,</li> <li>• terrible civil war, situation</li> </ul>

**Table.4**

**N. P: Le monde**

**September 10, 2015, at 5:18 P.M**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: The Porte de Saint-Ouen, a miserable stopover for Syrian refugees**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• About twenty-five Syrian families sleep near the entrance to the Paris ring road in extreme precariousness,</li><li>• these Syrians are visible to all but seen by no one,</li><li>• Arriving in waves, these Syrian refugees,</li><li>• Syrian refugee camps along the northern Paris ring road,</li><li>• Although these Syrians benefit from donations and support from the Saint-Ouen mosque, no support network has really been formed around them.</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Table .5**

**N. P: Le monde**

**September 10, 2015 at 7:02 P.M**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Meeting with Hassan, 20, Syrian and refugee**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• He fled the fighting ravaging Syria</li><li>• Before the war, in 2011, we were 23 million Syrians. Four million of them are now gone. They won't come back, this country is ruined.</li><li>• Syrian refugees</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Table.6**

**N. P: Le monde**

**September 14, 2015 at 1:24 P.M**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: The UN must support the education of Syrian refugees**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• refugee children from Syria,</li><li>• Syrian refugees</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• the thousands of Syrian exiles desperately</li></ul>



**Table .7**

**N. P: Le monde**

**September 23, 2015 at 11:51 A.M**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: we have lost all hope”: the four reasons for the exodus of Syrian refugees**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• exodus of Syrian refugees,</li><li>• but also more circumstantial factors explain the massive exodus of the Syrian population,</li><li>• Syrian refugees, crisis in Syria,</li><li>• "The violence frightened many refugees, who felt that the danger was approaching them again,</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• these penniless Syrians could feed a second wave of emigration, in the spring of 2016</li><li>• “If the phenomenon of migrants has snowballed so quickly, it is thanks to the information that refugees exchange on social networks. There is an imitation effect ,</li></ul>

**Table .8**

**N. P: Le monde**

**September 24, 2015 at 2:12 P.M**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Turkey struggles to retain refugees from Syria**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• where the number of refugees is estimated at 350,000, almost all the avenues are invaded by women begging on the ground, their infants on their knees, while the elders, sometimes as young as 5 years old, sneak between cars barefoot to sell handkerchiefs and bottles of water.</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A land of forced asylum for refugees from the Syrian conflict,</li><li>• the granting of work permits to Syrians is no longer appropriate since,</li><li>• study on the living conditions of Syrian refugees in Turkey, 82% have difficulty finding work,</li></ul>

**Table .9**

**N. P: Le monde**

**September 25, 2015 at 6:55 P.M**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: From political opponent to engineer, the profile of Syrian refugees is changing**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• help the victims of the repression of Hafez Al-Assad, and welcomed dissidents who had suffered sentences of twenty, even thirty years of imprisonment. We wanted to help them rebuild.</li><li>• asylum requests,</li><li>• of young bloggers who were in turn victims of repression.</li><li>• The 30,000 asylum seekers, including a majority of Syrians,</li><li>• the 600 people "recruited" in Munich by the Ofpra were mostly single men, rather young.</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• an "exodus" of "civil society,</li><li>• Not all of them are engineers or opponents of Bashar Al-Assad's,</li><li>• The Syrian refugees in France are cramped in the robot,</li><li>• have just brought back,</li><li>• who have abandoned everything to flee the war, an exodus and are really seeing Syrian civil society arrive,</li><li>• by the price of the trip</li></ul>

**Table.10**

**N.P: Le monde**

**September 25, 2015 at 6:19 P.M**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: In Turkey, in the little Syria of Izmir, the shadow economy of refugees**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Positive word</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The war in the neighboring country had already started; Mehmet knew that the investment would quickly pay for itself. In its 32 rooms, 90% of the beds are occupied by Syrians,</li><li>• another Syrian community is busy trying to organize a semblance of life,</li><li>• Have you ever seen Syria? , asks Abdul rahman. It was so beautiful before the war. Why not wait for this in one of the 25 Turkish UN camps which should benefit from the new European aid ? Of the 2.2 million Syrian refugees registered in Turkey, only 260,000 live there.</li></ul>

**Summary in one paragraph of all above tables;**

This thesis researcher investigates the two countries conflicts Syria and Ukraine and how European news paper was coverage them. So the researcher 1<sup>st</sup> analysis the France, very popular news paper Le monde. So this above 10 tables is Syria crisis a peek time news stories. So the Le monde news paper 1st of all very small amount of stories published, and if published than was use negative word maximum time. Every story was used a word for Syrian people is migrant, war in Syria, half of the migrants came from Syria, and very rarely used a positive word about Syrian refugees.

**BY DAILY SABAH NEWS PAPER OF TURKY**  
**Syria Conflict – September 2015**

**Table .1**

**N. P: BY DAILY SABAH**

**SEP 02, 2015 - 12:00 AM**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Devastating images of Syrian boy washed up on Turkish shore show desperation of refugees**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Syrian refugee crisis,</li> <li>• "We want the world's attention on us.</li> <li>• The two boats filled with refugees sank en route to Greece as the refugees fleeing from ISIS terror were trying to reach Europe</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .2**

**N. P: BY DAILY SABAH**

**SEP 05, 2015 - 12:00 AM**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: EU's Mogherini 'fed up' with emotional reactions to refugee crisis, drowned Syrian refugee toddler photo**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the European Union's Foreign Policy Chief Federica Mogherini said she is 'fed up' with calls to act emotionally to the photo of the drowned toddler.</li> </ul>
-----------------------	--

<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Turkey's President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan on Thursday harshly criticized global powers for failing to respond to the ongoing refugee crisis in Europe, where thousands of refugees have drowned while trying to reach Europe while countries hesitate to accept more refugees.</li> </ul>
-----------------------	--

**Table .3**

**N. P: BY DAILY SABAH**

**SEP 09, 2015 - 12:00 AM**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Most vulnerable Syrian refugees do not even have an opportunity to flee to Europe**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Syrian refugees</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As the food shortage in Syria and neighboring countries for Syrian refugees has been forcing Syrians flee to Europe, refugee agency UNHCR said in a statement on Wednesday that "The flow of refugees into Hungary at the Serbian border is unceasing. 2,700 arrived overnight on September 7-8."</li> <li>In September, 229,000 refugees in Jordan and more than 131,000 in Lebanon stopped receiving food assistance, WFP said.</li> </ul>

**Table .4**

**N. P: DAILY SABAH**

**SEP 15, 2015 - 12:00 AM**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: 'You're not welcome here,' France's far-right mayor tells Syrian refugee**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Syrian refugee</li> <li>Conflict</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NO Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .5**

**N. P: DAILY SABAH**

**SEP 17, 2015 - 12:00 AM**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Bulgaria to deploy 1,000 troops at Turkish border for refugees fleeing Syrian crisis**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No positive words</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It followed increased migrant pressure at the border overnight when 660 migrants attempted to cross into Bulgaria illegally,</li><li>• Hundreds of migrants remained stranded for a third day in the northwestern Turkish city of Edirne on Thursday after police prevented them from reaching the nearby border checkpoints with Greece and Bulgaria.</li><li>• mainly Syrians coming illegally from Turkey.</li></ul>

**Table .6**

**N. P: DAILY SABAH**

**SEP 19, 2015 - 12:00 AM**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Apple making donation to aid Syrian refugees in Europe**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Positive words</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Apple Inc is stepping up aid to the thousands of migrants that are streaming into Europe from war-torn countries,</li><li>• As Europe grapples with its worst migrant crisis since World War II, other Silicon Valley giants have also pledged to help.</li><li>• The International Organization for Migration said on Friday that a record 473,887 refugees and migrants had crossed the Mediterranean to Europe so far in 2015, including at least 182,000 Syrians - almost 40 percent of the total.</li></ul>

**Table .7**

**N. P: DAILY SABAH**

**SEP 24, 2015 - 12:00 AM**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Syrian crisis tops Erdoğan's agenda in meeting with Putin**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Otherwise, it is evident that people will continue to move out of Syria to seek refuge if the conflict is not stopped,</li></ul>
-----------------------	--

<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No Negative words</li> </ul>
-----------------------	---

**Table .8**

**N. P: DAILY SABAH**

**SEP 26, 2015 - 12:00 AM**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: PM Davutoğlu, Merkel agree to work together on refugee crisis**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Syrian refugee crisis.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NO Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .9**

**N. P: DAILY SABAH**

**SEP 28, 2015 - 12:00 AM**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Turkey saves 3,500 refugees fleeing Syrian crisis in 10 days**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>refugees fleeing Syrian crisis</li> <li>The refugee crisis has become an acute issue since September 2, when a dozen Syrian refugees, including eight children, drowned after their boat sank en route to Greece.</li> <li>The image of three-year-old Syrian toddler Aylan Kurdi, whose lifeless body washed up on a Turkish beach, caused worldwide shock at the fate of the desperate refugees.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NO Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .10**

**N. P: DAILY SABAH**

**SEP 30, 2015**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: The world needs to provide Syrian refugees safety in their homeland with a ‘safe zone’: PM Davutoğlu**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In Syria to protect civilians from the Assad regime's barrel bombs and ground assaults by ISIS and other terrorist organizations in his UN General Assembly speech on Wednesday.</li><li>• Provide Syrian refugees' safety in their homeland by imposing a "safe zone".</li><li>• The Turkish premier also stated that Turkey will continue to keep its doors open to refugees.</li><li>• Providing protection to more than two million Syrians and 200 thousand Iraqis.</li><li>• Syrian crisis enabled the region to become a magnet for terrorist organizations which also affects Turkey deeply, saying</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NO Negative words</li></ul>

**Summary in one paragraph of all above tables;**

This paper investigator seeing the conflicts of Syria and Ukraine, and European news paper is coverage. So the 2<sup>nd</sup> analysis of Turkey will established news paper Daily Sabah. So this above 10 tables is Syria conflicts a peek time news stories, so the Daily Sabah coverage were mixed because some time used a negative word for example, One of the author uses negative words as Syrians coming illegally to Turkey, other one is used, It followed increased migrant pressure etc and also some were used positive word about Syrian for example, The Syrian refugee crisis, For the positive words, there is no balance between the authors and overall, they are less in comparison to the negative words. The few positive words focus on what has so far been done in terms of bringing justice.

**DER SPIEGEL NEWS PAPER OF GERMANY**  
**Syria Conflict – September 2015**

**Table .1**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**31.08.2015, 17.15 Uhr**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Countering the Hate' People Are Getting Involved in Tremendous Ways'**

<p><b>Positive words</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• asylum-seekers,</li> <li>• Be able to help people fleeing wars or persecution and are in need of a safe haven.</li> <li>• Schmidt says he is convinced German society will be able to integrate the tens of thousands of refugees from Syria who are making their way to the country.</li> <li>• Many Syrians who fled to neighboring countries had hoped to return. But now they are seeing the situation in Syria become worse and worse,</li> <li>• To go to places where they feel they have the chance to build a life.</li> <li>• The Syrians I have met take the opportunity they have in Germany very seriously and are making a great effort. They know that their new lease on life is beginning</li> </ul>
<p><b>Negative words</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 800,000 refugees are expected to arrive in Germany this year, coping with the massive influx.</li> <li>• Hundreds of thousands of Syrians are currently in Turkey waiting to make their way to Central or Western Europe.</li> <li>• The Syrians' sense of hopelessness is growing as well. an estimated 200,000 family members from Syria are also expected to be given the right of residence in Germany in the coming years.</li> </ul>



**Table .2**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**31.08.2015, 17.51 Uhr**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Dark Germany, Bright Germany Which Side Will Prevail Under Strain of Refugees?**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Condemnation of right-wing, anti-refugee demonstrators.</li><li>• About the outsiders who have become their temporary neighbors.</li><li>• "Did you see the young men? Full of hormones and with nothing sensible to do. They can't help but get dumb ideas," says one tanned pensioner wearing a bike helmet. A woman nods and says she no longer allows her granddaughter to walk past the building supplies store alone.</li><li>• The civil war in Syria grinds on</li><li>• It isn't just the best minds that are coming to us; it is people fleeing Assad's barrel bombs and Islamic State brutality. They are running for their lives, whether they are illustrious or illiterate.</li><li>• It is a clear indication that the German society is prepared to change. It is becoming more curious and open to novelty," Kleist says.</li><li>• then refugee children must be quickly allocated slots in German daycare facilities.</li><li>• Helpers, and society at large, are changed by their interactions with the refugees. Contact with people from other cultures becomes more normal and tolerance rises as a result. A new view is created of the foreigners coming to the country: a view free of prejudice, but also free of illusions.</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The protesters, he said, were "a pack, a mob" that "should be locked up."</li><li>• The refugees are going to be a burden on the country; that much is clear. They will move into apartments that are already in short supply in some cities. They will present a challenge to teachers, because children who speak no German will enter the school system.</li><li>• Europe's long-term goal, though, has to be that of fighting the causes of migration. Of course Europe won't be able to quickly impose peace on Syria or to transform Eritrea into a democracy.</li></ul>

**Table .3**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**07.09.2015, 18.51 Uhr**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Asylum's Dark Side the Deadly Business of Human Smuggling**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Positive words</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Every day, people are dying because of the policy that refugees must first get to Europe before they can apply for asylum.</li><li>• Refugees are dying because Europe is failing.</li><li>• Thousands of people continue to cross into Europe every day. In just the first eight months of this year, almost a quarter of a million people crossed the sea to Greece, including young men, families, pregnant women and children from Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Eritrea, Sudan and elsewhere.</li><li>• They are the true profiteers of Europe's refugee drama.</li><li>• that migrants</li><li>• Hungary's government wants to stop the flow of migrants</li></ul>

**Table .4**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**09.09.2015, 13.27 Uhr**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: A Continent Adrift Junker Proposes Fixes to EU's Broken Asylum Policies**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Refugees from Syria storm the trains to Germany.</li><li>• Europeans are left speechless by the latest horror stories from the parallel world of the refugees.</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• thousands of migrants bivouac in parks or in shelters such as the "Palazzo Salam,</li></ul>

**Table .5**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**11.09.2015, 10.32 Uhr**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Welcoming the Refugees Has Germany Really Changed?**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Positive words</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ever-increasing numbers of refugees coming to Germany.</li><li>• Just as many Germans know that most Muslims see violence-prone hate preachers as criminals. And the Islamic State in Syria as a bunch of murderers.</li><li>• the people will head back home and, in the end, Germany will be seen as a country that helped the Syrian people in a time of need.</li></ul>

**Table .6**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**11.09.2015, 19.00 Uhr**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: The Breaking Point? Germany's Asylum System Struggles to Cope**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Positive words</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• As the migrant influx continues</li><li>• One could almost forget that the refugees arriving at train stations around the country were not running against the clock.</li><li>• Preparatory meetings have already established widespread agreement that more refugee hostels could be built in industrial areas and that noise and proximity regulations could be "modestly relaxed.</li><li>• Bavaria has already opened a special hostel for such migrants.</li><li>• Fixed amounts don't help us when the number of refugees is climbing by the day.</li></ul>

**Table .7**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**14.09.2015, 16.00 Uhr**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: We Are Stubborn 'Refugees Still Set on Germany despite Border Controls**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• That refugee hostels were full and that they could no longer process the huge numbers of newcomers.</li><li>• There are at least 1.7 million Syrians currently living in Turkey, but according to Turkish law, they do not have refugee status.</li><li>• Furthermore, more than 80 percent of them do not live inside a refugee camp, meaning that they receive no support. Their situation is becoming increasingly difficult. It is a similar plight to the one facing Syrians who have found refuge in Jordan and Lebanon.</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Most migrants.</li></ul>

**Table .8**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**14.09.2015, 17.17 Uhr**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: I Feel like I Am Dead' Alan Kurdi's Father Tells His Story**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Syrian refugee</li><li>• war in Syria</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Table .9**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**18.09.2015, 17.06 Uhr**

**Syria Conflict**

**Headline: Abandoning Syria Few Options Left for Stopping the War**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A country is hemorrhaging people. Hundreds of thousands of Syrians are on the road, traveling to Germany, Sweden and the Netherlands, or they have already arrived, and millions will follow suit. The exodus is putting a long-ignored question back onto the political agenda in the West: What can be done to stop the horrors in Syria?</li><li>• the Syrian Air Force and the generally hopeless situation.</li></ul>
-----------------------	--

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been little international support for the Syrian rebels</li> <li>• The US only wants to fight IS and has implemented a \$500-million program to train Syrian fighters.</li> <li>• It is often overlooked that their exodus to Europe has only just begun.</li> <li>• The more difficult it will be to stop Syria's demise. And the longer the hundreds of thousands who have left remain in exile</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .10**  
**N. P: DER SPIGEL**  
**21.09.2015, 17.21 Uhr**  
**Syria Conflict**  
**Headline: Merkel's Refugee Policy Divides Europe**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chancellor Angela Merkel has shown a soft side in the refugee crisis.</li> <li>• she pledged in late August to provide refuge to anyone coming from Syria in addition to others seeking protection from violence and warfare.</li> <li>• But Merkel has now embarked on her own special path. And when it comes to refugees</li> <li>• it was important to help people living in civil war-torn regions</li> <li>• rapidly rising number of refugees</li> <li>• hundreds of thousands of refugees came to Germany</li> <li>• Germans who are helping the refugees. The world sees Germany as a country of hope and opportunity,</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police officers are back at the German border with Austria to at least try and channel the flow of desperate people pouring in.</li> </ul>

**Summary in one paragraph of all above tables;**

This paper researcher investigates the European newspaper coverage About Syrian crisis. So my 3rd analysis of Germany news paper Der Spiegel. So these upper 10 tables is Syrian conflicts a peek time news stories, Der Spiegel Negative words appear to be average in number, not many, not less. Such as Most migrants, thousands of migrants bivouac in parks or in shelters such as the "Palazzo Salam, Negative words used by the author express and shed light to the discrimination in Syrian refuges. And Positive words on the other hand lack balance, they were only found in one newspaper, even then, they are not more than five, the positive words seek peace.

**LE MONDE NEWS PAPER OF FRANCE**  
**Ukraine Conflict – February 2022**

**Table .1**

**N. P: Le monde**

**February 07, 2022 at 5:19 P.M**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Crisis in Ukraine: Macron offers Putin to "build concrete security guarantees"**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crisis in Ukraine</li> <li>• Ukrainian crisis</li> <li>• for all the States involved in the Ukrainian crisis</li> <li>• We must find a solution to get out of this situation</li> <li>• Westerners fear a Russian invasion of Ukraine</li> <li>• We will continue the <i>work</i>" for the settlement of the crisis,</li> <li>• crisis around Ukraine</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .2**

**N. P: Le monde**

**February 24, 2022 at 10:59 A.M**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: War in Ukraine: presidential candidates unreservedly condemn Russian offensive**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• War in Ukraine,</li> <li>• This Situation is extremely serious and our thoughts are obviously with the Ukrainian people, but it is not just serious for Ukraine. It is actually serious for the whole world,</li> <li>• Ukrainian crisis,</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NO Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .3**

**N. P: Le monde**

**February 25, 2022 at 1:00 P.M**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: War in Ukraine: Romania, a NATO member, sees itself on the front line against Russia**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bucharest says it is ready to welcome “500,000 Ukrainian refugees”</li><li>• This Ukrainian mother has just crossed the Sighetu Marmatiei border in northern Romania, like several hundred of her compatriots</li><li>• Russian army against Ukraine</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Table .4**

**N. P: Le monde**

**February 25, 2022 at 12:00 P.M**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: War in Ukraine: the Belarusian opposition announces the formation of a government in exile**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• War in Ukraine</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Table .5**

**N. P: Le monde**

**February 25, 2022 at 7:08 P.M**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Given the scale of the invasion in Ukraine, we need to protect ourselves economically and prepare for the worst**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What is in question is therefore the survival of Ukraine as an independent state, a very serious threat to European security.</li><li>• open war against Ukraine</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Table .6**

**N. P: Le monde**

**February 25, 2022 at 9:49 P.M**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Volodymyr Zelensky calls on seasoned Europeans to come and fight in Ukraine**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Europeans to come and fight in Ukraine</li><li>• On the second day of Russia's invasion of Ukraine,</li><li>• "If you have combat experience and you no longer want to watch the indecision of your political leaders, you can come to our country to defend Europe</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Table .7**

**N. P: Le monde**

**February 26, 2022 at 05:52,**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: The war in Ukraine, a destabilizing offensive for the entire European continent**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In order to better contain them, the threats that the war led by Vladimir Putin in Ukraine is already posing to the continent as a whole.</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Table .8**

**N. P: Le monde**

**February 26, 2022 at 5:45 A.M**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: War in Ukraine: "History shows that big lies always lead to immense human tragedy"**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ukraine was waging a real war against its Russian populations.</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>



**Table .9**

**N. P: Le monde**

**February 26, 2022 at 05:01,**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: War in Ukraine: flee or fight, the dilemma of Ukrainians on the Hungarian border**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Who said that Hungarians don't know how to welcome refugees?</li><li>• In the extreme northeast of this central European country, the ballet is incessant in the village hall. Bread, sheets, water, mattresses, pizzas... Donations flow in continuously to support Ukrainians fleeing the war through this small town located on the main road and rail axis leading to Budapest.</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Table.10**

**N. P: Le monde**

**February 28, 2022, at 3:05 pm**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Zelensky urges U.S. Congress to send more help to Ukraine**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• U.S. Congress to send more help to Ukraine</li><li>• U.S. Congress to do more to help Ukraine's fight against Russia.</li><li>• Already the Biden administration has sent Ukraine more than 600 Stinger missiles, 2,600 Javelin anti-armor systems, unmanned aerial system tracking radars</li><li>• Congress has already approved 13.6 billion dollars in military and humanitarian aid for Ukraine</li><li>• The Congress, our country and the world are in awe of the people of Ukraine,"</li><li>• They said Congress "remains unwavering in our commitment to supporting Ukraine as they face Putin's cruel and diabolical aggression."</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Summary in one paragraph of all above tables;**

This thesis researcher analyzed the two countries conflicts Syria and Ukraine and how European newspaper was coverage them. So the 1<sup>st</sup> we analyzed the France, very popular newspaper Le monde. So these above 10 tables were Ukraine conflict a peek time news stories, and they shows

the very positive word of European newspaper. The authors also draw attention and support to worldwide in Ukraine crises, Because Le monde news paper used no negative word about Ukraine refugees and always used positive word for Ukraine people.

**DAILY SABAH NEWS PAPER OF TURKY**  
**Ukraine Conflict – February 2022**

**Table .1**

**N. P: BY DAILY SABAH**

**FEB 01, 2022 - 10:19 AM**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Turkish role in Russia-Ukraine row critical: Donbass church body**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This is my subjective opinion, (the Russian army near the borders) is not sufficient against the 200,000 regular army (of Ukraine) along with nearly 400,000 reserve soldiers. But, the situation is very unusual," he asserted.</li> <li>• Conflict.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .2**

**N. P: BY DAILY SABAH**

**FEB 03, 2022 - 12:05 AM**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Is Ukraine becoming the imperialists' new battleground?**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A major conflict.</li> <li>• West is not united and rallying behind it in the new war in Europe.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .3**

**N. P: BY DAILY SABAH**

**FEB 07, 2022 - 2:40 PM**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: NATO chief thanks Erdoğan for efforts to solve Ukraine-Russia crisis**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russia-Ukraine crisis</li> <li>• Particularly the tensions between Russia and Ukraine.</li> <li>• Turkey has been spending efforts for an end to the crisis,</li> <li>• Turkey shares the Black Sea with Ukraine and Russia. Erdoğan has said the conflict would be unacceptable in the region and warned Russia that an invasion would be unwise.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	No Negative words

**Table .4**

**N. P: BY DAILY SABAH**

**FEB 13, 2022 - 9:57 PM**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Over 130,000 Russian troops now positioned outside Ukraine: US**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• widespread human suffering</li> <li>• Officials believe they have mere days to prevent an invasion and enormous bloodshed in Ukraine.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .5**

**N. P: BY DAILY SABAH**

**FEB 18, 2022 - 5:41 PM**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: 'Leading edge' Russian forces at Ukrainian border: Blinken**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ukraine crisis.</li> <li>• displaced Ukrainians and others flowing across its border trying to save themselves and their families from the scourge of war,</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .6**

**N. P: BY DAILY SABAH**

**FEB 24, 2022 - 10:07 AM**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Russia's central bank to intervene in FX markets as ruble dives**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Positive words</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After weeks of denying plans to attack neighboring Ukraine, Russian forces fired missiles at several cities in Ukraine and landed troops on its coast on Thursday.</li> <li>• As the United States warned it may cut off Russia's top banks from dollar transactions should Moscow move its stooops into Ukraine,</li> <li>• Markets are now bracing for the impact of fresh and harsh Western sanctions to punish Moscow for its invasion of Ukraine.</li> <li>• Riskier commodity-linked currencies like the Australian dollar also tanked as Ukraine said Russia had launched a full-scale invasion.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .7**

**N. P: BY DAILY SABAH**

**FEB 24, 2022 - 7:54 PM**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Russia was 'forced' to invade Ukraine: Putin**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. President Joe Biden has said Russia alone is responsible for the death and destruction that its attack on Ukraine will bring.</li> <li>• He said that there was no other way to defend his country amid "risks that threatened Russia's very existence."</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .8**

**N. P: BY DAILY SABAH**

**FEB 25, 2022 - 6:18 PM**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Akar, Reznikov discuss latest developments in Ukraine, Turkish aid**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turkey is ready to provide humanitarian assistance to the country.</li> <li>• provide humanitarian aid to Ukraine</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .9**

**N. P: BY DAILY SABAH**

**FEB 26, 2022 - 6:48 PM**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Boxing legend Wladimir Klitschko urges world to 'act now' on Ukraine**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Conflict in his native Ukraine and prevent a humanitarian catastrophe.</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Table .10**

**N. P: BY DAILY SABAH**

**FEB 28, 2022 - 9:06 AM**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: BP exit opens new front in West's Russia isolation campaign**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• I have been deeply shocked and saddened by the situation unfolding in Ukraine and my heart goes out to everyone affected. It has caused us to fundamentally rethink BP's position with Rosneft," BP Chief Executive Bernard Looney said.</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Summary in one paragraph of all above tables;**

The paper researcher see the conflicts of Syria and Ukraine, and how European newspaper coverage. So the 2<sup>nd</sup> analysis of Turkey established newspaper Daily Sabah. So this above 10 tables were Ukrainian conflicts a peek time news stories, so the Daily Sabah coverage was positive about Ukraine because every story favor of Ukrainian refugees author want audience sympathy about white people. Such as major crises provide humanitarian aids to Ukraine, widespread human suffering, displaced Ukrainians and others are flowing across its border trying to save themselves and their families from the scourge of war.

**DER SPIGEL NEWS PAPER OF GERMANY**  
**Ukraine Conflict – February 2022**

**Table .1**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**  
**02.02.2022, 18.09 Uhr**  
**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: An "Unreliable Partner"? The Price of Berlin's Hesitancy on Ukraine**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germany is sending 5,000 helmets to Ukraine</li> <li>• Ukraine crisis.</li> <li>• Berlin is sending 5,000 combat helmets to Ukraine,</li> <li>• Germany has supplied for years to assist Ukraine</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .2**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**  
**04.02.2022, 18.46 Uhr**  
**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: What Do Russians Near the Border Think of a Possible Ukraine Invasion?**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 14,000 people have already died in the Ukraine conflict.</li> <li>• more than anything, wants to grab the attention of the U.S.A. and is willing to keep the whole world on tenterhooks to do</li> <li>• major war</li> <li>• We really have other problems, it's always Ukraine,"</li> <li>• They claim Washington is turning Ukraine</li> <li>• People are exhausted by the ongoing confrontation with Ukraine,</li> <li>• Ukraine issue today,</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .3**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**  
**09.02.2022, 11.45 Uhr**  
**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Nobel Laureates Muller and Alexievich" German Politicians Are Disgracing Us before the Entire World"**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He de facto occupied parts of the Donbas; without Putin there would be no separatists. He has cut Ukraine into pieces. Everyone is talking about the crisis at the moment. What crisis? Ukraine has long since become home to war. For the last eight years!</li> <li>• Fear, desperation and helplessness. Ukrainians are in a particularly difficult situation</li> <li>• You've gotten used to oppression because you must live with it to avoid giving up.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .4**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**22.02.2022, 17.03 Uhr**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Berlin Responds to Russian Aggression German Government Halts Certification of Nord Stream 2 Gas Pipeline**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• But the letter states that this is no longer the case due to a reassessment of the geostrategic situation and in light of the escalation in eastern Ukraine.</li> <li>• Tensions Remain Acute on Ukrainian Border with Russia</li> <li>• The Economics Ministry plans to thoroughly examine the impact of geopolitical developments and the situation in eastern Ukraine on the security of German gas supplies.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .5**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**23.02.2022, 10.36 Uhr**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: An Epochal Shift Russia Challenges the European Peace Order**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• he also denied Ukraine's right to exist</li> <li>• the goal should be to do everything possible to contain the war in Ukraine</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .6**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**23.02.2022, 14.27 Uhr**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Invasion of Ukraine European Unity Tested by Russian Aggression**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The European Union has developed a long list of possible sanctions against Russia and has already implemented some of them.</li><li>• The European Commission worked all night on a sanctions package against Russia.</li><li>• Russian President Vladimir Putin that the West will not accept his aggression.</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Table .7**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**24.02.2022, 09.45 Uhr**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: A Dark Day for Europe “German and EU Leaders Sharply Condemn Putin's Attack on Ukraine**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• this is a dark day for Ukraine and a dark day for Europe."</li><li>• we express full solidarity with Ukraine."</li></ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No Negative words</li></ul>

**Table .8**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**25.02.2022, 18.58 Uhr**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: The Attack on Ukraine Germany Begins Preparing for a Possible Wave of Refugees**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If Russia continues down this path, it could – according to our estimates – create a new refugee crisis, one of the largest facing the world today."</li><li>• most of the refugees from Ukraine</li><li>• Ukrainian refugees</li><li>• Poland has already opened up nine reception facilities in the southeast of the country where refugees will receive food, medical</li></ul>
-----------------------	--



	<p>care and transportation to other facilities as needed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This rule has the advantage of rapidly and efficiently granting Ukrainian refugees protection status,"</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .9**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**25.02.2022, 11.40 Uhr**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Russia's Invasion Putin's Attack Is Aimed at Europe**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The invasion of Ukraine marks the beginning of a dangerous new era in global politics.</li> <li>• The attack on Ukraine marks the end of an epoch.</li> <li>• It would be naïve to believe that the conflict with the Putin regime will be limited to Ukraine. Putin has been waging a hybrid war against Europe for years</li> <li>• Putin's war against Ukraine must finally lead to Russia being thrown out of the Council of Europe,</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Table .10**

**N. P: DER SPIGEL**

**28.02.2022, 16.42 Uhr**

**Ukraine Conflict**

**Headline: Europe Wakes Up How Putin's War Has Spurred the EU into Action**

<b>Positive words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Putin's war of aggression against Ukraine</li> <li>• It has also led to one of the most dramatic political reversals in postwar European history.</li> <li>• EU interior ministers unanimously decided to grant Ukrainians blanket protection status for three years without first having to go through an asylum process. Even if it raises questions about why similar solidarity does not exist for refugees from Syria or Afghanistan, it is a huge step for the EU. Commission President Ursula von der Leyen also spoke in favor of Ukraine joining the EU.</li> </ul>
<b>Negative words</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Negative words</li> </ul>

**Summary in one paragraph of all above tables;**

This paper researcher investigated European newspaper coverage about Ukraine crisis. So my 3rd analysis of Germany newspaper was Der Spiegel. So these upper 10 tables were about Ukraine conflicts a peek time news stories, so the Der Spiegel also same position means favor of Ukrainian people positive word used such as major war. The invasion of Ukraine marked the beginning of a dangerous new era in global politics; we express full solidarity with Ukraine. No negative single word was used.

## **5. DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY**

### **Discussion**

This exploration relatively analyzed inclusion of the 2015 Syrian displaced person emergency and 2022 Ukrainian exile emergency in three European day to day papers. The review utilized content examination and was directed by outlining hypothesis. Discoveries recommend that papers were bound to adapt Ukrainian evacuees than Syrian outcasts, and to approach Syrian displaced people as dangers and aggressors. The paper talks about the ramifications of the discoveries considering past investigation into hostile to Muslim media talk.

The point of this paper was evaluate the job of the media in encouraging separated different reactions to the Ukrainian and Syrian evacuee emergencies by spreading positive and negative stories. Substantial instances of different media treatment and outlining on Ukrainian and Syrian refugees in view of two fold guidelines were portrayed, and correlations was made between the EU brief security and haven components actuated in the structure of the two emergencies.

Three newspapers were investigated and these three newspapers use a number of quotes and word very similar. All three newspapers use different language for Syrian people. For has used different terms, every newspaper tries to put out the whole thing in to Syrian people, which holds those in fault or responsible to the war. So that's why also readers more negative reaction about Syrian people, but the other side for Ukraine people the context is changed, the word, language and changes everything. Which shows the newspaper is more attention of readers for Ukraine people. Because for Syrian war every news paper present very small amount of stories but for Ukraine war time the stories is unanimated

### **RQ.1**

The objective of this content examination was to relatively dissect inclusion of the Ukrainian and Syrian exile emergencies in three top European news papers. Considering general patterns past writing has uncovered with regards to Western media inclusion of displaced people, the review anticipated that paper inclusion would be more compassionate toward the Ukrainian outcasts than their Syrian partners.

Practically all speculations were upheld. It was strikingly obvious from the discoveries that

the papers had a lot higher propensity to refine Ukrainian refugees than Syrian refugees. For instance, Le Monde news paper in multi month 102 news stories about Ukrainian refugees utilized a helpful emergency outline, contrasted with just 55 of articles about Syrian displaced people. Same case was Daily Sabah news paper in 1 month 343 stories about Ukrainian refugees than other hand 42 stories about Syrian refugees. Than Der Spiegel news paper in 1 month 63 news stories published about Ukraine. And other side only 10 stories published about Syrian refugees.

Also, on a for each article premise, Ukrainian outcasts were bound to be cited or summarized than Syrian displaced people. By and large, analyzed paper articles were fundamentally bound to make reference to individual insights concerning Ukrainian exiles than Syrian outcasts.

Dangers something which the papers seldom did with Ukrainian exiles. Syrian outcasts were depicted as each time aggressors. However, Ukrainian outcasts were never depicted as aggressors. Additionally, articles about Syrian outcasts included more notices of psychological oppression, than articles about Ukrainian evacuees. Concentrated on papers were additionally substantially more liable to utilize security/emergency and line control emergency outlines in reports about Syrian outcasts than in reports about Ukrainian evacuees. The security/wrongdoing outlined about the Syrian emergency (contrasted with none in the Ukrainian emergency).

The similarities of all three news paper were same because daily Sabah and Der Spiegel published stories about Ukraine more than a Syrians refuges also same case was Le Monde news paper, all three news paper language words, sentences, is positive about Ukraine but the Syrian crisis time these media was silent. That was not the researcher date also that was old literature says was same point noted.

This understanding back the examples depicted in the writing survey showing a propensity with respect to numerous Western media to dehumanize Bedouin and Muslim evacuees, partner them with psychological warfare and hostility, and edge them as an outsider "Other" (See Goodman and Kirkwood Citation2019). Truth be told, it tends to be contended that negative outlining of Middle Easterner and Muslim outcasts is a microcosm of a more comprehensive orientalist approach in Western media inclusion of Bedouins and Muslims overall. Orientalism was depicted by Said (Citation1985) as "the division among Situate and Occident" (90). This "us up against them" division, or paired resistance among Bedouins and Westerners or Muslims and non-Muslims, has frequently been reflected in Western media inclusion of Muslim minorities and exiles (Abdul Basit Citation2018).

In this specific circumstance, Wigger (Citation2019) focuses to a media example of outlining "traveler Muslim men as delegates of a religion of in reverse and man centric untouchables, new to ... [the West's] essential standards and values" (22). Obviously this negative outlining isn't simply an impression of an orientalist approach that peers down on non-Western foreigners, yet additionally illustrative of an Islam o phobic pattern that has become more dominating in the West, including the US, after the 11 September 2001 fear assaults (see Ibrahim Citation2010). This outlining, which has become more nonexclusive in Western media inclusion of Bedouin and Muslim migrants, has established an Islam phobic climate for diasporic Middle Easterners and Muslims, one in which they have been "categorized as compromising subjects and mutts that demonstration conversely, with, and unfairly to harmony and world request" (Acim Citation2019, 28). The ongoing review, very much like most academic examinations breaking down Western media inclusion of Middle Easterner displaced people and Diaspora, focuses to the basic pretended by Western news sources in assisting with making and concrete pessimistic talk about Bedouins and Muslims in the West.

<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Syrian stories</b>	<b>Ukraine stories</b>
Le monde	55	102
Daily Sabah	42	343
Der Spiegel	10	63

#### **Le monde news paper coverage**

<b>Issues</b>	<b>Positive quotes</b>	<b>Negative quotes</b>
Syrian	22	21
Ukraine	29	0

#### **Negative quotes and positive quotes the above table**

So the scientists see the newspaper inclusions about Syrian, so the media positive statements are 22, and with its 21 was negative statements are likewise thought of them. Since for

Syrian emergency time westerns media was quiet. So the scientist said that was a territorial vicinity and strict closeness seeing the media than he cover them.

However, the opposite side this newspaper about Ukraine inclusions was inverse in light of the fact that for Ukraine emergency time media more stories distributed, her language activity or tune was changed for a Ukrainian people. Media presented 29 positive statements and negative statements are 0. So that’s why we can express the media for a Ukraine is more compassionate. (Result are shown in upper table.)

**Daily Sabah news paper coverage**

<b>Issues</b>	<b>Positive quotes</b>	<b>Negative quotes</b>
Syrian	17	9
Ukraine	22	0

**Negative quotes and positive quotes the above table**

This newspaper coverage about Syrian same case, so the media positive quotes were 17 and with its 9 negative quotes was also written them. But for Syrian crisis time Western media was silent. So the researchers say that’s a regional proximity and religious closeness see the media than they cover them.

But the other side, this newspaper about Ukraine coverage was opposite because for Ukraine crisis time media more stories became published, its language action or tune was changed for a Ukrainian people. Media present 22 positive quotes and negative were 0 quotes. So that why, we can say, media for a Ukraine was more sympathy. (Result is shown in upper table.)

**Der Spiegel news paper coverage**

<b>Issues</b>	<b>Positive quotes</b>	<b>Negative quotes</b>
Syrian	34	23
Ukraine	37	0

**Negative quotes and positive quotes the above table**

So the researchers examined the newspaper considerations about Syrian, so media positive proclamation is 34 and with its 23 were negative articulation which was similarly considered them. Since for Syrian crisis time westerns media hushed up. So the researcher said that this is a regional area and severe closeness seeing the media than it covered them.

In any case, the contrary side this news paper about Ukraine considerations is converse considering the way that for Ukraine crisis time media more stories circulated, her language action or tune is change for a Ukrainian group. Media presented 37 positive proclamations and negative articulations were 0. So that was the reason researcher can communicate the media for Ukraine which was more inclined. (Result are shown in upper table.)

### **Researcher opinion**

Through their inclusion of the Ukrainian emergency, the media sustained the possibility that displaced people escaping European soil merited preferred treatment over different exiles who have escaped from different regions of the planet. Most of these sorts of messages showed up on the main days of the attack both on television and in papers, and were immediately shared via web-based entertainment like Twitter or YouTube. So that why for researcher this issue is more impotent than other that's why investigate the issue.

A few examinations have shown that Western media sources have outlined the Syrian evacuee emergency as a boundary control issue for European countries (see Greussing and Goomgaarden Citation2017; and Holzberg, Kolbe, and Zaborowski Citation2018). In light of this earlier work, as well as the overall suspicion that Syrian evacuees will be covered more fundamentally than Ukrainian exiles

### **RQ.2**

**The researcher used three news papers in this case.**

#### **Le Monde Syrian coverage v/s Ukrainian coverage**

Anticipated that distributed paper, articles would be more thoughtful to Ukrainian outcasts, than to Syrian evacuees. The current information which was all upheld. Overall, include more notice of Ukrainian displaced people than Syrian outcasts. All things considered. Overall. This distinction was huge. This paper author For Syrian people were quotes reception of migrants, migratory flows. And also present some positive quotes. Such as show solidarity with refugees, war in Syria etc and other hand for Ukraine people author says that Ukraine was waging a real war, the

war in Ukraine this situation extremely serious for whole world. No word negative word used for Ukraine. So this data show very clearly the news paper coverage.

A few examinations have investigated the depiction of Syrian displaced people in the U.S. media. Aswad (Citation2019) broke down the New York Times' inclusion of Syrian displaced people during the 2016 Official races in the US. While the discoveries from this study showed that the paper embraced a nonpartisan tone in the greater part the articles that were dissected, there was as yet a suggested and undercover negative predisposition in the depiction of the evacuees. This predisposition was exemplified in embracing talk that othered the Syrian exiles and depicted them as a danger to the host country.

Until now, there are not really any examinations breaking down Western media inclusion of Ukrainian exiles because of the recency of Russia's intrusion of Ukraine. Paluektau (Citation2022) broke down the depiction of Ukrainian displaced people during the principal seven day stretch of Walk 2022 of every three clean papers: Truth, a newspaper broadly circling paper, Electing Journal, a left-wing liberal paper and Republic, a traditional moderate paper. By and large, the inclusion in each of the three papers reflected either a nonpartisan or uplifting vibe that outlined the Ukrainian displaced people as beneficiaries of state help, particularly when it came to convenience. In this specific circumstance, the papers featured the helpful guide drives that were apportioned for the Ukrainian displaced people. The papers likewise outlined the exiles as dynamic and positive supporters of the Clean work market (Paluektau Citation2022).

### **Daily Sabah Syrian coverage v/s Ukrainian coverage**

For Syrian emergency time this news paper statement were that mainly Syrian coming illegally from turkey, increased migrant pressure, and somehow quotes were was positive such as Syrian refugees, war in Syria. And for Ukraine crisis time the same news paper statement were that wide spared human surfing, Ukraine crisis, provides humanitarian aid for Ukraine, a major conflict. No negative word used. So that why researcher say this was of European media stereotyping. Politically nearness is a higher priority than compassionate, likewise white individuals generally game and more supportive. According to literature were also reveal that.

A concentrate by Chouliaraki and Zaborowski (Citation2017) that broke down inclusion of the 2015 exile emergency in Europe in 1,200 news stories across 18 European papers observed that the displaced people's voices were disregarded for the voices of political elites. Through barring their voices in the news accounts, exiles were "further denied the ability to be seen and approved"



(Chouliaraki and Zaborowski Citation2017, 20).

### **Der Spiegel Syrian coverage v/s Ukrainian coverage**

The accompanying postulation examines the distinctions in the outlining of the 2022 Ukrainian displaced person developments and the 2015 Syrian developments. Movement isn't just a principal point which strategy creators and administration partners need to manage yet is further common out in the open talk. At the point when Russia attacked Ukraine in February 2022, the Ukrainian outcasts could legitimately cross the European boundaries with next to no enlistment and application for visa or shelter. Seven years prior, the circumstance was unique. Well known media assumes a significant part in plan setting and framing the public talk, Articles of Der Spiegel German papers, which are chosen by dissemination and philosophical position, act as information for the examination. The exploration uncovers that the outlining of the Ukrainian evacuees in 2022 is done more emphatically than for the Syrian displaced people in 2015. Further, an alternate utilization of words to help the outlining has been worked out. The discoveries uncover, that there is a twofold standard applied in covering different evacuee gatherings.

Researcher see the Syrian crisis time this news paper author quote was as the migrants influx continues, most migrant, stop the flow of migrants. Also present some positive quotes but the other side for Ukrainian people the media tune were changed for Ukraine refugees author was says major war in Ukraine, difficult situation, this is a dark day for Europe. No single word of negative. so that why researcher say this was discrimination of European media. Politically proximity is more important than humanitarian, also white people always sport and more helpful.

Line control was likewise the focal point of a review looking at how German media approach exiles. Discoveries showed that when displaced people were viewed as a danger to the host country, shutting boundaries and ousting outcasts were featured as safeguarding efforts (Holzberg, Kolbe, and Zaborowski Citation2018).

Combined with the development of an "us" up against "them" account and presumptions of threatening perspectives toward outcasts, these digressive systems aid the de-personalization and de-adaptation of Syrian evacuees. Such portrayals expand levels of bias and xenophobia, however possibly hinder the case for their effective coordination into society. (Aswad Citation2019, 370)

A talk investigation by Maenpaa (Citation2022) investigated inclusion of Ukrainian outcasts on Deutsche Welle (DW), a German broadcasting company, and Al-Jazeera English. Discoveries showed that DW utilized a compassion outline in depicting the Ukrainian exiles by

featuring their misery and portraying them as "legitimate foreigners." DW likewise utilized the expression "evacuee flood ... which naturalizes dealing with these outcasts" rather than "displaced person emergency," which "would suggest that there is a danger coming from the displaced people" (Maenpaa Citation2022, 16). Outlining Ukrainian outcasts on Al-Jazeera English was either nonpartisan or positive. The organization utilized terms, for example, "mass departure," "mass development of Ukrainians" and "Ukrainians escaping Ukraine." Al-Jazeera English likewise depicted the evacuees "as protected, socialized and working class" (Maenpaa Citation2022, 17).

### **Conclusions and recommendations**

Russia's intrusion occurred on 24 February 2022, and the actuation of the TPD by unanimity at the Committee happened only multi week after the beginning of the emergency on 4 Walk 2022. It required just eight days to enact the most aggressive and liberal authoritative and strategy bundle on haven and brief assurance conveyed throughout the entire existence of the EU.

As we have momentarily depicted, media newsrooms act today as makers, merchants and guards of importance in the public arena and shape strategy choices, as they characterize newsworthiness, select edges and depict stories. Their job as shapers of both general assessment and strategy making through the production of positive or negative stories and explicit media outlines has been to a great extent perceived in the writing, particularly with regards to compassionate and evacuee emergencies and struggle related situations.

Russia's In our specific case, hypothesis was applied to rehearse, as media inclusion of the emergency toward the start of the contention assumed a critical part in molding future EU strategy choices, as it served to initially approach the emergency with a certain goal in mind and impacted general assessment and strategy creators the same. One of the critical manners by which media inclusion formed EU strategy choices was by featuring the human stories and enduring of evacuees. This assisted with making a feeling of sympathy and fortitude among the European public and put squeeze on strategy producers to give philanthropic guide and backing to those impacted by the emergency. Media inclusion likewise assisted with bringing issues to light of the scale and intricacy of the emergency, featuring the requirement for a planned and complete EU reaction.

This media outlining assisted raise the playing with handling of general society and political talk to similar levels. Along with other depicted geological, authentic, political and social vicinity

factors that were likewise present in the complicated condition that characterizes emergency related political navigation, the mix of this multitude of factors brought about the right political and social energy that prompted the EU's consistent strategy choice and actuation of the TPD. Generally, the media assumed a perplexing and multi-layered part in molding EU strategy choices with regards to the Ukrainian exile emergency.

### **Recommendations for media across Europe**

In this regard, battling disinformation and countering xenophobia, as well as staying away from bigot and prejudicial messages, ought to be fundamentally important for media newsrooms to guarantee a more pleasant inclusion of philanthropic disasters and emergencies, particularly with regards to outcast related occasions. To forestall express inclinations and generalizations, media newsrooms ought to prepare journalists, correspondents and columnists on the social and political subtleties of the locales and settings they are providing details regarding, dispensing with Orientals draws near. In addition, established press newsrooms ought to turn out to be additional broadened and enlist pundits and columnists from various foundations, starting points, societies and religions. Incorrect and misdirecting correlations in view of twofold norms and negative generalizations just kindle poisonous stories and propagate unfair political choices.

Common society, the media business in general, and relocation partners ought to focus better on negative and unfair accounts and twofold principles depicted by the media towards shelter searchers and battle them by counter-responding with positive messages and stories. During the primary days of the Russian intrusion, countless analysts, columnists and writers opened up to the world via web-based entertainment, television and papers to impugn the media displaced person emergency's twofold norms and to uncover these combustible and prejudicial messages. New and creative stages that help battle against xenophobic messages on the web or distinguish counterfeit news and deceiving data ought to be additionally investigated and created by relocation and media partners. These kinds of stages could go about as media guard dogs and uncover reporters and columnists freely when they utilize biased language.

### **Recommendations for EU policy-makers**

The EC ought to reevaluate and reformulate existing relocation, impermanent assurance and haven arrangements that sustain the inconsistent treatment and twofold principles towards non-

European third nation nationals. In this unique situation, the Dublin framework ought to consider the point of reference legitimate pivot sent with the TPD and consolidate similar orchestrated benefits across the EU for impending shelter searchers. This present circumstance would assist with maintaining the thought of equivalent fortitude, and similar legitimate freedoms applied to Ukrainian exiles would be applied to future refuge searchers, including home licenses, lodging, clinical help, admittance to the work market and schooling, as well as family reunification. From a human-focused approach, the equivalent respect of each and every individual ought to win while planning and carrying out movement and shelter strategy, while handling organized types of segregation and bigotry towards non-European haven searchers and evacuees.

Battling disinformation and countering xenophobia at the core of the European establishments is pivotal to guarantee the future maintainability of the EU evacuee insurance systems, and to begin fixing the prejudicial idea of Europe's way to deal with shelter. The European organizations ought to try not to take advantage of negative accounts and dramatic cases in light of biases and misinterpretations, particularly those that are media-fuelled and connected with the unfair idea of beginning, race or religion of outcasts and shelter searchers. In that capacity, writers must report morally and precisely on emergencies, and for strategy producers to consider a scope of viewpoints and wellsprings of data while simply deciding.

## REFERENCES

- Ajzen I, Fishbein M. 1980. *Understanding Attitudes and Predicting Social Behavior*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall
- Arnold DR, Munnell AH, Graetz M, eds. 1998. *Framing the Social Security Debate*. Washington, DC: Brookings Inst.
- Bachmann, S. D. O. V., & Gunneriusson, H. (2015). Russia's Hybrid Warfare in the East: Using the Information Sphere as Integral to Hybrid Warfare. *Georgetown Journal of International Affairs-International Engagement on Cyber V: Securing Critical Infrastructure*.
- Banda, F. (2008). The Interpretation of Conflict: can Journalists go Further?: African Issues.
- Berinsky AJ, Kinder DR. 2006. Making sense of issues through media frames: understanding the Kosovo crisis. *J. Polit.* 68:640– 56
- Bosilkov, I., & Drakaki, D. (2018). Victims of Intruders? Framing the Migrant Crisis in Greece and Macedonia. *Journal of Identity and Migration Studies*, 12(1), 26-169.
- Brewer PR, Sigelman L. 2002. Political scientists as color commentators: framing and expert commentary in media campaign coverage. *Press/Politics* 7:23–35
- Brewer PR. 2003. Values, political knowledge, and public opinion about gay rights: a framing-based account. *Public Opin. Q.* 67:173–201
- Carragee KM, Roefs W. 2004. The neglect of power in recent framing research. *J. Commun.* 54:214–33
- Carlsson JM, Mortensen EL, Kastrup M. A follow-up study of mental health and health-related quality of life in tortured refugees in multidisciplinary treatment. *JNervMentDis.* 2005;193(10):651-7.
- Chong D, Druckman JN. 2007. A theory of framing and opinion formation in competitive elite environments. *J. Commun.* In press
- Dahl, A.-S. (2013). Security in the Nordic-Baltic Region: from Cold War to a Unipolar world. In Delgado R. 1982. Words that wound: a tort action for racial insults, epithets and name calling. *Harvard Civil Rights* 17:133
- Dimitrova DV, Kaid LL, Williams AP, Trammell KD. 2005. War on the web: the immediate news framing of Gulf War II. *Press/Politics* 10:22–44  
doi:<https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2013.865969>
- Druckman JN, Holmes JW. 2004. Does presidential rhetoric matter? Priming and presidential

- approval. *Pres. Stud. Q.* 34:755–78
- Druckman JN, Nelson KR. 2003. Framing and deliberation. *Am. J. Polit. Sci.* 47:728–44
- Druckman JN. 2001a. Evaluating framing effects. *J. Econ. Psychol.* 22:91–101
- Druckman JN. 2001c. The implications of framing effects for citizen competence. *Polit. Behav.* 23:225–56
- Edwards III GC, Wood BD. 1999. The President, Congress and the media. *Am. Polit. Sci. Rev.* 93:327–44
- Enelow J, Hinich M. 1984. *The Spatial Theory of Voting*. Boston: Cambridge Univ. Press
- Entman RM. 2004. *Projects of Power: Framing News, Public Opinion, and U.S. Foreign Policy*. Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press
- Entman, R. M. (1993). Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm. *Journal of Communication*, 43(4), 51-58. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.1993.tb01304.x>
- Feldman S, Zaller J. 1992. The political culture of ambivalence: ideological responses to the welfare state. *Am. J. Polit. Sci.* 36:268–307
- Fengler, S., Kreutler, M., Alku, M., Barlovac, B., Bastian, M., Bodrunova, S. S., . . . Knopper, S. (2020). The Ukraine Conflict and the European Media: A Comparative Study of Newspapers in 13 European Countries. *Journalism*, 21(3), 399-422. doi:10.1177/1464884918774311
- Fridkin KL, Kenney PJ. 2005. Campaign frames: Can candidates influence media coverage? In *Framing American Politics*, ed. K Callaghan, F Schnell, pp. 54–75. Pittsburgh, PA: Univ. Pitts. Press
- Gamson WA, Modigliani A. 1987. The changing culture of affirmative action. In *Research in Political Sociology*, ed. RD Braungart. 3:137–77. Greenwich, CT: JAI
- Gamson WA. 1992. *Talking Politics*. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press
- Grant JT, Rudolph TJ. 2003. Value conflict, group affect, and the issue of campaign finance. *Am. J. Polit. Sci.* 47:453–69
- Greenwood, K., & Jenkins, J. (2015). Visual Framing of the Syrian Conflict in News and Public Affairs Magazines. *Journalism Studies*, 16(2), 207-227.
- Haider-Markel DP, Joslyn MR. 2001. Gun policy, opinion, tragedy, and blame attribution: the conditional influence of issue frames. *J. Polit.* 63:520–43
- Hazem Abdo and Juliet Salloum, ‘Spatial Assessment of Soil Erosion in Alqerdaha Basin (Syria)’ (2017) 3(1) *Modeling Earth Systems and Environment*; see also Ministry of State for

- Environment Affairs, 'National Report of the Syrian Republic to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development' (April 2012).
- Hazem Ghassan Abdo, 'Impacts of War in Syria on Vegetation Dynamics and Erosion Risks in Safita Area, Tartous, Syria' (2018) 18(6) *Regional Environmental Change* 1707–1719; see
- Hoffman, F. (2007). *Conflict in the 21st Century: The Rise of Hybrid War* (70 p.). Arlington: Potomac Institute for Policy Studies. Retrieved from the Web October 29, 2015. [http://www.potomacinstitute.org/images/stories/publications/potomac\\_hybridwar\\_0108.pdf](http://www.potomacinstitute.org/images/stories/publications/potomac_hybridwar_0108.pdf)
- Iyengar S. 1991. *Is Anyone Responsible?: How Television Frames Political Issues*. Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press
- Jacoby WG. 2000. Issue framing and public opinion on government spending. *Am. J. Polit. Sci.* 44:750–67
- Jeremy M Sharp and Christopher M Blanchard, 'Armed Conflict in Syria: Background and US Response' (Congressional Research Service, 6 September 2013) <[https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/crs/rl33487\\_130906.pdf](https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/library/report/crs/rl33487_130906.pdf) >.
- Jones BD. 1994. *Reconceiving Decision Making in Democratic Politics: Attention, Choice, and Public Policy*. Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press
- Joseph, T.(2014). Mediating War and Peace: Mass Media and International Conflict. *India Quarterly*, 70(3), 225-240. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1177/0974928414535292>
- Kellstedt PM. 2003. *The Mass Media and the Dynamics of American Racial Attitudes*. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press
- Kim, K. K. (2003). It is all about trade: United States press coverage of cigarette export talks and policy. *Mass Communication and Society*, 6(1), 75-97. [https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327825mcs0601\\_6](https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327825mcs0601_6)
- Kinder DR, Sanders LM. 1990. Mimicking political debate with survey questions: the case of white opinion on affirmative action for blacks. *Soc. Cogn.* 8:73–103
- Kinder DR, Sanders LM. 1996. *Divided By Color: Racial Politics and Democratic Ideals*. Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press
- King, H. (2022, March 6). Ukraine coverage reveals stark media bias. Axios. <https://www.axios.com/russia-ukraine-media-bias-1d52ec01-4a00-4c80-89e0-f4e585e26024.html>
- Kyiv International Institute of Sociology. How relations between Ukraine and Russia should look like? Public opinion poll results. (2014, March 4). Retrieved from the Web June 24, 2015.

<http://www.kiis.com.ua/?lang=eng&cat=reports&id=236&page=1>

Larrabee, S. F., Wilson, P. A, & Gordon IV, J. (2015). *The Ukrainian Crisis and European Security: Implications for the United States and U.S. Army* (67 p.). Santa Monica, California: RAND Corporation. Retrieved from the Web June 24, 2015. [http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research\\_reports/RR900/RR903/RAND\\_RR903.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RR900/RR903/RAND_RR903.pdf)

Larrabee, S. F., Wilson, P. A, & Gordon IV, J. (2015). *The Ukrainian Crisis and European Security: Implications for the United States and U.S. Army* (67 p.). Santa Monica, California: RAND Corporation. Retrieved from the Web June 24, 2015. [http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research\\_reports/RR900/RR903/RAND\\_RR903.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RR900/RR903/RAND_RR903.pdf)

Lucy Rodgers, David Gritten, James Offer and Patrick Asare ‘Syria: The Story of the Conflict’ (*BBC News*, 11 March 2016) <<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-26116868>>.

McCombes, S. (2023, November 20). *What Is a Case Study? | Definition, Examples & Methods*. Scribbr. Retrieved June 27, 2024, from <https://www.scribbr.com/methodology/case-study/>

MacKinnon C. 1993. *Only Words*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Univ. Press

Matsuda MJ. 1989. Public response to racist speech: considering the victim’s story. *Mich. Law Rev.* 87:2320–81

Michael Slackman, ‘Syrian Troops Open Fire on Protestors in Several Cities’ (*The New York Times*, 25 March 2011) <<https://www.nytimes.com/2011/03/26/world/middleeast/26syria.html>>.

Neuner F, Onyut PL, Ertl V, Odenwald M, Schauer E, Elbert T. Treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder by trained lay counselors in an African refugee settlement: a randomized controlled trial. *JConsult ClinPsychol.* 2008;76(4):686-94.

Nelson TE, Oxley ZM, Clawson RA. 1997b. Toward a psychology of framing effects. *Polit. Behav.* 19:221–46

Nelson TE, Oxley ZM. 1999. Issue framing effects and belief importance and opinion. *J. Polit.* 61:1040–67

Nicholson SP, Howard RM. 2003. Framing support for the Supreme Court in the aftermath of Bush v. Gore. *J. Polit.* 65:676–95

Nisbet MC, Brossard D, Kroepsch A. 2003. Framing science: the stem cell controversy in an age of



- press/politics. *Press/Politics* 8:36– 70
- Ofcom. (2014, November 10). Standards case of RT. *Ofcom Broadcast Bulletin*, 266. Retrieved from the Web October 29,2015. <http://stakeholders.ofcom.org.uk/binaries/enforcement/broadcastbulletins/obb266/obb266.pdf>
- Ogbuehi, V. N. (2020). Impact of Cultural Diversity & Politics on Terrorism and Farmers/herders Clash in Nigeria. *JournalNX*, 6(02), 336835
- P. Järvenpää (Ed.), *Northern Security and Global Politics (Vol. 01, pp. 85-96)*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Palic S, Elklit A. An explorative outcome study of CBT-based multidisciplinary treatment in a diverse group of refugees from a Danish treatment centre for rehabilitation of traumatized refugees. *Torture*. 2009;19(3):248-70
- Peter H Gleick, 'Water, Drought, Climate Change, and Conflict in Syria' (2014) 6(3) *Weather, Climate, and Society* 331–340; Chakrabarty and Simha (n 5). *Rhodes Journalism Review*, 2008(28), 50-51. doi:<https://hdl.handle.net/10520/EJC140088>
- Riker WH. 1990. Heresthetic and rhetoric in the spatial model. In *Advances in the Spatial Theory of Voting*, ed. JM Enelow, MJ Hinich, pp. 46–65. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge Univ. Press
- Riker WH. 1996. *The Strategy of Rhetoric: Campaigning for the American Constitution*. New Haven, CT: Yale Univ. Press
- Ryder, M (2022) 'Racist war reporting undermines trust in media', openDemocracy, 2 March, available: <https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/odr/marcus-ryder-russiaukraine-racism-reporting/> (accessed 4 April 2022)
- Shah DV, Watts MD, Domke D, Fan DP. 2002. News framing and cueing of issue regimes: explaining Clinton's public approval in spite of scandal. *Public Opin. Q.* 66:339–70
- Simon AF, Xenos M. 2004. Dimensional reduction of word-frequency data as a substitute for intersubjective content analysis. *Polit. Anal.* 12:63–75
- Semetko HA, Valkenburg PM. 2000. Framing European politics: a content analysis of press and television news. *J. Commun.* 50:93– 109
- Sniderman PM, Theriault SM. 2004. The structure of political argument and the logic of issue framing. In *Studies in Public Opinion*, ed. WE Saris, PM Sniderman, pp. 133–65.

Princeton, NJ: Princeton Univ. Press

Scheufele DA. 1999. Framing as a theory of media effects. *J. Commun.* 49:103–22

Sniderman PM. 1993. The new look in public opinion research. In *Political Science: The State of the Discipline*, ed. AW Finifter, pp. 219–45. Washington, DC: Am. Polit. Sci. Assoc

Saleem, N. (2007). US Media Framing of Foreign Countries Image: An Analytical Perspective. *Canadian Journal of Media Studies*, 2(1), 130-162

Schudson M. 1995. *The Power of News*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Univ. Press

‘Syria Rebels Say Assad Using “Mass-killing Weapons” in Aleppo’ (*Ynetnews*, 20 June 1995)  
<<https://www.ynetnews.com/articles/0,7340,L-4266902,00.html>>.

Tankard JWJ. 2001. The empirical approach to the study of media framing. In *Framing Public Life*, ed. SD Reese, OH Gandy Jr, AE Grant, pp. 95–106. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Tuchman G.

1978. *Making News*. New York: Free

UNHCR, ‘Syrian Emergency’ (8 January 2021) <<https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/syria-emergency.html>>.

Van Gorp, B. (2007). The Constructionist Approach to Framing: Bringing Culture Back in. *Journal of communication*, 57(1), 60-78. doi:[https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.2006.00329\\_3.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1460-2466.2006.00329_3.x)

Vocabulary.com. (n.d.). Frame. In *Vocabulary.com Dictionary*. Retrieved June 26, 2024, from <https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/frame>

Walsh KC. 2003. *Talking About Politics: Informal Groups and Social Identity in American Life*. Chicago: Univ. Chicago Press

Welson, N (2022) ‘Russia-Ukraine live news: UN chief urges independent Bucha probe’, Aljazeera, 3 April, available: <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/4/3/russia-ukraine-live-news-un-chief-urges-independent-bucha-probe-liveblog> (accessed 4 April 2022).

Zaller J. 1992. *The Nature and Origins of Mass Opinion*. New York: Cambridge Univ. Press

