

Comparing Attitudes of Local and International Electronic Newspapers toward Anti- Muslim Crimes: A Corpus- Based Cognitive Approach

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Abstract: *This research work investigates the representation of anti-Muslim xenophobia in online news media, focusing on two specific incidents: a hate crime and a terrorist attack targeting Muslim worshippers during Friday prayers in mosques in New Zealand and Egypt, respectively. Given the recent surge in such crimes and their profound impact on Muslim communities, an examination of how these events framed in the press is critical. Newspapers play a vital role in shaping public discourse and influencing societal ideologies through the strategic use of persuasive language. The paper therefore leverages the synergistic potential of Cognitive and Corpus Linguistics to analyze the portrayal of these two anti-Muslim acts. Specifically, Fillmore's Frame Semantics theory provides the theoretical framework, enabling a combined cognitive and corpus-driven investigation. Corpus linguistic analysis, facilitated by Yoshikoder and aConCorde software programs, is employed to examine a corpus of articles drawn from Akhbarelyom (Egypt), NZ Herald (New Zealand), and The Guardian (UK). This selection of newspapers allows for a comparative analysis of how these incidents are reported across different cultural and geographical contexts. By applying corpus linguistic techniques, the study seeks to identify underlying ideologies embedded within the news coverage.*

Keywords: aConCorde software, anti-Muslim crimes, corpus linguistics, frame semantics, newspaper, Yoshikoder software

I. Introduction

The global proliferation of hate crimes represents a deeply troubling phenomenon, manifesting across diverse national contexts and frequently fueled by prejudice against ethnic or religious groups. As Perry (2001: 2) observes:

Bias motivated crime provides an arena within which white males in particular can reaffirm their place in a complex hierarchy and respond to perceived threats from challengers of the structure—especially immigrants, people of color, women, and homosexuals. Hate crime, then, is seen as an instrument of intimidation and control exercised against those who seem to have stepped outside the boxes that society has carefully constructed for them.

Perry (2001) further notes the long history of hate crimes, often linked to particular events. The United States (US), for example, has witnessed recurring instances of ethno-violence, with immigrants facing discrimination and violence

across different eras, including the 1890s and the 1990s. Ronczkowski (2004) highlights that while hate crimes are typically perpetrated by individuals and motivated by factors like gender, race, and ethnicity, terrorist actions, often conflated with hate crimes, are generally carried out by groups. Although distinct, terrorist actions can be considered a form of hate crime, as Ronczkowski (2018) suggests.

Defining “terrorism” remains a complex endeavor, as Borum (2004) points out. While a precise definition is elusive, Borum (2004: 6) suggests that terrorism is widely understood as “acts of violence (as opposed to threats or more general coercion) intentionally perpetrated on civilian noncombatants with the goal of furthering some ideological, religious, or political objective”. Historical examples, such as the Ku Klux Klan’s use of violence against African Americans seeking to exercise their voting rights and challenge the legal system (Hudson and Marzeilli 2009: 12), illustrate the intersection of hate and organized violence. Ronczkowski (2018: 34) identifies the Ku Klux Klan as a prominent example of an organized hate group, characterizing them as a “crime threat, not a terrorist threat”, while also acknowledging that terrorism can be another manifestation of hate. He argues that terrorist groups, like al-Qaeda, often function as hate groups, driven by ideologies that demonize and target specific populations (Ronczkowski, 2018). This complex relationship between hate crimes and terrorism underscores the challenge of differentiating between the two, leading some researchers to use the terms interchangeably.

Therefore, the present study undertakes a comparative analysis of local and international online publications’ framing of two anti-Muslim crimes: one classified as a hate crime in New Zealand and the other as a terrorist action in Egypt. Employing Frame Semantics (Fillmore, 1975) and utilizing Yoshikoder 0.6.4 for English discourse and aConCorde 0.4.3 for Arabic discourse, the research examines prevalent keywords within selected news articles to identify dominant frames and their underlying ideologies. This approach combines both qualitative and quantitative analytical methods. The paper investigates the media portrayal of perpetrators involved in hate crimes and terrorist acts, focusing on a comparative analysis of journalistic practices across diverse cultural contexts. Specifically, it seeks to address the following key questions:

1. How do Egyptian, New Zealand, and cross-cultural newspapers present criminals who commit hate or terrorist crimes in their articles?
2. What is the most frequent frame used to represent the attitudes in Egyptian, New Zealand and international newspapers?
3. What are the most frequent themes evoked by frames that represent attitudes in Egyptian, New Zealand and international newspapers?

To address these questions, the study undertakes a comparative analysis of media representation surrounding two tragic anti-Muslim attacks: the Al Rawda Mosque attack in Sinai, Egypt, and the Christchurch Mosque attack in New Zealand. Employing the theoretical framework of Frame Semantics, the research

pursues four interconnected objectives. First, it seeks to compare and contrast how these two events were portrayed in local and international newspapers. Second, the study examines the ways in which Egyptian, New Zealand, and cross-cultural newspapers embed their respective ideologies within their narratives, influencing reader perceptions. Third, it aims to elucidate the attitudes towards anti-Muslim violence as reflected in the reporting of these same newspapers. Finally, and perhaps most significantly, this research seeks to demonstrate the synergistic potential of integrating Cognitive and Corpus linguistics in the analysis of media discourse.

2. Literature review

The influence of journalistic practices on the quality and objectivity of news reporting has been a subject of ongoing scholarly inquiry. Richardson (2007) posits that the methods employed by journalists significantly impact the quality of their output, suggesting that thorough research and compelling visuals enhance the perceived value of news stories. This observation underscores the potential for external factors, such as institutional pressures, to shape journalistic procedures and consequently, the presentation of information. Furthermore, Richardson (2007) explores the relationship between ideology and textual representation, arguing for a direct correlation between dominant ideologies and the ruling class, encapsulated in the assertion that there is a “link between ruling ideas and the ruling class” (p.135). This perspective is echoed by Bendarek (2006), who contends that newspapers construct internal systems for disseminating specific values and ideologies, aiming to elicit particular responses from readers and thereby establishing an “in-group (the readers of the particular paper) vs. an out-group, or a supposed Other” (p. 203).

Within the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis, van Dijk’s (2009) “Socio-Cognitive approach” offers a valuable lens for understanding the complex interplay between discourse, communication, and context, encompassing both social and political dimensions. van Dijk (2009) emphasizes the role of social cognition, including shared ideologies and representations, in shaping individual personalities, thus highlighting the significant influence of societal representations. This approach prioritizes the analysis of discourse within a social context, particularly the ways in which social representations, conveyed through discourse, can be employed for indirect persuasion.

Contemporary linguistic research increasingly emphasizes multidisciplinary approaches. This study, therefore, integrates Cognitive and Corpus Linguistic analysis. McCarthy and O’Keeff (2010) underscore the empirical rigor of Corpus Linguistics, stating that it “provides a means for the empirical analysis of language and in so doing adds to its definition and description” (p.7). This methodology enables sophisticated analysis of lexical choices and is particularly fruitful in grammar-focused research. Consequently, Corpus Linguistics has found application in diverse linguistic subfields, including “language teaching and learning, discourse analysis, literary stylistics, forensic linguistics, pragmatics,

speech technology, sociolinguistics and health communication, among others ... In areas as diverse as second language acquisition and media studies, CL can be applied as a research tool” (p.7).

Stefanowitsch (2020) defines corpus linguistics as “the investigation of linguistic phenomena on the basis of concordances, collocations, and frequency lists” (p.53). He argues that defining corpus linguistics as the study of classifying linguistic phenomena within a linguistic corpus allows researchers to discern the primary functions of key techniques, namely: (i) KWIC (key words in context) concordances, which display the distribution of an expression across varying syntagmatic contexts; (ii) collocation tables, which quantitatively summarize the distribution of lexical items in relation to other lexical items; and (iii) frequency lists, which summarize the overall quantitative distribution of lexical items within a given corpus (p.54). Stefanowitsch (2020) notes the broad applicability of this definition across diverse language standards and classification types.

Gries (2007) suggests that specific Corpus Linguistic techniques can be effectively applied within Cognitive Linguistics. He observes that researchers employing Corpus Linguistics can utilize structural patterns in data analysis. Highlighting several frameworks that enhance corpus-based studies, Gries (2007:5) states only two of them: the first and most vital point is that “to be singled out here is the level of granularity at which an analysis proceeds” as a crucial consideration. For example, analyses may focus on lemmas, leading to broader generalizations, or on individual word forms, potentially overlooking related inflected forms. Atkins (1994) recognizes the value of corpus analysis for lexicographical work within Frame Semantics, noting that coding provides tabulations of frame elements and their lexical and grammatical expressions, facilitating comparisons of data related to a single word within a given frame.

The pervasive influence of media discourse on public perception, particularly concerning sensitive topics like religious identity and conflict, has become a subject of increasing scholarly scrutiny. Three studies offer compelling examples of this research trajectory. Samaie and Malmir (2017) investigate the representation of Islam and Muslims in US news media from 2001 to 2015. Combining Critical Discourse Studies (CDS) and Corpus Linguistics (CL), the authors analyze a 670,000-word corpus to identify recurring themes and linguistic patterns. Through collocation, concordance analysis, and the Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA), Samaie and Malmir (2017) expose the frequent association of Islam and Muslims with negative concepts such as violence, radicalism, and extremism, highlighting the significant implications of these portrayals for education and multicultural understanding. Concurrently, Abdelzaher (2019) undertakes a detailed analysis of how the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) strategically tailors its violent rhetoric across different linguistic and cultural contexts. Employing both qualitative and quantitative methods, including manual annotation and content analysis software applied to Arabic and English corpora from 2014-2015, Abdelzaher (2019) reveals how ISIS manipulates its portrayal of violence and enemy designations. The study demonstrates the organization’s calculated use of historical narratives and culturally resonant terminology (e.g. “Crusader,” “Murtadd,” “Safawi,” “Kuffar”)

to mobilize support and incite violence, adapting its message to target specific audiences. Al-Badawi and Al-Najjar (2021) also examine the reporting style of political news headlines on the 2019 Christchurch Mosque Massacre, focusing on articles from the BBC and CNN websites. Their study aims to show how readers' perceptions of events are influenced by the linguistic and stylistic choices made by authors. The researchers analyze the headlines using Halliday's (2004) transitivity approach from Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), which consists of six process categories. The findings reinforce the notion that information originates from trustworthy sources, such as authorities and eyewitnesses, by demonstrating that verbal processes predominate. Material, mental, and behavioral processes all play a stylistic role in depicting changes in the physical world, inner experiences, and psychologically motivated actions. Building on these prior investigations into the intersection of media, discourse, and public perception, the current study adopts a Frame Semantics approach to explore attitudes toward two specific anti-Muslim attacks: Al-Rawda Mosque attack in Sinai, Egypt, and the Christchurch Mosque attack in New Zealand. By integrating corpus linguistics and cognitive linguistics, this interdisciplinary approach aims to illuminate how local and international newspapers frame these events and potentially shape readers' perspectives.

3. Methodology

This study investigates the nuanced and potentially divergent attitudinal responses to two distinct yet tragically similar incidents of mass violence targeting places of worship: Al-Rawda Mosque attack in Sinai, Egypt, and the New Zealand Mosque attack in Christchurch. Employing a comparative case study approach, the research delves into the linguistic framing of these events within both local and international news discourse. The analysis focuses on how these events were portrayed in online news articles, seeking to uncover the underlying thematic constructions and potential biases present in the reporting. Specifically, the study examines articles published in *Akhbarelyom*, an Egyptian local online newspaper, and *NZ Herald*, the online version of The New Zealand Herald, a local New Zealand newspaper, to capture local perspectives. Furthermore, *The Guardian*, a prominent British online publication, ranked second in the Top 200 Newspapers in the World (2021), was selected to provide an international lens on the narratives surrounding these events.

Data collection focused on specific timeframes surrounding the incidents, with articles related to Al-Rawda attack sourced from *Akhbarelyom* in November and December 2017 and from *The Guardian* in November 2017. For the New Zealand attack, articles were collected from *NZ Herald* and *The Guardian* in March 2019. A rigorous methodological framework was implemented, encompassing four key procedures: (1) the systematic downloading and archiving of relevant articles; (2) the identification of high-frequency lexical items within the corpora using Yoshikoder software for English articles and aConCorde software for Arabic articles; (3) the subsequent analysis of collocating Lexical Units to discern the dominant frames associated with these frequent terms; and (4) the thematic

synthesis of these frames to reveal overarching narrative patterns. The corpus comprises 44 articles in total, including 30 articles from *Akhbarelyom* (6,166-word tokens), 6 articles from *NZ Herald* (6,619-word tokens), and 16 articles from *The Guardian* (8 articles on each incident, totaling 6,265 and 6,333-word tokens respectively). The study carefully controlled for corpus size, ensuring a comparable number of word tokens across the different sources, with an approximate total of 25,383-word tokens analyzed (see Table 1). This meticulously constructed dataset facilitates a comparative analysis of the linguistic choices employed in reporting these events, offering insights into the potential influence of cultural context and journalistic practices on the framing of terrorism and its aftermath.

Table 1. Data description

No.	Newspaper	No. of Articles	No. of Word Tokens
1	<i>The Guardian</i>	8 articles (Al Arish incident)	6265
		8 articles (New Zealand incident)	6333
2	<i>Akhbarelyom</i>	30 articles	6166
3	<i>NZ Herald</i>	6 articles	6619
Total	3 newspapers	44 articles	25,383-word tokens

This study focuses on the analysis of two prominent news sources to examine media framing of the specified event. For this purpose, *NZ Herald*, a publication recognized for its high standing (TOP NEWSPAPERS IN NEW ZEALAND, 2021), was selected. Complementing this selection, the researchers also chose *Akhbarelyom*, a leading Egyptian online newspaper, consistently ranked within the top 30 in the country (TOP 30 EGYPTIAN NEWSPAPERS ONLINE, 2021). *Akhbarelyom* was deemed particularly relevant due to its comprehensive coverage of the incident in question.

3.1 Instruments

The analysis of large textual datasets, particularly within the realm of discourse analysis and cognitive mapping, often necessitates specialized tools to effectively extract meaningful insights. This study leverages two software programs: Yoshikoder v0.6.4 and aConCorde v0.4.3. These programs facilitate the application of frame semantic theory, enabling researchers to identify frequently occurring words and their associated concordances within the chosen texts. By simplifying the process of eliciting frequency and concordance data, these user-friendly tools offer a significant advantage in navigating the complexities of large corpora. Specifically, Yoshikoder v0.6.4, developed by Lowe (2006), is employed in this research. This cross-platform, multilingual content analysis program offers a suite of tools, including the ability to build and apply lexicons, upload documents, and generate word frequency tables. As noted by Lowe (2006), Yoshikoder is particularly well-suited for classical content analysis, proving invaluable in fields such as discourse analysis and cognitive mapping. Its project-based structure allows

researchers to efficiently manage various tasks, from document integration to frequency computation. Complementing the functionality of Yoshikoder, this study also utilizes aConCorde 0.4.3. Designed by Andrew Roberts, specifically for Arabic concordance, aConCorde functions as a multilingual concordance tool, offering basic concordance functionalities for both English and Arabic as stated in Roberts et.al (2005). Written in Java, its platform independence allows for use on any system with a Java Runtime Environment. As Johns (1990) highlights, the analysis of large corpora can present significant challenges. Concordance tools like aConCorde address this issue by efficiently encapsulating large text corpora based on user-defined keywords. This targeted approach to text analysis proves particularly beneficial for lexicographers, enabling the rapid identification of keyword contexts, thereby facilitating the exploration of implications, diverse meanings, and definitions within the text. This capability significantly streamlines the analytical process.

3.2 Concordance

Collins (2019) elucidates the utility of concordance in linguistic research, defining it as a process that allows researchers to systematically examine the contextual occurrences of a specific search term. This is achieved through the generation of concordance lines, which present the target word within its immediate linguistic environment, as illustrated below in Figure 1. This analytical procedure is commonly referred to as *concordancing*.

people were wounded in the	attack	on the Rawdah mosque in
prosecutor Nabil Sadeq said the	attack	was carried out by 25
has claimed responsibility for the	attack	but it marks a significant
the Islamic State flag The	attack	was not only one of
adamant on Saturday that the	attack	was purely politically motivated â
the elections drawing closer this	attack	seems to have shaken the
swiftly promising to meet the	attack	with extreme force as well
killed Within hours of the	attack	security forces also reported airstrikes
in the vicinity of the	attack	Yet the mood in Cairo
and injured in the Sinai	attack	is much higher than in
carried out the previous deadliest	attack	in the region when in
Sinai peninsula as the deadliest	attack	by armed militants rather than
100 year-old cleric have been	attacked	But this attack is the
have been attacked But this	attack	is the first time a
are the main victims of	attacks	by radical Islamist groups Much
Other reports have suggested the	attack	could be retaliation against a
force in staving off terror	attacks	Such measures not only contradict

Figure 1. A series of concordance lines for the term ‘attack’ from *The Guardian*: Al Arish attack: Yoshikoder software

Collins elucidates the functionality of the concordance interface by demonstrating how all sentences containing the target word “viral” are presented, employing a variety of organizational strategies. These methods include

maintaining the original textual order of the sentences, as well as alphabetical sorting based on the words immediately preceding or following the node word. This functionality facilitates the identification of recurring patterns and enhances user comprehension of the word's contextual usage. For example, the aforementioned illustration showcases 20 concordance lines for “viral,” which frequently appear in conjunction with various inflections of the verb “to go” (e.g. go, gone, and went). This recurring collocation serves to metaphorically underscore the rapid dissemination of social media content within a condensed timeframe.

3.3 Frequency list

Cheng (2012) posits that the frequency list tool offers a facile and expeditious method for generating valuable research outcomes. These results, configurable by the researcher, can be presented alphabetically or organized according to word occurrence frequency. The tool enumerates the instances of each word form, concomitantly providing the percentage of the corpus analyzed. Cheng (2012) further emphasizes the frequency list's pivotal role as a key data point generated by corpus analysis software. Moreover, it aids researchers in the study of word formation by showcasing the most frequent derivations of a given word. Finally, Cheng (2012) notes that the frequency list distinguishes between word forms, providing both the count of word types and the total number of tokens within the corpus.

3.4 Frame Semantics and FrameNet

Frame Semantics, a theoretical approach to meaning, posits that understanding language necessitates considering the cognitive structures, or “frames,” that underlie linguistic expressions. Fillmore and Baker (2011) elucidate this concept by demonstrating how the connotations of a word or phrase are revealed through the frames they evoke, shaping the speaker's communicative choices. They refer to Frame Semantics as

“the study of how linguistic forms *evoke* or activate frame knowledge, and how the frames thus activated can be integrated into an understanding of the passages that contain these forms. The full study of the understanding process ... must also take into account the ways in which non-linguistic information is integrated into the process” (p.317).

Fillmore and Baker illustrate this point with the concept of pain, arguing that while simple exclamations like “ouch!” directly express the sensation, more complex clauses also serve to convey this experience. These clauses range from descriptions of localized pain (“my foot hurts, my tooth aches, I have a pain in my foot, I hurt all over,” p. 317) to expressions of pain inflicted by an external source (“the injection won't hurt, these shoes hurt, you're hurting me,” p. 317). Through these varied examples, Fillmore and Baker (2011) suggest that pain functions as “a powerful motivating force” (p. 317) in shaping linguistic expression. Furthermore, they contend that the meanings of words like “pain, hurt, ache, and ouch” are not effectively captured by traditional dictionary definitions. Instead, their

comprehension relies on shared experiential knowledge, grounded in the individual's own encounters with pain (Fillmore and Baker 2011).

Petrucci (2009) explains that in frames, script-like structures used to recognize the features of a situation, object, or event support the daily use of words in a language. For instance, the word *tip* awakens a scene where a person has paid extra money as a reward for a satisfactory service. The theory which has evolved to account for a significant portion of contemporary English vocabulary, is continually updated in FrameNet. FrameNet sheds light on describing frames and investigating lexical units (LUs). Moreover, FrameNet is described as “a schematic representation of a situation involving various participants, props, and other conceptual roles each of which is a frame element (FE). A lexical unit is a word sense, expressed by the relation between a lemma and the frame that it evokes” (pp.185-186). For instance, in *Akhbarelyom*, the actors are referred to as terrorists through LUs “terrorist/الإرهابيين and terrorist cells/للخلايا الإرهابية”. The aggressors serve as ‘FEs’ who are represented by terms like “terrorist/الإرهابيين and terrorist cells/للخلايا الإرهابية”. These terms evoke the frame of terrorism, as their names instill fear and cause psychological harm and terror to readers, in addition to referencing actions that result in both psychological and physical harm to victims.

3.5 Frame elements

Within the domain of Frame Semantics, a crucial aspect lies in the characterization of participant roles, commonly termed Frame Elements (FEs). Fillmore and Baker (2011) posit that these FEs are indispensable for the construction of complete frame instantiations, serving to elucidate the processes by which frames are identified through lexical units. Their definition of FEs emphasizes their central role in discourse:

“The frame elements stand for those entities or properties which may or must be present in any instance of a given frame: in a sense, they stand for the things worth talking about once a frame has been entered into a conversation. It is not always obvious what they should be or how many there are” (p. 324-325).

Furthermore, Fillmore et al. (2003) note that while “Frame elements can often be seen as instances of such broader semantic roles as AGENT, UNDERGOER, EXPERIENCER, etc., but we define them in frame-specific ways” (p. 305). This frame-specific approach is justified, in part, by the ability to “give precise definitions to the frame elements for a particular group of words without needing to decide first how they can be made to fit into a small predetermined inventory of semantic roles” (p. 305). This methodological choice allows for a nuanced and contextually relevant analysis of participant roles within specific frames.

3.6 Socio-cognitive approach

Van Dijk's work offers a crucial framework for understanding the discursive nature of racism. His research posits that racism is not merely a matter of individual

prejudice, but is embedded within language and communication itself (van Dijk 2009). This perspective highlights how groups, in their discourse, often engage in a process of positive self-presentation while simultaneously constructing negative portrayals of other groups. As van Dijk (2009) articulates, these are “processes of group stereotyping, prejudice formation and polarization that may be observed at many levels of text and talk” (p.71). Central to this framework is the concept of the “ideological square” (van Dijk 2000), which elucidates the dynamics of intergroup relations.

This model emphasizes the tendency for groups to “say positive things about Us and say negative things about Them” while also adhering to the corollary principles of “Do not say negative things about Us and do not say positive things about Them” (p. 44). These overarching principles are further operationalized into four key aspects of self and other presentation: emphasizing positive aspects of the in-group, emphasizing negative aspects of the out-group, de-emphasizing negative aspects of the in-group, and de-emphasizing positive aspects of the out-group (van Dijk, 2000, p.44). While acknowledging the global presence of various forms of racism, including, for example, Japanese racism against Koreans (van Dijk, 2005), van Dijk (2005) specifically draws attention to the pervasive nature of “white racism” or European racism, particularly in its contemporary global manifestations. Furthermore, van Dijk (2005) challenges the notion that all individuals experience racism equally. He argues against the fallacy of equating isolated instances of impoliteness, underestimation, or rejection with the systemic and pervasive nature of racism faced by minority groups. Specifically, he contends that within predominantly white societies, white individuals do not experience racism by virtue of their whiteness. Instead, in Europe and America, racism is primarily directed at minority groups, especially Black individuals, and those who differ from the European norm, highlighting the systemic and structural dimensions of racial discrimination.

4. Analysis

This section presents a comparative analysis of attitudes towards the two specified accidents, as reflected in a selection of news articles. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the research team utilized Yoshikoder for English language texts and aConCorde for Arabic language texts to identify the most frequently occurring lexical items within the corpus. Subsequently, the study focused on classifying the LUs that collocate with these high-frequency words, thereby revealing the underlying semantic frames associated with their usage. These identified frames were then synthesized and organized under emergent thematic categories.

The subsections that follow offer illustrative examples of the analytical procedures employed by the researchers in examining the selected Arabic and English language newspapers.

4.1 Al Arish mosque attack: *Akhbarelyom*

According to aConCorde results, the most frequent and recurring word related to Al Arish Mosque attack is ‘الإرهاب/ Terror’ and its various forms ‘الإرهابي/الإرهابية’

Terrorist' (see figure 2). These terms are commonly used to describe the incident in the selected news articles. In Oxford dictionary, 'Terror' means "a feeling of extreme fear". The LUs that collocate with this word (see Figure 3) evoke multiple frames, such as the 'rite' frame, which portrays the victims as religious individuals, and the 'terrorism' frame, which is frequently evoked to reference the perpetrators, the action and their ideology.

Word	Frequency
في	137
من	123
عليه	92
إن	77
الروضة	62
المرء	53
مصر	40
مسجد	36
سببنا	31
عن	30
مع	28
الإرهاب	25
العبد	25
التبر	24
اليوم	24
الذي	23
الإرهاب	21
الله	21
الأزهر	20
الحادث	20
تم	20
عليه	20
كما	20
الغربية	19
شمال	19
أنه	18
رئيس	18
هذه	18
وزير	18
الجمعة	17
في	17
الإرهابية	16
المصري	16
بئر	16

Figure 2. The most frequent word from *Akhbarelyom*: Al Arish Attack. aConCorde software

واحدة في مواجهة هذا الإرهاب البشع". 24 استنكر وزير
 الضجة والقضاء على هذا الإرهاب الغريب على أرضنا وشبابنا
 صورة من أبشع صور الإرهاب الكريه ويجسد صورة من
 والمجتمع الدولي لمواجهة مخاطر الإرهاب باعتبارها أنها المنظمة المعنية
 والأهالي على كيفية محاربة الإرهاب بالفكر واتباع الدين الوسطى.
 أن الرؤية المصرية لمحاربة الإرهاب تجمع بين التعامل العسكري،
 لمصر في حريها ضد الإرهاب جاء ذلك خلال في
 يشهدها الوطن.. مؤكداً أن الإرهاب سيفشل في تحقيق أهدافه
 التبرع. وأكد المحافظ أن الإرهاب سيفشل في تحقيق أهدافه
 الخسيس يؤكد على أن الإرهاب لا دين له وإنما
 والشرطة، مشدداً على أن الإرهاب لا دين ولا وطن
 لمصر فيما تحتاجه لمحاربة الإرهاب لاسيما ما تحتاجه من
 في حريها ضد آفة الإرهاب مشددة على أن الولايات
 مطبق على كل ضحايا الإرهاب من المدنيين و مستمر

Figure 3. A series of concordance lines for the term 'الإرهابي' from *Akhbarelyom*: Al Arish attack: aConCorde software

A nuanced analysis of the provided text reveals a strategic deployment of framing and lexical choices to construct a specific narrative (see Table 2). The text effectively juxtaposes the positive representation of victims with the negative portrayal of the actors through carefully selected LUs and activated frames (Fillmore 1982). This dual framing is evident in the description of the victims as “religious individuals,” activating the “rite and people by origin” frames, while their experience is characterized by terms like “violence,” triggering frames such as “catastrophe,” “cause harm,” “innocence,” and “killing” (Lakoff 1987). This stark contrast serves to underscore the innocence of the victims and simultaneously demonize the perpetrators.

Table 2. AL Arish attack: Akhbarelyom

Newspaper	Frame	FE	LUs	Theme
Akhbarelyom	Rite	Victims	المصلين/ worshipers شهيدي/ martyr استشهاد/Martyrdom استشهدوا/were martyred شهداء/ martyrs	Religion
	People by Origin		أهالي سيناء، هذا الجزء المقدس من أرض مصر The people of Sinai, this sacred part of Egypt	
	Catastrophe		ضحايا/Victims	Violence
	Cause_harm		إصابة/Injury	
	Innocence		أبرياء/Innocent	
	Killing		مقتل/Killing	
	Terrorism	Ideology	الأفكار الإرهابية والمتطرفة Terrorist and extremist ideas الفكر الإرهابي والمتطرف Terrorist and extremist ideology	Violence
	Terrorism	Actor	الإرهابيين/Terrorists	
	Killing		قتل/Killing	
	Chaos		إحداث الفوضى / creating chaos	
	Damaging		والتخريب الداخلي/Internal sabotage	
	Losing		ان الجماعات الإرهابية فقدت الامل في تأثيرها على الشرطة والجيش Terrorist groups have lost hope in their influence on the police and the armed forces	
	Committing crime		الجناة المجرمين/ Criminal perpetrators	
		الإرهاب لا دين ولا وطن له Terrorism has no religion and no homeland الحادث الإرهابي		

	Terrorism	Action	The terrorist incident حادث الروضة الإرهابي Al Rawda terrorist incident حادث بئر العبد الإرهابي Bir Al-Abed terrorist incident
			القضاء على هذا الإرهاب الغريب To eliminate this weird terror
	Morality-evaluation		جريمة إرهابية شنيعة A heinous terrorist crime تلك الجرائم الإرهابية الحفيرة These vile terrorist crimes
	Hostile_encounter		مكافحة الإرهاب counter terrorism مواجهة هذا الإرهاب البشع Confronting this hideous terrorism الحرب على الإرهاب War on terror والتصدى للهجمات الإرهابية And confront terrorist attack مواجهة خطر الإرهاب Facing the danger of terrorism
	Committing crime		جريمة/crime جرائم/ crimes
	Experience_focused_emotion		Hateful terrorism/ الإرهاب الكريه
	Endeavor_failure		مؤكد أن الإرهاب سيفشل في تحقيق أهدافه Stressing that terrorism will fail to achieve its goals
	Competition		تحدي الإرهاب The challenge of terrorism
	Risky_situation		الخطر الإرهابي Terrorist threat خطر الإرهاب the danger of terrorism

The negative characterization of the actors is further amplified through the utilization of negative LUs such as “terrorists,” “killing,” “creating chaos,” “internal sabotage,” “criminal perpetrators,” and “losing hope.” These LUs activate a cluster of negative frames, including “terrorism,” “killing,” “chaos,” “damaging,” “committing crime,” and “lose,” effectively associating the actors with these undesirable concepts. Furthermore, the text highlights the perceived weakness of

the actors by contrasting their “losing hope” with the strength and power attributed to the “police and the Armed Forces,” who are positioned as defenders of the land. This positive labeling of the authorities is directly correlated with the negative representation of the actors, reinforcing the dichotomy established within the narrative.

The theme of “terrorism” emerges as particularly salient, prominently identified through the repeated use of LUs such as “terror/الإرهاب,” “terrorist/الإرهابي,” and “terrorism/الإرهاب.” This frame is not only activated by LUs explicitly referencing terrorism but also by those describing the ideology of the actors. The negative evaluation of the action is underscored by LUs like “heinous and vile,” which trigger the “morality_evaluation” frame (van Dijk 1997), clearly characterizing the behavior of the actors as villainous.

The action itself is further contextualized through frames like “hostile_encounter” and “risky_situation,” activated by LUs such as “counter/مكافحة,” “confronting/التصدي,” “confronting/مواجهة,” and “war/الحرب.” These LUs depict a clear confrontation between two opposing sides, with one side actively countering, confronting, and waging war against the other, namely, terrorism. Phrases like “confronting the threat of terrorism/مواجهة خطر الإرهاب,” “counter terrorism/مكافحة الإرهاب,” and “confront terrorist attack/التصدي للهجمات الإرهابية” emphasize the negative consequences of the attack and the decisive actions taken to combat and eliminate terrorism. The “competition” frame, closely related to “hostile_encounter,” suggests a struggle for dominance between the government and the opposing party. The “killing” frame also contributes to the description of the action and the actors involved.

The analysis reveals a clear dominance of the “terrorism” frame, evoked by LUs describing the actors (53%), their ideology (100%), and their actions (44%). This frame permeates the narrative, defining the actors as “terrorists/الإرهابيين,” the attack as a “terrorist attack/الهجوم الإرهابي,” and their ideology as “terrorist ideas/الإفكار الإرهابية” or “terrorist ideology/الفكر الإرهابي.” In sum, the text strategically employs framing and lexical choices to construct a narrative that positions the victims as innocent and the actors as perpetrators of terrorism. The prominent themes of religion, used to positively frame the victims, and violence, used to negatively portray the actors and their actions, contribute to this overarching narrative. The consistent and pervasive use of the “terrorism” frame reinforces this portrayal, solidifying the negative image of the actors and their ideology.

4.2 New Zealand mosque attack: NZ Herald

The following analysis delves into the prominent lexical items within a corpus of texts extracted from *The NZ Herald*, focusing on the quantitative dominance of the term “attack.” (see Figure 4). It reveals that the lexical units (LUs) collocating with “attack” frequently activate semantic frames associated with violence and harm, including, but not limited to, “killing,” “terrorism,” “morality_evaluation,” “catastrophe,” “losing_someone,” “death,” and “violence.”

mosques in the worst terror	attack	on New Zealand soil Nour
lost his wife in the	attack	When she heard the noise
killed and injured in the	attacks	US president Donald Trump also
via Twitter after the terror	attack	My warmest sympathy and best
no intelligence on a potential	attack	on St Patrick's Day threat
was not aware of today's	attacks	being linked to any other
for any of the potential	attackers	now Christchurch police had a
surrounding areas PM Unprecedented terrorist	attack	Earlier tonight Prime Minister Jacinda
described it as a terrorist	attack	It is clear that this
be described as a terrorist	attack	From what we know it
three are connected to this	attack	and are currently in custody
said it was obvious the	attacks	had been planned for some
arrested in relation to the	attacks	while one other was arrested
the arrests of the four	attackers	A number of IEDs that
not assume there aren't other	attackers	Australian Prime Minister Scott Morrison
appalled and outraged at the	attack	We stand here and condemn
here and condemn absolutely the	attack	that occurred today by an
lives in a vicious murderous	attack	that has claimed so many
New Zealanders Morrison said the	attack	reminds us about the evil
not call it a terrorist	attack	but said it did not
says it is a terrorist	attack	The Herald has chosen not

Figure 4. A series of concordance lines for the term 'attack' from *NZ Herald*:
New Zealand attack: Yoshikoder software

The frame-semantic analysis reveals the strategic use of language to construct a narrative of the described event (see Table 3). The LUs employed serve to evoke specific frames, shaping the reader's understanding of the victims, the action, and the perpetrator. Regarding the victims, both the frames of 'losing_someone' and 'death' are invoked (Fillmore n.d.). The former, as defined by Fillmore's frame index, describes "a Sufferer who experiences the loss of someone through death. The LUs in this frame imply a strong emotional connection between the Sufferer and the Deceased." For example, the phrase "a man who lost his wife in the incident" clearly positions the man as the "Sufferer" within this frame. Even without explicit mention of an aggressor, the LU "lost" powerfully conveys the frame of 'losing_someone'. Further LUs, such as "injured and wounded," evoke the frame of 'cause_bodily_experience', highlighting the violent nature of the event and the agent's actions. Similarly, "killed" and "murdered" activate the 'killing' frame, directly attributing the victims' deaths to the killer. The LU "died" evokes the 'death' frame, while "victims" triggers the 'catastrophe' frame, as it implies "an Undesirable_event which affects the patient negatively" (Fillmore n.d.). This framing emphasizes the tragic and undesirable nature of the event. Conversely, the victims' portrayal as "worshippers" evokes the 'rite' frame, presenting them in a positive light, associated with religious practice.

The LUs associated with the victims and the event itself coalesce to evoke the overarching frame of 'killing'. Furthermore, the adjective "horrifying" evokes the 'emotion_directed' frame, underscoring the emotional impact of this "terrorist attack" and intensifying the negative effect associated with it. The descriptors "evil and murderous" activate the frames of 'morality_evaluation' and, again, 'killing', further reinforcing the negative moral judgment and the violent nature of the event.

Table 3. New Zealand attack: *NZ Herald*

Newspaper	Frame	FE	LUs	Theme
NZHerald	Killing	Action	Murderous	Violence
	Morality_evaluation		The evil	
	Emotion_directed		Horrificing	
	Terrorism		Terrorist/ terror	
	Losing_someone	Victims	Lost	
	Death		Died	
	Cause_harm		Wounded/injured	
	Attack		(opening) fire	
	Killing		Killed/murdered	
	Catastrophe		Victim	
	Rite		Worshippers	Violence Religion
	Attack	Actor	Attackers	Violence
	Violence		Extremist/ rightwing/violent (terrorist)	
	Terrorism		Terrorist	
	Bearing_arms		The gunman	

The frame of ‘terrorism’ is central to the representation of both the action and the actor. The action is characterized as the “worst terror attack” or “a terrorist attack,” while the actor is labeled a “violent terrorist.” The newspaper’s description of the actor as “extremist,” “right-wing,” and “violent” activates the ‘violence’ frame. Moreover, the LU “gunman” evokes the ‘bearing arm’ frame (Fillmore, n.d.). This negative portrayal is amplified by referring to the actor as “attackers,” emphasizing the ‘attack’ frame and the overarching theme of violence. Overall, the dominant frames employed are ‘cause_harm’ for the victims, ‘terrorism’ for the action, and ‘attack’ for the actor. The pervasive theme of violence, negatively portraying both the action and the actors, is evident. In contrast, the theme of religion, specifically in relation to the victims, offers a contrasting, positive portrayal.

4.3 Al Arish mosque attack: *The Guardian*

An analysis of the Al Arish attack coverage, generated using the Yoshikoder software, reveals a significant prominence of the term “attack” (see Figure 5). This lexical dominance activates a range of semantically related frames through the collocation of “attack” with various LUs. These activated frames encompass concepts such as “killing,” “cause_harm,” “chaos,” “catastrophe,” “terrorism,”

“destroying,” “protecting,” and “defending.” Furthermore, the portrayal of victims elicits additional frames, including “killing,” “cause_harm,” “rite,” and, unsurprisingly, “attack”.

people were wounded in the	attack	on the Rawdah mosque in
prosecutor Nabil Sadeq said the	attack	was carried out by 25
has claimed responsibility for the	attack	but it marks a significant
the Islamic State flag The	attack	was not only one of
adamant on Saturday that the	attack	was purely politically motivated â
the elections drawing closer this	attack	seems to have shaken the
swiftly promising to meet the	attack	with extreme force as well
killed Within hours of the	attack	security forces also reported airstrikes
in the vicinity of the	attack	Yet the mood in Cairo
and injured in the Sinai	attack	is much higher than in
carried out the previous deadliest	attack	in the region when in
Sinai peninsula as the deadliest	attack	by armed militants rather than
100 year-old cleric have been	attacked	But this attack is the
have been attacked But this	attack	is the first time a
are the main victims of	attacks	by radical Islamist groups Much
Other reports have suggested the	attack	could be retaliation against a
force in staving off terror	attacks	Such measures not only contradict

Figure 5. A series of concordance lines for the term ‘attack’ from *The Guardian*:
Al Arish attack: Yoshikoder software

A rigorous analysis of the LUs employed in the news report reveals a strategic framing of the tragic event (see Table 4). The designation of victims as “worshippers” (Fillmore n.d.) activates the ‘rite’ frame, positioning them within a religious context and eliciting a positive connotation. This framing, more comprehensive than simply labeling them as “people_by_religion,” emphasizes the sanctity of their presence and underscores the violation of their religious practice. Furthermore, the use of LUs such as “pick up the bodies,” “loading bodies,” and “20 bodies wrapped in cloths and blanket” functions metaphorically, invoking the ‘killing’ frame and starkly conveying the devastating consequences of the attack. This imagery powerfully suggests the victims’ deaths. The inherent dynamic of the event, involving aggressors and those harmed, is captured through the ‘cause_harm’ and ‘attack’ frames, triggered by LUs like “injured,” “wounded,” and “(opening) fire” (Fillmore n.d.).

Table 4. Al Arish attack: *The Guardian*

Newspaper	Frame	FE	LUs	Theme
The Guardian (Al Arish incident)	Rite	Victims	Worshippers	Religion
	Killing		Killed/dead	Violence
	Cause_harm		Injured/wounded	
	Attack		(opening) fire	
	Killing	Action	Deadliest/massacre/deadly	
	Violence		Brutal/violent	
	Rewards and punishment		Punished	
	Destroying		Devastating	
	Attack		Attack	
	Terrorism		(worst) terrorist (incident)	
	Social_behavior_evaluation		Despicable	
	Social_interaction_Evaluation		Barbaric	
	Catastrophe		Tragic	
	Morality_evaluation		Heinous	
	Chaos	Chaos		
	Attack	Actor	Attackers	Bravery and power
	Terrorism		Extremist groups/radical groups	
	Suspicion		Suspect	
	Hostile_encounter		Militant	
	Violence	Egyptian Security Forces	Brute	Bravery and power
Revenge	Vengeance			
Hostile_encounter	Attack/(launched) airstrikes			
Defending	Defence			
Protecting	Bulwark			

The overall framing of the action consistently leans towards a negative portrayal. The newspaper’s lexical choices, including “deadliest,” “brutal,” “devastating,” “heinous,” “attack,” “terrorist,” “chaos,” and “tragic,” systematically reinforce the theme of violence. Moreover, the evaluative adjectives “despicable,” “heinous,” and “barbaric” intensify the negative representation. The LU “chaos,” as used in the statement regarding the Grand Imam’s condemnation of the attack as an “attempt to spread chaos,” directly elicits the ‘chaos’ frame, highlighting the resulting disorder. While the instigator of the attack remains

initially ambiguous, referred to neutrally as “suspect,” the subsequent identification of the perpetrators as “attackers,” “extremist groups,” and “radical groups” decisively shifts the framing towards a negative valence.

The portrayal of the Egyptian Security Forces is multifaceted. LUs like “have battled” trigger the ‘hostile_encounter’ frame, casting the security forces as victims of the Islamic State’s aggression against their country. The president’s self-description as a “bulwark” activates both the ‘protecting’ and ‘defending’ frames (Fillmore n.d.), emphasizing his role in safeguarding the nation and responding to the attack. This strategic self-representation constructs a narrative of bravery and power. While the LU “brute” initially evokes the ‘violence’ frame, its collocation with “vengeance” reframes the security forces’ actions as a retaliatory response, shifting the overall frame towards ‘revenge’ and thus mitigating the negative connotations of violence. This contextual shift ultimately presents the security forces in a more positive light. Quantitatively, the analysis reveals a preponderance of ‘cause_harm’ and ‘killing’ frames in describing the victims (44%), with ‘terrorism’ dominating the representation of the actor (40%). The ‘hostile_encounter’ frame is most frequently applied to the Egyptian Security Forces, while ‘attack’ constitutes the primary frame for describing the action itself (28%).

4.4 New Zealand mosque attack: *The Guardian*

This analysis delves into the framing of a violent event by *The Guardian*, examining the LUs employed to construct narratives surrounding the actor, action, and victims. Through a quantitative lens, it reveals a significant emphasis on the violent nature of the event, with “attack” emerging as the most frequent descriptor (see Table 5). This prominence shapes the overall framing, triggering a cluster of related frames such as “committing_crime,” “killing,” “attack,” “cause_harm,” and “catastrophe.” The analysis explores how the portrayal of the actor evolves, initially presented neutrally through frames of suspicion (e.g. “the suspects,” “the suspected,” “the main suspect,” and “the suspect”) before shifting to a negative depiction as a “gunman,” thereby solidifying their role in the violence. Furthermore, the study investigates the diverse frames used to characterize the action itself, highlighting the prevalence of negative connotations associated with terms related to “killing,” “cause_harm,” “weapon,” “stimulus_focus,” “emotion directed,” and “weapon.” The impact on the victims is also scrutinized, with the “catastrophe” frame being evoked through LUs like “victims,” “refugees,” and “migrants,” reinforced by the phrase “they are us,” which emphasizes the shared humanity and collective impact. The “cause_harm” frame is triggered by LUs such as ‘injured’ and the ‘killing’ frame by ‘shot dead’ and ‘was killed’, with “shot dead” further intensifying this frame by emphasizing intent. The “objective_influence” frame underscores the incident’s negative physical and psychological repercussions on the victims, while the LU “survivor” highlights their resilience. Overall, the analysis demonstrates how the framing of the event, particularly through the dominant frames of

“weapon” (26% for the actor), “killing” (41% for the action), and “cause harm” (34% for the victims), constructs a narrative centered on violence, ultimately leading to a negative representation of both the actors and their actions.

Table 5. New Zealand attack: *The Guardian*

Newspaper	Frame	FE	LUs	Theme
The Guardian (New Zealand incident)	Attack	Actor	Attacker/ charged/ attack/ charged with	Violence
	Committing_crime		Perpetrator	
	Killing		Killed/ murder	
	Cause_harm		Injured	
	Intentionally_act		Carried out	
	Weapon		Firearms/weapons/ automatic gun/shooter	
The Guardian (New Zealand incident)	Suspicion	Action	The suspects/ the suspected/ the main suspect/ the suspect	
	Bearing_arm		Gunman	
	Killing		Shooting/massacre/ bloodshed	
	Cause_harm	Injured		
	Weapon	Weapons		
	Stimulus_focus	Distressing/ chilling		
	Emotion directed	Horrific		
	Weapon	The weapons		
	Killing	Victims	Shot (dead)/ was killed/ massacre	
	Cause_harm		Injured	
Catastrophe	Victims			
Surviving	Survivor			
Objective influence		Was affected		

5. Key findings

This section presents a comparative analysis of the dominant frames employed by the three newspapers—*Akhbarelyom*, *NZ Herald*, and *The Guardian*—in their coverage of the two distinct violent events: Al Arish incident and the New Zealand attacks. The analysis focused on the framing of victims, actions, and actors, revealing significant variations in how these newspapers constructed narratives surrounding these events.

Figure 6 illustrates the prevalence of specific frames used to depict the victims. In *Akhbarelyom*, the “rite” frame emerges as the most frequent (44%), suggesting a focus on the ritualistic or symbolic aspects of the violence. Conversely, *NZ Herald* predominantly utilizes the “cause_harm” frame (40%), highlighting the infliction of injury and suffering. *The Guardian*’s coverage of the Al Arish incident demonstrates a dual emphasis, with both “cause_harm” and “killing” frames accounting for 44% each. Similarly, in reporting on the New Zealand attacks, *The Guardian* most frequently employs the “killing” and “cause_harm” frames, though with a slightly different distribution (33.5% each).

Turning to the representation of the actions, Figure 7 reveals further divergences. *Akhbarelyom* primarily utilizes (LUs that evoke the “terrorism” frame (40%), characterizing the actions as acts of terror. *NZ Herald* also favors the “terrorism” frame, but with a considerably higher frequency (76%), indicating a strong emphasis on the terrorist nature of the New Zealand attacks. While *The Guardian*’s coverage of the New Zealand attacks centers on the “killing” frame (41%), its reporting on the Al Arish incident is dominated by the “attack” frame (28%).

Finally, Figure 8 examines the framing of the actors involved. *Akhbarelyom*’s most frequent frame for representing the actors is “terrorism” (53%), aligning with its framing of the action. *NZ Herald* similarly uses the “attack” frame (62.5%) to characterize the actors in the New Zealand incident. *The Guardian*’s portrayal of the actors in Al Arish incident again utilizes the “terrorism” frame (40%), while its coverage of the New Zealand attacks most frequently employs the “weapon” frame (26%), suggesting a focus on the instrumentality of the violence. This comparative analysis reveals distinct framing preferences across the three newspapers, highlighting the potential influence of journalistic choices on public understanding of these events.

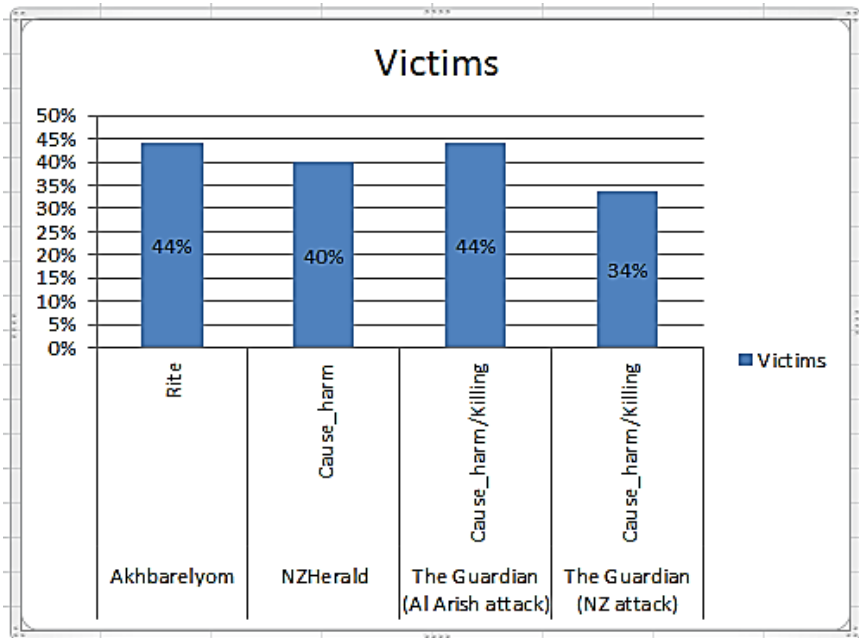


Figure 6. The most frequent frame representing the victims in the dataset

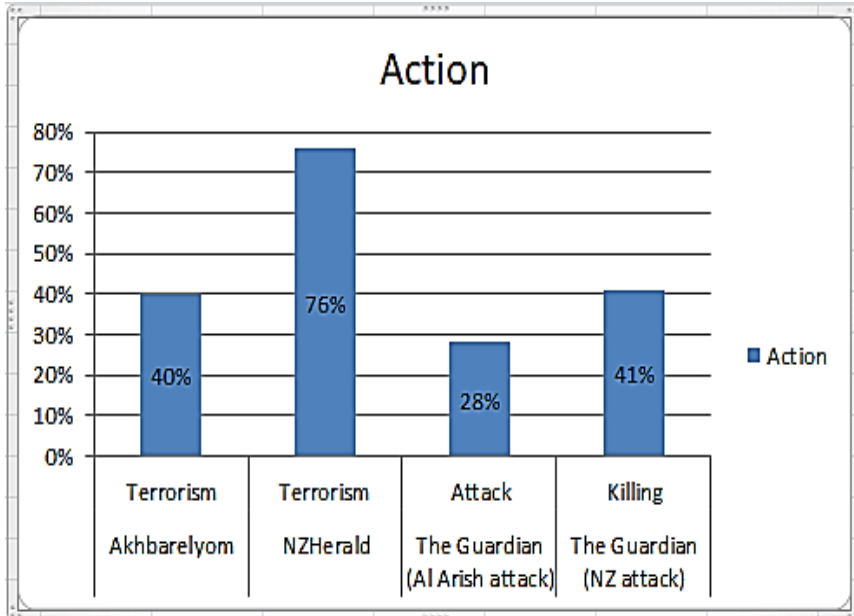


Figure 7. The most frequent frame representing the action in the dataset

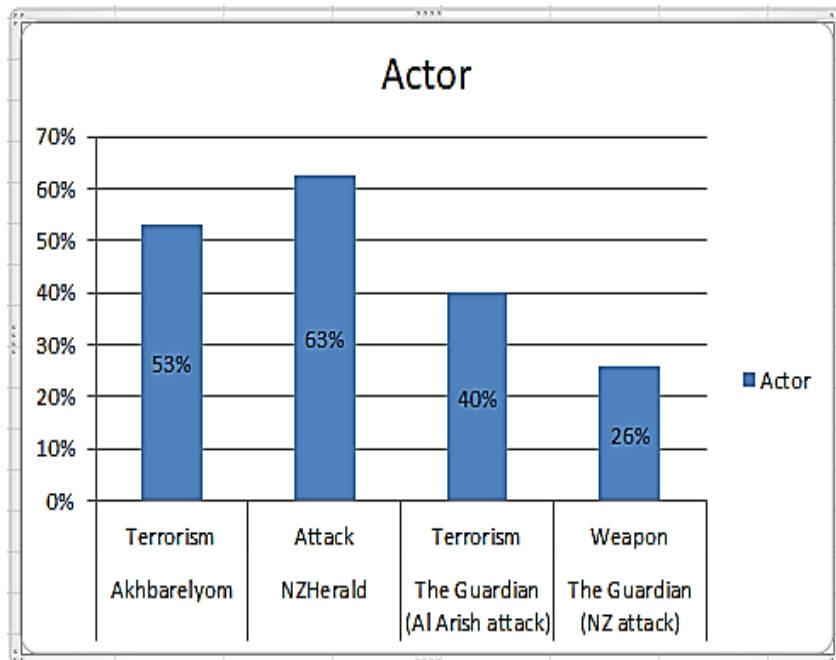


Figure 8. The most frequent frame representing the actor in the dataset

6. Discussion and conclusion

The key findings indicate a consistent negative portrayal of the perpetrators across all publications, albeit through varying framing strategies (see Figure 9). *Akhbarelyom* utilizes frames such as “terrorism,” “killing,” “chaos,” “damaging,” “committing_crime,” and “losing” to depict the perpetrators and their ideology negatively. Similarly, *NZ Herald* frames the New Zealand attacker through the lenses of “attack,” “violence,” “terrorism,” and “bearing_arms”. *The Guardian*, in its coverage of the Al Arish incidents, employs “attack” and “hostile_encounter” frames, while the New Zealand attack is framed through “killing,” “committing_crime,” “attack,” “suspicion,” and “bearing_arm”.

A deeper analysis of frame frequency reveals further nuances in the newspapers’ approaches. *Akhbarelyom* predominantly frames the victims through the “rite” frame (44%), emphasizing their religious identity and presenting them positively. The perpetrators’ ideology and actions are overwhelmingly (100% and 53%, respectively) framed as “terrorism”. *NZ Herald* prioritizes the “terrorism” frame (76%) when describing the action and emphasizes the impact on victims through the “cause_harm” frame (40%). The perpetrators are most frequently framed as the “attack” (62.5%). *The Guardian* utilizes “attack” (28%) for the Al Arish incidents and a combination of “killing” and “cause_harm” (44% each) for the victims. The perpetrators are primarily framed as “terrorism” (40%), while the Egyptian Security Forces are positively framed through “hostile_encounter” (50%). For the New Zealand attack, *The Guardian* uses “weapon” (26%) for the perpetrator

and “killing” (41%) for the action, with the victims being framed as “killing” and “cause_harm” (33.5% each).

The framing analysis further reveals the construction of overarching themes. *Akhbarelyom* constructs a theme of violence through frames associated with the perpetrators, their ideology, and their actions, contrasting this with a theme of religion associated with the victims. *NZ Herald* focuses exclusively on the theme of violence, utilizing frames related to the actions, perpetrators, and victims. *The Guardian* constructs both a theme of violence and a theme of “bravery and power.” The former, related to the perpetrators and victims, is constructed through frames like “destroying,” “violence,” “terrorism,” “hostile_encounter,” “attack,” and others. The latter, focused on the Egyptian Security Forces, is built upon frames like “revenge,” “hostile_encounter,” “violence,” “protecting,” and “defending”. Regarding the New Zealand attack, *The Guardian* exclusively evokes the theme of violence.

In conclusion, the analysis reveals that “violence” is the dominant theme across all publications, characterizing the perpetrators, their actions, and the impact on the victims. While the specific frames and their frequencies vary, the overall portrayal of the events, particularly the actions of the perpetrators, converges on a narrative of violence.

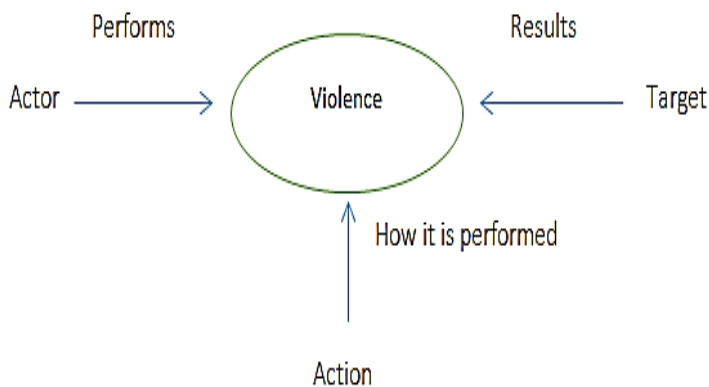


Figure 9. Violence practices by actors

To conclude, this study undertook a rigorous examination of the synergistic relationship between cognitive and corpus linguistics, demonstrating its efficacy in discerning newspaper attitudes. Specifically, the research explored how this integrated approach facilitates the identification of dominant frames employed to depict parties involved in two distinct incidents. By analyzing the frequency of lexical items associated with these incidents, the study illuminates the nuanced perspectives conveyed by the selected newspapers. The analysis revealed a preponderance of frames such as “rite”, “cause_harm”, “terrorism”, “killing”,

“attack”, “hostile_encounter”, and “suspicion” in representing victims, actors, and actions across the three newspapers under scrutiny. Furthermore, the overarching theme frequently associated with these identified frames is “violence”. The study concludes that the integration of cognitive and corpus linguistics offers a valuable and effective methodological framework for such analyses. In particular, Fillmore’s Frame Semantics model (Fillmore, 1982; Petruck, 1996) proved instrumental in revealing the nuanced portrayals of actions, actors, and victims within each newspaper’s coverage. Moreover, the methodology demonstrates its applicability to large datasets in both Arabic and English, thus expanding its potential for cross-linguistic research. Finally, the study suggests that this synergistic approach can be extended to other linguistic domains, offering researchers a robust tool for generating insightful and meaningful results.

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