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GROUND OF FOOD CRAVE IN PALESTINE: A MULTIMODAL STUDY OF HUMAN SUFFERINGS

Muhammad Mubsher Rehman

PhD Scholar BZU Multan

Email: mubsherpms@gmail.com

Muhammad Rashid

M Phil in English Linguistics, EST English at Punjab School Education Department

Email: s.mrashid5524@gmail.com

Nisar Hussain

M Phil in English (Linguistics), Mohi Ud Din Islamic University Nerian Sharif (MIU)

ABSTRACT

Wars not only demolish the life structure but also demolish the values and morality. Food cravings are the significant issues that give birth to human tragedy when it occurs during war. Palestinians always have to suffer from food cravings during the wars. The present study aims to understand the meanings of food cravings presented through the war images that affected Palestine. The study has adopted the semiotic models of Kress & van Leeuwen (2006), which is a multimodal approach that addresses the representational, interactional and compositional meanings of the images. Six images are selected for the present study through convenient sampling. The findings address that the representational meaning presents the existence of war effects resulting in food shortage. These lead to the loss of values and morality. The compositional meanings present that the structure of life has been destroyed, and humans are in search of survival. The interactional meanings ask to feel the pains as well appeal to the reader for peace, stability, values return, and life structures revival. The images present the objective approach as the destruction of the life structures of Palestinians, while the subjective approach presents the birth of human tragedy.

Keywords: Food Crave, War, Multimodal Study, Human Sufferings, Representational Meanings, Conceptual Meanings and Interactional Meanings.

Introduction

The conflict in Gaza between Hamas and Israel has given birth to severe humanitarian crises with the emergence of hunger and starvation, especially for the children. The blacked-on Gaza has been observed since 2007 by Israel, and it has restricted the Movement of food, medicine, and other goods. The recurring military conflicts devastated the local economy and agricultural structure, which resulted in the same food insecurity for the Palestinians, especially for the children in Gaza (UNICEF, 2023). The report highlights that about 1.5 million people face food insecurity in Gaza, and Children are disproportionately affected, too (World Food Programme [WFP], 2023). Military operations on humans and restrictions on trade have compelled many families to shift, replace, and make them the prey of a shortage of necessities (Oxfam, 2023).

According to World Health Organization reports, malnutrition exists in the children of Gaza, and it has reached alarming levels with standard growth (WHO, 2023). The Rave the Children (report 2023) highlights that about 500,000 children in Gaza need instant food and nutrition assistance. The lack of food not only affects growth but also impacts emotional and cognitive health (UNRWA, 2023).

The military operation by Israel not only affected the structures of life but also affected the agricultural shortage, which increased the birth of shortages and the decline of local food production for many families (Al Jazeera, 2023). Healthy diets seem to be much more difficult as well with food and clean water (B'Tselem, 2023).

Though the conflict of Palestine and Israel, is of 1948 but in recent time, it has reached to its peak since October 2022. There is immense psychological stress on the children living in the zone of war, which also has impacted the nutritional status of the children. The rate of anxiety and depression has increased due to the increase in violence and trauma (Mental Health Foundation, 2023). Present is conducted to understand the meanings presented through the food cravings.

Statement of the Problem

Images deliver semiotic meanings to address those meanings that are not verbally delivered. Hunger in the form of food cravings is common among Palestinians during wars, and it is widely used in their literature, movies, and other symbolic aspects. The food cravings of Palestinians not only deliver the intended meanings, but they also appeal to the subject approach to address issues such as human tragedy.

Research Objectives

- To investigate the semiotic meanings of food, crave presentation in images of Palestinians.
- To explore the interactional perspectives of the war-affected Palestinian presented through greater.

Research Questions

1. How do food cravings affect Palestinians during wars?
2. What are the representational, compositional and interactional meanings being conveyed by the Palestinian people suffered in hunger?

Significance of the Study

The study addresses the multidimensional meanings that are widely loaded in the images of food-craving situations in Plastination. The study not only helps to understand the core situation that existed in Palestine, but it also addresses the subjective meanings that ask the reader to feel their pains and call for action. The gaze of the image on the food makes us understand the significance of the food; on the other side, it also addresses the birth of human tragedy, which can only be understood by applying the multimodal approach of semiotics analysis. These needs of understanding are fulfilled by the present study.

Literature Review

McAllister (2018) studied "*The Semiotic Analysis of Hunger and Starvation in Palestinian Media Narratives.*" The study adopted Barthes's theory of denotation and connotation, which is of the semiotic analysis. The theory was applied to the Palestine

news media reports, documentaries, and social media platforms. The study found that hunger and starvation are symbolically framed in Palestine to present the issues of human rights and politics in Palestine. The systematic oppression is presented through the denotative meanings of the images. The images appeal to the reader to provoke the feelings of empathy activism for Palestinian as these are living under the savagery of colonialism.

Ibrahim (2016) researched "*The Hunger for Freedom: A semiotic exploration of Palestinian resistance poetry.*" The study adopted the thematic and semiotic analysis of the Pierce on the poetry of Mahmoud Darwish and Samih al-Qasim. The study found that the emblem of Palestinians' Resilience is starvation. On the other hand, the dominance against occupation is presented through the hunger strike. Hunger is presented by the poets to present human spirituality and human frailty.

Al-Sadiq (2020) did a study, "*The visual language of hunger: A semiotic analysis of Palestinian cinema.*" The study adopted the visual semiotics model of Kress and van Leeuwen to examine the scenes of starvation presented in the documentaries and films made in Palestine. The study found that barren landscapes, empty plates, and skeleton bodies present stark visual contests. Human experiences through these symbols are presented as prey of political disposition, effects of war, and human striving for survival in their land. At the same time, the hunger strike is presented as a form of protest against oppression.

Haddad's (2017) research on "*Signs of hunger: A semiotic approach to children's war literature in Palestine.*" The study adopted the semiotics model of Ferdinand de Saussure being applied to the children's books, which address the war and survival situation in Palestine. The model was implied to find the narrative of signifiers. The study found that loss, displacement, and hope are the narratives of children's literature books being presented with respect to war and survival. The impacts of war are presented through empty bowls and hungry children. The narrative of hope and resilience is also inlaid in the books while the stories are presented to input the spirit of hope and survival children.

Rahman (2019) researched "*Starvation assistance: A semiotic analysis of Palestinian Hunger Strikes.*" Pierce's model of semiotics was implied to analyze resistance literature. The study found that there are complex signifiers of physical and psychological resistance in Palestinian hunger literature. Ultimate scarifications and resonances against political suppression are presented through the hunger strikes. Hunger has become the tool for reclaiming agency and embodying resistance in the Palestinian hunger strikes.

Research Methodology

Present study is qualitative and had adopted Kress and van Leeuwen's Multimodal Theory of Semiotic Analysis (2006).

Kress and van Leeuwen's Multimodal Theory of Semiotic Analysis (2006)

Multimodal discourse analysis, or semiotic analysis, was introduced by Kress and van Leeuwen (2006) in "Reading Images: The Grammar of Visual Design." The three types

of meanings—representational, interactional, and compositional—are examined by the model.

Representational Meanings

The participants are shown as people, things, and figures. These meanings are further subdivided into conceptual representation and storytelling.

Through oblique lines, narrative representation reveals the events, actions, changes, and transitions. The directionality is shown by this oblique line (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2006, p. 59). Participants in the action process are referred to as actors in the narrative representation, whereas emergent actions are called vectors.

Goals are what the performer intends to achieve. Vector processes may be non-transactional or transactional (addressing the cognitive meanings). Participants in relational processes are referred to as reactors and are connected by a glance. This process, which can either be transactional or non-transactional, involves the gaze, facial expressions, and the type of reactions (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2006).

Relationships between realized objects are known as conceptual representations, and they can be analytical, symbolic, or classification-type. Participants are regarded as carriers of either unstructured or structured features during the analytical process (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2006).

Interactional Meanings

Kress and van Leeuwen (2006) state that visual forms of communication use the sources between the viewers and the participants of the images to achieve interactional meanings. Two of the participants are actively conversing as representatives of the viewers and other participants (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2006). Subcategories of the interaction category include attitude, social distance, and contact. Contact refers to the direct and indirect ways in which an image addresses the viewer's gaze. This look may be both providing and demanding.

Social distance, which is correlated with body frame size, is the viewer's perception of the image. The attitude perspective, which can be objective or subjective, conveys the image's "point of view." Illustrations, whether subjective or objective, convey the participants' "involvement and power" in circumstances that are visually conveyed.

The third structure that characterizes the horizontal or vertical angle is attitude, sometimes known as "point of view." The horizontal angle, which can be either frontal or oblique, describes how the visual elements interact with the situation or separate from it. High, low, or eye-level angles are examples of vertical angles that can be used to relate inferiority, superiority, and equality.

Compositional Meanings

In compositional meanings, the picture relates the representational and interactive meanings based on three principles: information values, framing, and salience.

Informational Values can supply diverse picture zones as 'given and new structures' of meanings (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2006).

Components of visuals such as color, clarity, and relative size realize Salience. The presence or absence of gadgets is known as framing. The components used in the

picture can be connected or disconnected using these devices (Kress & van Leeuwen, 2006).

Population

The population of the present study is all those images addressing the food cravings of the Palestinian people.

Sample

The study selected six images as a convenient sampling from different websites addressing the food craving situation.

Data Analysis



<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-68550937>

Representational Meanings

The narrative meanings describe the actors are the Palestinian people male and females and are gathered to collect the food. The actions are asking and collecting food in pots indulging as male and female too. The transitions are due to the war as they had the structured houses and the structured life. The changes of the life are happening and all the structures of the life has become diverse than previous. The actions are food collections for families and asking and pushing while the vectors are the merging of male and females and no differences are found. The goals are the food collection and the transactional meanings are provided that the people are too much hungry and they are prey of shortage of the food. The cognitive meanings are provided that people are in a helpless situation and they have only way to live that they would be given food. The reactions are due to the action of IDFs which had bombed their houses and destroyed the structures of the life. The gaze is to the food while the facial expressions are full of anxiety, selflessness and the marginalization.

The conceptual meanings are that the life of the people of the Palestine have been destroyed. They have to live on the charity while their sources of livelihood are

destroyed. At the same time, the structures of the life as business, working, income, and consuming are totally destroyed in the war. The symbolic meanings present that values have been abandoned and the morality has been lost due to food crave and humans are searching for survival and it is only possible when they will be given food.

Interactional Meanings

The representing participants in the image is the Palestinian people in which a boy is prominent. The viewer of the image is reader which are contacting with each other.

The images provide the direct meanings to the viewer that the war has destroyed the life. Male and female are indulging despite of their Islamic rules and values. Starvation and hunger had made forgotten the rules of life. The gaze is to the food distribution which demands that their need of life is utmost necessary and they had to suffer due to the war in their region. Their gaze demand for fulfilment of the life structures and getting rid from the war. The image presents that the whole humanity would feel the pains and would raise the voice in favour of them. Food is the essential need while other luxuries are totally abandoned. In this regard, the objective approach of the image describes the existence of shortage of food, destroyed life structures and the reflection of forgotten values due to the war. The image describes the vertical situation in which all the humans presented in the image are here to collect food rather than scattered. The feeling of the inferiority are they of the image in which the image presents the life structures away from the standardization and life prosperity.

The contact is towards the food which shows that the participants believes the food as utmost need of them. On the other hand, the social distance describes the point which in the image describes that food is deprived to the people of Palestine and they had to rest on the world donations. The subjective contacts are the birth of human tragedy in which the humans had to lose their status while in objective perspectives, the image describes that the life is not worth living as is thought in Palestine. the image presents the vertical angle in which it seemed that the participants have significant relation with the image while the angle is detached from the rest of the world. The people have to suffer in the inferior complex.

Compositional Meanings

The image provides the informal values in which the life structures have been destroyed while the values are abandoned. At the same, time image presents that participants have no other concern than of the food and their intentions are only to collect the food. The image presents the helpless situation of the people in which the brown and dark colour is evident. These presents the hopelessness and the dispirit situation. The image presents that the three is absence of ethics and values in IDFs as they do not observe the living perspectives and the consequences of the war rather than they impose the war.



<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/how-starvation-causes-lasting-damage-to-the-body/>

Representational Meanings

The image presents that even of the food wait of the children which have come with the pots while the cooks are making food in a place which is scattered. The image presents the narrative of destructions, finding of food, cooking of food, and appealing scenarios. The participants are in action of wait on both side which describes that they are anxious to give and get food. At one side, the men are standing for cooking while the children are waiting which presents that the children are called to collect the food form the point. The goals of the image are gaining food. The meanings are transaction in which the cognitive aspects are called that life is well settled in Palestine and the people of Palestine's have to search for the food. Cognitive meanings of the image present that the psychological state of the participant is distractive and they are at trauma feeling the consequences of the war. They are focusing on the food gaining and food preparation which shows that they have no intentions to other perspectives of life except the survival. The facial expression is of silences which describes that there is huge story of the incidents which is hidden in the minds of the participants. The nature of the reaction is the passivism, silences, distrust and disappearing which show that the structure of the life is destroyed while the people are searching for the life structures to live easily.

Analytical, it can be observed that objects have no close relations which each other and the participants are there only to support the each other. The participants carry the unstructured presenting and receiving of the food as the action of food giving is

devoting and charity based. The symbolic meanings can be the destruction, lifelessness of the children and the despair of the men cooking food for the families.

Interactional Meanings

The sources are the online images which communicate to the audience to realize the structure of the life of the Palestinian. They have to suffer in the consequences of the war. They have no structure of life and it is the human tragedy. The viewer is directly addressed to understand the feelings of the children and the food provide that they are ready to help each other as their life structures have been destroyed in the war. The image also presents the participants are gazing only on the food and they keep it utmost necessary to distribute. The image demands for the help and arising of the voices from the rest of the world that they would feel their pain and would ask for the rehabilitation to the stakeholders of the war. The image point of view is the helplessness and the birth of human tragedy. Objectively, the image describes the helpless situation while as the subjective approach, the image appeals to the world to end the war and understand the feelings of the people. The power is due to the IDFs and Hamas as well as the international power according to the image. At the same time, they are passive and they have no power to rehabilitate themselves. The image is horizontal in which there is detachment from the structure of life while there is vertical relation between the objects as they are willing to each other. The participants are passive and they are felt of inferiority and they are eye angle is low which show that they have lost every structure of life.

Compositional Meanings

The image presents the destructive structures of life in which the food is not properly availed. The children have to collect the food from an unstructured setup and at the same times, they have to search the food. The image colour is dark at background which show that there is the dark history of this image. The colours of the men clothes is not sharp which shows that there is no charm in their lives. At the same time, the children are wearing the woolen clothes which show that there is hardness of the weather. The image presented that the children have to search food while there is no connection of the children with the war and its emergence but they have to face the pains and consequences of the war.



<https://www.aa.com.tr/en/middle-east/800-000-palestinians-in-gaza-facing-death-by-starvation-thirst-media-office/3108322>

Representational Meanings

The image describes the wait of a girl for food collections. It seems that she is waiting for someone to come to give food. Participant of the image is a girl who dispirits and there is winter weather too. actor is the girl while goals is the wait for food. The cognitive meanings are addressed that the food is not prepared in her home. It looks she has lost her home. The glance of the girls provides that means this is hungry and she has only source and reason of wait for food as someone is letting food. The gaze is on the target (food) while facial expressions presents the hope for food which will necessary will be given to her. There is the horizontal relation which meaning theta the things are scattered and unstructured. The life of the Palestinian is very hard to live. At the same time, the analytical means that the either the elder family members are lost, at home or paralyzed in the war. There can also be feelings of shame of them as they have not come to collect the food. The symbolic meaning presents the pains, sorrows and the life survival of the girls and her family as she has to suffer in the trauma because she is no source of food to eat.

Interactional Meanings

The visuals communicate to the viewers that they would think about the scattered life and would feel the pains. The visual appeals that there would be subjective feelings rather than the objective as the image is not the only source which is necessarily have to face the trouble. The gaze presented that the she is demanding for sympathy and offers the pains only to feel. The image also presented the point of views as the hunger. Though there can be huge distance of between the image and the girl, but the subjective approach is appealed that the humanity would feel the pains. The objective approach is only the pains of the girl who has to collect the food. Through there is subjective approach but the power is not seemed in her hand. She is helpless and

depending on food. The image has the horizontal angle in which there is detachment with the food and rest of the structures of the society while there the inferiority complex as the eyes are full of questions with the high angle denoting the hope.

Compositional Meanings

The structure of life is addressed in shape of destruction and searching and waiting for food. The life of the children is presented in which the color is the whitish presenting the winter season while the scattered and the blur background is describing the blur history which show the many turns of life. At the same time, there are the detached structured from the rest of the life. It looks the girl is isolated from all the structure of life and she has nothing to live in except waiting for the food.



<https://euromedmonitor.org/en/article/5919/Israel-is-Waging-an-Extensive-War-of-Starvation-against-Gaza%E2%80%99s-Civilian-Population>

Representational Meanings

Then image present the girls as the actor who is eating the piece of dry bread. The goal is to fulfill the need of hunger of the actor. The actions are eaten bread while the action is there of the hopeless observation of the world too. She is in the lap of her father which that she has lost her home and is feeling protection in the lap of his father. Her gaze is towards the sky which means she is afraid of the attackers. At the same time, the facial expressions re full of anxiety. The image also presented the blur of the boy image which show that she has his kith and kin and loves to her home. The reactions of the gaze, expressions and anxiety is because of the structured and destroyed homes. At the same times, the image describes the transactional meanings which question answer t viewer about the reason of subjugated life and expressions. The analytical meanings describe that the girl has to prey of war and she has to lost her home. She is homeless and was in dire need of the food and now taking the food. At the same times, the symbolic meanings describe that the piece of the bread is given

to the girl as the priority. She is given lap of love to make her motivated for the life. The participants of the image carry the unstructured life aspects in which their needs are filled by the supply and demand rather than they have to search the food and have to eat what is given in informal way.

Interactional Meanings

The image communicative to the viewer and asks the questions of her situation and surrounding. The image as the subject approach describes that the life structures of the Palestinians have been destroyed. They have to be subjugated and live according to the choices of IDFs and they have faced the consequences of the war. Their needs are not fulfilled and they are subjected to the rest of the world which would think about them. The gaze of the image is full of pains and sorrows and them seems long story of her suffering as she had lost her home, her family members, her schools and playgrounds and now she is in dire needs. The image is offering the understanding of the pains while at the same time, the image demand for the sympathy and empathy as the subjective approach. The image demand for the peace and stability and rehabilitation of the life structures. the image is asks for the subjective thinking of the war implied to them. Subjective approach can consider them as the humans so that their rights could be restored. The image describes the horizontal point of view which describes the unstructured set ups of the life. At the same, time the image describes the feelings of complex, fear and inferiority as all the living rights are occupied and unsympathetic rules are implied to live on. The angle of the image is high presenting the hope for equal chance of living.

Compositional Meanings

The image provides the information about living conditions of the Palestinians that they have to suffer in the consequences of the war. Informal values are there which denotes that she has lost the value of sitting, eating and then taking relief due to the war. She has to eat the food in informal way and her piece of bread denotes that they are running the shortage of the food too. Image presents the new structures of life with respect to war, alienation of neighbouring countries and the responsible countries. Though there is the which colour of the girls but is full of light dark backgrounds which denotes that there is history of pain and sorrows behind her which has given her the chance of eating the bread. The image connects the rest of the world to the situation of Palestine so understand the crave of hunger and eating values.



<https://www.commondreams.org/news/gaza-famine>

Representational Meanings

The image describes the crying of children for food. Their goal is collecting the food under beside the hurdle of the distributing place. The actions are quacking and need food at early which describes that the children are hungry and they are prey of food crave. The transitional meanings are delivered telling that the children are calling and gazing the food that they would be given priority. They have to collect the food for their families and the family members are not there. It looks that the place of action is the charity place. Their gaze is on food, their expressions are of anxiousness and their glance is that the food giver give them on priority. There is transactional process between the children and the food and the children want food as the priority. The analytical meanings can be justified that the children have only intentions to get food and would go back home. It described that their remaining family members are still back and they want the food also. The symbolic meanings describe that there many children and pushing the each other to get the food. The symbolic meanings describe that there is shortage of the food and every children wants its turn early so that the food could be properly distributed. At the same time, there is cultural relation between the food givers and the food receivers. They are not promised to have food yet the casual happenings are there of the food. It describes the food crave is high in rate and the children have to suffer due to the shortage. If the children see any point of food, they go there to collect for them and their families. It also describes that the structures of the family are not destroyed by the attackers.

Interactional Meanings

The visual forms of the image also convey the interactional communications. The concept of the children is towards to the food and the food distributors. At the same time, the image also communicates to the viewer by telling that food is utmost need of the them and it can be felt through their gestures and impressions. They gaze to food demand that they would be given food at early possible. The image also demands for the subjective thinking about war and its impacts on creation of the food crave. The image also demand for the fulfillment of the hunger needs of the children. The image offers the ground situation which has created food crave. the image addresses the perceive of the image as the people would understand the food crave and its consequences which are resulted due the war. The image presents itself as close to the rest of the world and appeals to understand their pains. The point of view of the image subjective and denotes the human tragedy rather than only of the Palestinians. The image describes that the participant is preyed of the hard power exercise in shape of demolishing of homes and family structures. the image presented the status of the children as the horizontal who have lost their homes, their family structures and the social structures. they have to lose the manners of food and eating. At the same time, the image presented that the detached situation of the children from their homes and unstructured life which describes their feeling of subjugation and inferiority. It seems that life is not worth living for them.

Compositional Meanings

The image provides the restless and hopeless situation of the children searching for food. There are unstructured life segments that are the results of the war imposed on them. The image provides the life detachment in the shape of homelessness and the need for food. The image appeals to authorities and the responsible states to take of action. The image has black shadows which describes that life is full of pains and sorrows. The pains and the sorrows are the results of the wars and the destruction of the homes and shelters. The image connects its viewers to understand their feelings to raise voices for them as there is human tragedy birth in Palestine.



<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2024/2/25/two-month-old-palestinian-boy-dies-of-hunger-amid-israels-war-on-gaza>

Representational Meanings

The image presents the action of baking the bread and the wait of the children for food. The children are living in the shelter homes and are away from their homes. They are given the place of baking of the bread which is handmade and newly made. The actions of the female are baking and at the same time, she is distressed from the situation. She looks passive and upset due to the demolished structures of life. The children are waiting for the bread and they look from different homes. Their gaze is on the bread which describes that they are in high need of food and look hungry. At the same time, the female is showing that she is passive and upset due to her unstructured life. She is gazing at the bread and waiting for the time of readiness. All the participants in the image have only focused on the food. The image appeals to the cognition and understanding of the scattered life structures. The well-established homes had been destroyed while the food was prepared in an unstructured way. Analytically, the image

presented the destructions and the results of the war in which innocent children have to be misplaced. At the same time, they have to suffer from the food cravings. The image presents the lifelessness of the participants while the passive role of the responsible people who do not stop the war and do not work for rehabilitation. The symbolic meanings describe that the people of Palestine have not lost their manners and they are willing to provide food to their people. The female looks much anxious and she is preparing food so that the survival of the life could be possible. They have unstructured lives resulting in food cravings, displacement and demolishing of the values. The facial expressions of the participants are passive and they seem helpless in all regards to life structures.

Interactional Meanings

The image communicates to the viewer to understand the feelings of the people as the people have to suffer due to the war. They are displaced and they have no proper homes and food for survival. The image asks the viewer to understand the feelings of pain, sorrow and helplessness that the children have to suffer. The image disclosed the passivity of life and lifeless feelings. It also presents the life spectrum telling the point of view that the responsible people of the world, have not played their role and they have kept them subjugated and they have to prey on the food crave. At the same time, the image presents the detached situation from the structures of life and the rest of the world. The image describes the feelings of complexity as the children have lost their life feelings and the pleasures of kids age. The precipitant has lower eye contact as they are the prey of inferiority and they have difficulties surviving.

Compositional Meanings

The image provides information on the distress and the lifeless feelings. The image disclosed that IDFs have destroyed their homes and all business of life. The children are displaced and they are in search of food and home. They are unable to survive and they are running short of food. They provide the structure of destruction and detachment from the rest of the world. The children describe that they are in a restless position and are weakened to rehabilitate themselves. The image also carries the shade, shelter homes, and the dresses which describe that the children have a long history of suffering and they are only in need of food because their home, life structures, life business, education and other facilities have been destroyed. The image connects the whole of humanity to understand their feelings and would raise voices in favour of them.

Conclusion

Palestinian children had been preyed on by starvation and hunger in the War and required international attention. The combination of military conflicts, blockades, economic instability, and replacement has given birth to the creation of the cycle of the hinger, which has affected the vulnerable members of society, requiring a global response to mitigate the crises.

Findings

Representational Meanings

- The actors are the Palestinian people while their actions are the collection of food.
- The transition of life structure is because of the war towards unstructured life.
- Cognitive understanding is provided that people are too much hungry and they are running short of food too.
- People are helpless and have no power to restructure their lives.
- The conditions are pitiable because of the reactional phase of the IDFs.
- The gaze for food and their action for food present them with helplessness, fear, and full of anxiety as their life structures have been destroyed.

Interactional Meanings

- The images provide the viewers with scenes of war destruction.
- Though there are Islamic values, starvation and hunger have forgotten the rules.
- The gaze of the people is on the food, while images demand the resetting of their lives.
- The images appeal that their pains would be felt by whole humanity.
- The people would raise their voices for Palestinians.
- The objective approach of the image presents the shortage of food and destruction of structures of life while subjectively, the images call for help and support.
- There is a horizontal relationship between victims with IDFs, while humans are presented with vertical relations as they have the common problem of food cravings, though they are scattered.
- The image presents the feelings of inferiority of the participants.
- The life structures seem away from standardization.
- The contact with food presents that the participants feel food is more necessary for them than anything.
- There is a huge social distance between the participants and food.
- Subjectively, the contact presents the emergence of human tragedy.
- The objective contact presents that participants think that life is not worth living.
- The angles of the images suggest that they are detached from the rest of the world, while their relationship is vertical only with the food that is necessary for their existence.

Compositional Meanings

- The life aims, structures and social segments of Palestinian people have been destroyed, and they have lost their sources. Now, they have to live on charity.
- The values of life have been abandoned and people have to wait for food collection.
- Morality has been loading, and due to food cravings, children are sent to collect food.
- People are primarily in search of food and they have only way to live that they would be given food.

Recommendations

- A multimodal approach can be used to explore a wide range of aspects by applying them to the images.
- Food craving is a significant aspect of war-affected people, yet it can have different meanings depending on the methodology used.
- Human suffering is a subjective approach, so multimodal approaches help to understand human suffering better.

Gap for Further Research

Research on food cravings can be conducted by applying other methodologies of semiotic analysis. Research on images with respect to historical and current perspectives can also be conducted. The studies can also be conducted with a reception approach.

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