Comparative Analysis of the Content of Online Magazines of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in Different Languages: *Dabiq, Rumiyah,* and *Konstantiniyye* [1]

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Abstract

The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) effectively uses online magazines for propaganda, leveraging advanced internet technologies to disseminate its message in multiple languages. This study investigates ISIS's use of online magazines to promote its self-proclaimed jihad and attract recruits globally. While existing research examines ISIS's multilingual magazines, few studies comprehensively compare them across languages. This study conducts a text analysis of Dabiq and Rumiyah in English and Konstantiniyye in Turkish. The findings reveal that all magazines construct distinct "us" versus "them" identities, focusing on religion and justification. Konstantiniyye, targeting Turkish Muslims, emphasizes stronger religious themes compared to Dabiq and Rumiyah. Overall, these magazines discuss legal systems, jihad, state structure, and social order, advocating for Muslim unification under a single "caliphate." This analysis sheds light on ISIS's diverse propaganda strategies tailored to different linguistic contexts.

Keywords: *Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS); Dictionary-based Analysis; Dabiq; Rumiyah; Konstantiniyye*

Introduction

The development of internet-based communication technologies in recent years has led radical organizations with the aim of spreading their ideologies to effectively use these technologies in their strategies (Piazza and Güler, 2021). One prominent organization that has adeptly employed internet-based strategies is the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). In this context, the organization effectively utilizes the internet and communication tools to present its actions to the world through written or visual media (Tulga, 2023). ISIS employs a distinct propaganda campaign that underscores the organization's efforts in state-building (Tulga, 2022). Furthermore, the organization engages in reaching and mobilizing a substantial number of active supporters through internet-based strategies, emphasizing a harsh and ruthless Salafi Jihadist ideology.

One of the most crucial elements of ISIS's propaganda mechanism is its online magazines, which are published in various languages. Within these online publications, ISIS tries to sanctify its self-proclaimed Jihad against groups it perceives as enemies and to legitimize its violent actions.

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In this regard, numerous studies in the academic literature focus on the online magazines of ISIS and analyze the content within them. While some of these studies concentrate on *Dabiq* magazine, which was ISIS's inaugural publication, others delve into *Rumiyah* magazine, considered a successor to *Dabiq*. Certain academic studies address both *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah*, scrutinizing the similarities and differences between the two magazines. A limited number of studies examine the content of magazines published by ISIS in other languages, such as *Konstantiniyye*, rather than focusing on *Dabiq* or *Rumiyah* magazines.

However, despite existing studies in the literature, there are a limited number of analyses that compare the content of magazines published by ISIS in different languages. This study specifically focuses on *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah*, published by ISIS in English, and *Konstantiniyye*, published in Turkish. The content of these three magazines is thoroughly examined using the text analysis method. The results of the analyses aim to partially address the limitations in the existing literature. Additionally, the study aims to answer questions about the discourse and content used by ISIS in its propaganda magazines and how these elements have evolved in each issue.

This study's subsequent section conducts a review of existing literature, focusing on the magazines published by ISIS on the internet and its social media activities, to present the diverse arguments from these studies. Following this, the research methods employed are elucidated. Subsequently, detailed explanations of the findings and noteworthy results derived from the analysis are provided in the results section. The discussion section explains the similarities and differences between this study's important findings and those of other studies in the existing literature. The study concludes with the final section, summarizing the key insights and conclusions.

Literature Review

ISIS's effective utilization of communication tools and its capacity to present its actions and perspectives globally, through online magazines and social media posts, has captured the attention of the academic community. In this regard, some scholars have examined the social media posts of ISIS and its sympathizers. Dillon and colleagues (2019) analyzed the tweets of 14 ISIS Foreign Fighters (FTFs) and 18 non-violent ISIS sympathizers worldwide between 2009 and 2015 using a mixed-methods approach. The authors found that these tweets predominantly contain violent language and radical content (Dillon et al., 2019). Moreover, Al-Rawi and Groshek (2018) analyzed 23,249 Arabic tweets from 11,728 ISIS supporters between 2014 and 2017 using a mixed-methods approach. The authors discovered that ISIS supporters' tweets involve brutality, celebrations of ISIS's military successes, battle reports, and warnings against Western countries. Similarly, Amanda R. Guthrie (2018) analyzed the English tweets of 16,841 ISIS supporters from the aftermath of the 2015 Paris terror attacks to 2018 using a qualitative method. The author analyzed the tweets by keywords, phrases, and hashtags. As a result of this analysis, the author categorized the tweets and concluded that the most dominant theme is violence, followed by war-related content (Guthrie, 2018). Likewise, Al-Khateeb and Agarwal (2015) analyzed the Twitter activities of ISIS sympathizers using a list of Arabic and English words and hashtags. The authors found that the most frequently used words in the tweets were "martyr," "breathing death," and "Kurdish," all associated with war, violence, and the "outgroup." Additionally, the authors identified the ten most effective ISIS sympathizers, arguing that these users actively spread ISIS propaganda and attempt to

legitimize ISIS and its attacks (Al-Khateeb and Agarwal, 2015). In a similar manner, Jytte Klausen (2015) analyzed the English tweets of 59 ISIS supporters from January 2014 to March 2014. The author argues that although ISIS supporters' tweet about violence and war, they frequently use religious edicts and speeches of important religious figures to legitimize ISIS and gain supporters from various parts of the world (Klausen, 2015).

On the other hand, some academic studies have focused on ISIS's online magazines, which are the main focus of this study, rather than examining the social media posts of ISIS and its supporters. Specific studies related to ISIS's online magazines delve into *Dabiq*, the first online magazine of ISIS. *Dabiq* served as a window into the self-proclaimed ideology of ISIS and functioned as a freely accessible online magazine for anyone with internet access (Vergani and Bliuc, 2015). The magazine was published in 15 issues between July 5, 2014, when the so-called caliphate was declared, and July 31, 2016, when the town of *Dabiq* was lost (Phillips, 2017). Haroro J. Ingram (2017) argues that ISIS used *Dabiq* magazine as an integral component of its propaganda strategy, particularly targeting Muslims living in the West. With its *Dabiq* magazine, ISIS skillfully endeavors to inform its readers about the aims, projects, and achievements (Veilleux-Lepage, 2016). The main themes across all issues of *Dabiq* encompass strategic interests, ideological structures, and speeches of ISIS leaders (Ali, 2020; Tulga, 2023).

In this context, Khatib (2015) argues that *Dabiq* is much more than a magazine chronicling the victories of ISIS or a tool for recruiting new fighters. The author contends that through *Dabiq*, ISIS invites Muslims to pledge allegiance to the organization, migrate to ISIS territory, and participate in the so-called Jihad, aiming to be spatially distanced from countries it considers infidel (Khatib, 2015). Similarly, Miron Lakomy (2019) argues that, in addition to direct recruitment appeals in *Dabiq* magazine, ISIS places significant importance on legitimizing Jihad against groups it perceives as enemies. The author suggests that ISIS aims to legitimize the self-proclaimed caliphate and its Islamic ideology through *Dabiq* (Lakomy, 2019).

Some studies in the literature focus on *Rumiyah* magazine rather than *Dabiq*. *Rumiyah*, viewed as a continuation of *Dabiq*, started publication at a time when ISIS began losing more of its former territory in Iraq and Syria, with signs of structural disintegration emerging (Bröckling et al., 2018). Lakomy (2019) argues that ISIS places a strong emphasis on legitimizing the state it claims to establish through the "*Rumiyah*" magazine. Additionally, Lakomy (2019) notes that *Rumiyah* is a smaller and slightly less complex magazine than *Dabiq* and, surprisingly, places much less emphasis on recruiting new members. In another study by Wignell and colleagues in 2017, the authors found that, in terms of style, many of the articles in *Rumiyah* were inspired by ISIS's distinctive interpretation of Islam. This interpretation was employed to promote and legitimize ISIS's values and worldview (Wignell et al., 2017).

Some studies in the literature compare the contents of *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah* magazines. One study in this direction was written by Tan and colleagues in 2018. As a result of their analysis, the authors found that *Rumiyah* consists of articles taken from ISIS's daily newsletters, while *Dabiq* contains new content. Additionally, while *Rumiyah* focuses more on the attacks carried out by ISIS, *Dabiq* centers on longer-term goals and the propaganda of ISIS ideology (Tan et al., 2018). Furthermore, the authors argue that both *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah* are multi-semiotic publications that use combinations of text and images to construct various aspects of ISIS's

worldview and agenda (Tan et al., 2018). On the other hand, Lakomy (2019) suggests that, although the legitimization of violence and the call to violence are strongly emphasized in both magazines, there are significant differences in terms of recruitment messages. While ISIS prioritizes recruitment in *Dabiq* magazine, in *Rumiyah* magazine, it is much less interested in encouraging its sympathizers to join ISIS in Iraq or Syria. Instead, in *Rumiyah* magazine, ISIS directs its followers to engage in attacks in the form of lone wolf terrorist attacks (Lakomy, 2019). Finally, Wignell, Tan and O'Halloran (2017) state that *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah* magazines are more similar than they are different, containing articles devoted specifically to ISIS's interpretations of Islamic beliefs and practices. Other prominent themes in both magazines include the glorification of Jihad and "martyrdom," field reports on ISIS's current military activities, and views on women's roles and duties inside ISIS (Wignellet al., 2017). Additionally, the authors found that ISIS's core values, intolerance, and hostile worldview remain constant across all issues of *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah* (Wignell et al., 2017).

Finally, some studies in the literature have analyzed ISIS's magazines published in languages other than English, such as Turkish. One study examining ISIS's *Konstantiniyye* magazine was conducted by Emir Türkoğlu in 2017. The author asserts that ISIS aimed to reach Muslims in Türkiye and called for participation in Jihad through the *Konstantiniyye* magazine published in Turkish. Türkoğlu (2017) contends that ISIS's primary goal with this magazine is to gain legitimacy among Turkish people. Korkmaz, who also examined *Konstantiniyye*, states that in the initial issues, ISIS focused on gaining followers without directly threatening Türkiye, although 2 out of 10 articles contained negative arguments against Türkiye (Korkmaz, 2016; Tulga, 2022). On the other hand, Gögen (2018) argues that ISIS sought to inform Turkish-speaking people about its view of Islam with the *Konstantiniyye* magazine, while also attempting to prevent misconceptions about its ideology.

However, despite all these valuable studies in the literature, the number of studies comparing the similarities and differences between ISIS's English-language magazines such as *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah* and the Turkish-language magazine *Konstantiniyye* is limited. Finally, although many studies in the literature indicate that ISIS's magazines mainly contain recruitment or justification content, they do not provide in-depth information about the details of the topics in the magazines. In this regard, this study aims to address these deficiencies in the literature.

Research Design

This research, with the objective of addressing gaps in existing literature, commenced by identifying the most frequently used words in *Dabiq, Rumiyah*, and *Konstantiniyye* magazines. This information can provide insights into the topics that these three magazines often discuss. To achieve this, it is essential to clean each magazine by removing stop words, plurals, inflections, punctuation, and numbers (Tulga, 2023). At the end of the cleaning step, the sentences were split into tokens and this step is called tokenization (Tulga, 2022). Usually, tokens are words because these are the most common semantically meaningful components of texts (Welbers et al., 2017). As a result, the unigrams (one word) feature can be lemmatized to help in the process of reduction (Mitts et al., 2022). After cleaning, my data set containing *Dabiq, Rumiyah*, and *Konstantiniyye* magazines became ideal for finding and comparing the most frequently used words. Moreover, uncovering and comparing the most used words in each magazine is valuable for understanding the evolving content within each magazine over time.

After identifying the most commonly used words, a dictionary-based analysis was conducted. To perform this analysis, two dictionaries were prepared for "terrorism/violence" and "religion/justification." The main reason for separating the analysis into two dictionaries is the findings in the literature (Tulga, 2023). For instance, Badawy and Ferrara (2018) discovered that two subjects dominate ISIS discussions and that ISIS and its members mainly discuss topics connected to violence and Islamic theology. The dictionary-based analysis involves searching records for specific words and generating a prevalence score for each record for each term (Tulga, 2023). A manual list was compiled to create the dictionaries, including relevant terms related to "terrorism/violence" and "religion/justification." This list was generated using resources such as the Cambridge and Merriam-Webster dictionaries and the WordNet software program, which provides synonyms and antonyms for selected words. Additionally, as suggested by Bonikowski and Gidron (2016), the extensive literature on recruitment, propaganda, religion, terrorism and violence was reviewed to identify potentially relevant terms. The "terrorism/violence" dictionary contains 401 words, including terms such as crusader, destroy, disobedience, disbeliever, traitor and hell. The "religion/justification" dictionary also comprises 401 words, including words such as "amir," "awliya," "Baqarah" and "believer." The dictionaries' creation enabled a comprehensive dictionary-based data analysis, essential for understanding the topics that Dabiq, Rumiyah and Konstantiniyye discuss. Both dictionaries have been translated into Turkish, and exact translations of the words are used in both dictionaries. These two dictionaries are clean of terms that generated an overwhelming number of false positives (Tulga, 2023). All words in the dictionaries are unigrams.

In examining ISIS' magazines, this study uses two more sub-dictionaries to understand the content of the religious and justification discourses used by ISIS in its magazines. These two dictionaries are prepared based on the Meccan and Medinan surahs of the Holy Qur'an. Thomas Frissen and colleagues (2018) analyzed ISIS's *Dabiq* magazine based on the Meccan and Medinan surahs. Similarly, this study used the same method because the Surahs of Meccan and Medinan represent two different modes of action. Meccan surahs focus on faith, morality, obedience, goodness, and righteousness. On the other hand, the Medinan surahs focus on organization, statehood, law, relations with other religions, establishing a state, and war (Tulga, 2022). In this direction, two sub-dictionaries are created, reflecting the characteristics of the Meccan and Medinan surahs and produced from the words frequently used in these surahs.

To ensure the robustness of these two dictionary-based analyses, the dictionaries were randomly divided into two, and the investigation was repeated. This stage is known as the "split-half test" in the literature (Tulga, 2023). Similar results were obtained at the end of the robustness test, indicating the analysis is reliable.

After conducting these three steps, this research identified and compared the words most commonly used in *Dabiq, Rumiyah* and *Konstantiniyye*. Then, it analyzed the content of each magazine and investigated whether there had been any changes over the years.

Results

The analysis yielded numerous findings. The initial finding emerged from identifying the 20 most frequently used words in *Dabiq, Rumiyah*, and *Konstantiniyye* magazines. Notably, it is revealed that the most common word in all three magazines was "Allah (God)."

Upon individual examination of each magazine, the initial eight most frequently used words in *Dabiq* are entirely associated with religion and justification. A substantial portion of other words also pertain to religion and the identities constructed by ISIS. Analysis of the top 20 words reveals the clear manifestation of collective identities, with terms like "Muslim," "brother," and "mujahidin (fighter)" embodying the "us" identity, while "crusader" and "kufr (unbelief)" signify the "them" identity. Notably, among the top 20 words, the final two, "hijrah (migration)" and "call/invite," actively encourage people to join ISIS territory. Interestingly, the term "Jihad" appears only 44 times throughout the *Dabiq* magazine, with its highest frequency observed in the 15th issue, which is the final edition.

Figure 1. Most Used Words in *Dabiq*

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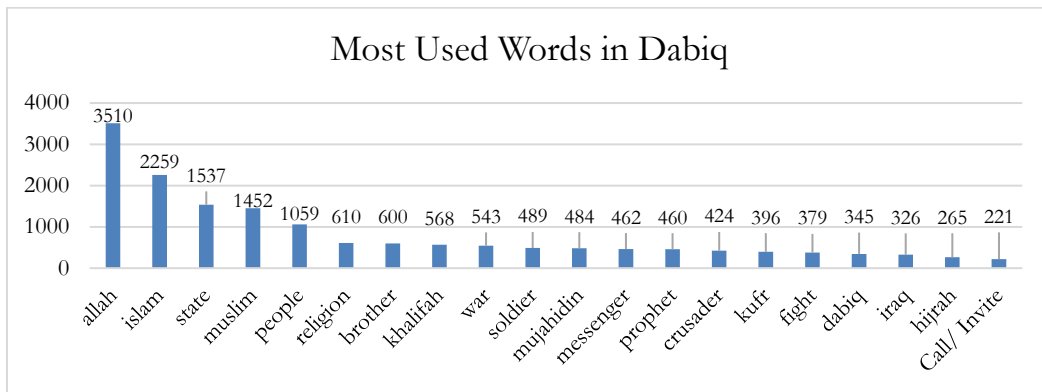
Upon reviewing the most frequently used words in *Rumiyah*, a pattern akin to *Dabiq* magazine emerges, with a prevalence of terms linked to religion and justification. Similarly, the delineation of collective identity is distinctly evident. Unlike *Dabiq*, however, there is an observable increase in the use of words associated with the "them" identity, such as "murtaddin (apostate)," "kuffar (infidel)," "Munafiq (hypocrite)," and "mushrikin (polytheist)." Notably, the term "Jihad," which appeared only 44 times in *Dabiq*, now stands out as one of the most frequently used words in *Rumiyah*.

Figure 2. Most Used Words in *Rumiyah*

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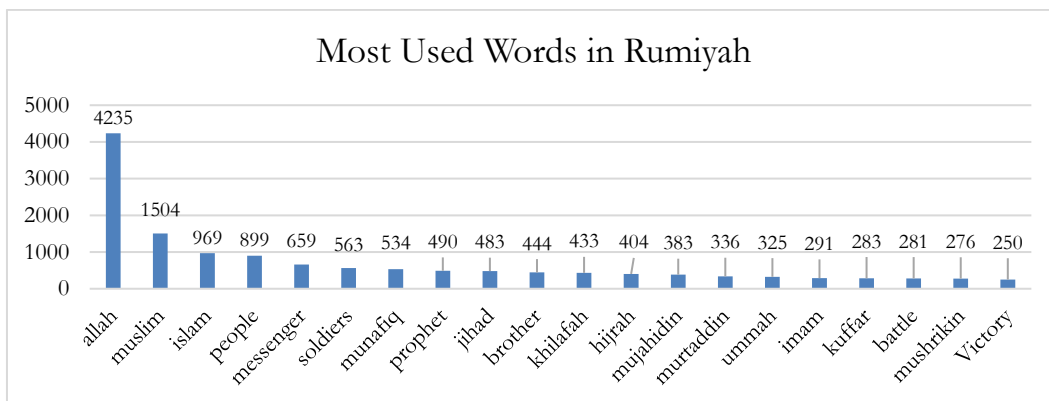
In the examination of the top 20 most frequently used words in *Konstantiniyye* magazine, a concentration of terms related to religion and justification is observed, akin to *Dabiq* and

Rumiyah magazines. However, unlike *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah*, *Konstantiniyye* prominently features names of groups perceived as enemies by ISIS, such as "America," "PKK (The Kurdistan Workers' Party)," and "Ikhwan/Muslim Brotherhood." Additionally, Islamic scholars' names like "Muhammad Al-Bukhari" and terms like "hadith," less prevalent in *Dabiq* and Rumiyah, rank among the 20 most used words. Notably, similar to *Rumiyah*, the term "Jihad" is also one of the most frequently used words in *Konstantiniyye*.

**Figure 3.** Most Used Words in *Konstantiniyye*
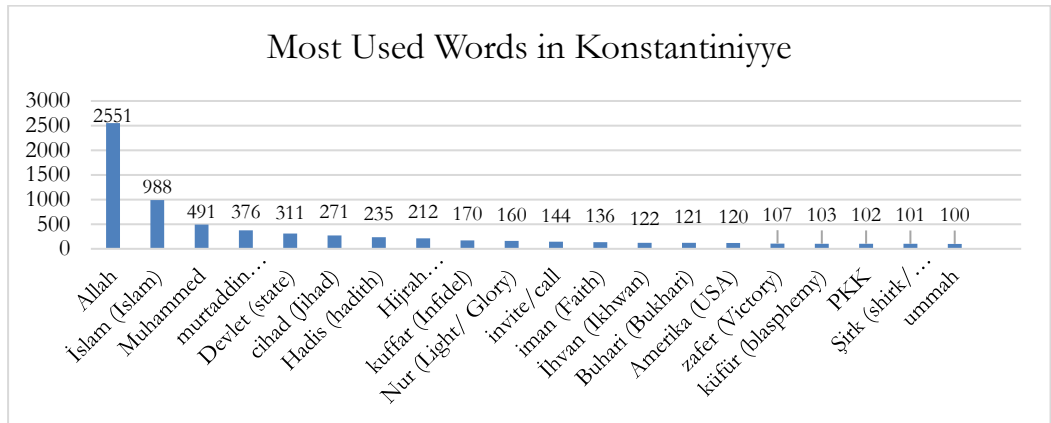
The findings from the dictionary-based text analysis align with those derived from examining the most frequently used words. Across all three magazines, a prevalent focus on content related to religion and justification is evident. Notably, two noteworthy results surfaced. Firstly, in the 14th and 15th issues of *Dabiq* magazine, there is a notable increase in content related to terrorism and violence. The contents pertaining to religion, justification, terrorism, and violence exhibit proximity to these issues. This increase is primarily attributed to the inclusion of content glorifying attacks in *Dabiq*, specifically concerning terrorist actions in Europe and the USA by individuals labeled as "lone wolves" affiliated with ISIS. Additionally, it reflects a response to the heightened military operations of the anti-ISIS coalition against ISIS and the organization's reactions to substantial defeats incurred in its operations.

Figure 4. Dictionary-Based Results
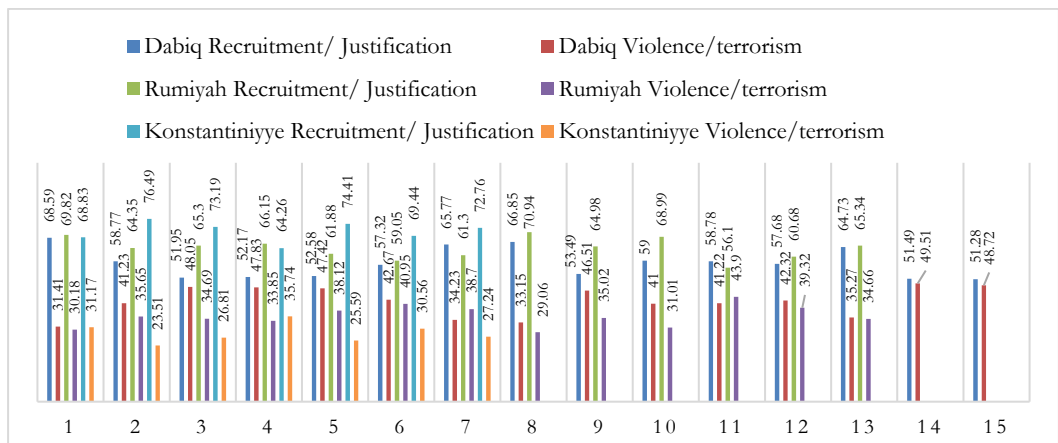
The second noteworthy finding arises from the scrutiny of *Konstantiniyye* magazine. In contrast to *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah*, *Konstantiniyye* predominantly features content related to religion and justification in all of its issues. This predominance is chiefly due to Türkiye's active role in countering ISIS, coupled with the fact that a majority of its population is Muslim. Consequently, ISIS employs this magazine to gather and gain support within Türkiye. Within *Konstantiniyye*, ISIS explicitly urges Muslims in Türkiye to join the organization and endorse its occupation of Istanbul, reinforcing these appeals with hadiths and religious texts. Essentially, through this online magazine, ISIS aims to connect with potential supporters in Türkiye, portraying political, religious, and military figures in the country as targets slated for destruction (Yeşiltaş, 2015).

Figure 5. Surah-Based Analysis Results
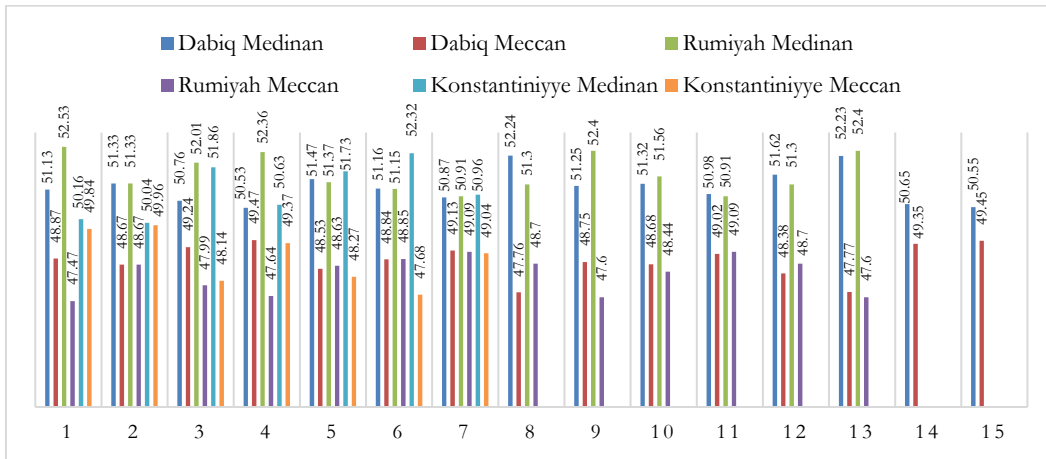
Nevertheless, only finding that magazines have recruitment or justification content does not provide in-depth information about the details of the theme. For this reason, this study conducts one more dictionary-based analysis with the Meccan and Medinan surahs of the Qur'an to get more meaningful findings. With this analysis, it becomes clearer in what context the religious and justification discourse is used in magazines. While the Meccan surahs are about faith and morality, the Medinan surahs are about law, war, organization, and statehood. As a result of the analysis conducted with the dictionaries covering the Meccan and Medinan surahs, it is found that the magazines are mainly based on the Medinan surahs. As a result of the analysis, it is found that the magazines are predominantly about the legal system, jihad, state structure, social order, and community or, in other words, Medinan surahs in Qur'an. It is revealed that the purpose of each magazine is to impose the unification, statehood, and organization of Muslims under one "caliphate" or state.

Discussion

As a result of the analyses in this study, many findings were reached. Some of these findings align with the results of existing literature, while others diverge from the findings of previous studies. In this regard, the most frequently used words in *Dabiq, Rumiyah*, and *Konstantiniyye* magazines were identified, with "Allah" and "Islam" being the most common in all three magazines. This finding is consistent with the results of some studies in the literature. Ashcroft

and colleagues (2015) analyzed the tweets of ISIS sympathizers in English and found that "Allah" and "Islam" were frequently among the most common words.

Additionally, it was found that the words "Hijrah" and "brother" were among the most frequently used words in all three magazines. This finding is consistent with the findings of Kling and colleagues (2019). However, Kling et al. (2019) state that the word "Jihad" is also among the most frequently used words. This study concluded that although the word "Jihad" is frequently used in *Rumiyah* and *Konstantiniyye* magazines, it is not among the most frequently used words in *Dabiq*. The results obtained in this respect are partly different from those of Kling et al. (2019).

On the other hand, the findings of the most frequently used words in all three magazines differ from the results of some studies in the literature. While this study revealed that the majority of the most frequently used words were religious, Al-Khateeb and Agarwal (2015) discovered that the most commonly used words were related to war and violence.

It was found that the words "USA" and "PKK" were among the most frequently used words in *Konstantiniyye* magazine. These findings are consistent with the results of studies in the literature. Tulga (2023) examined the Twitter posts of Turkish supporters of ISIS and found that the words "USA" and "PKK" were among the most frequently used words in tweets.

In all three magazines, it is evident that the "us" and "them" identities created by ISIS stand out as the most frequently used words. This observation aligns with the research of Cottee and Cunliffe (2020). According to Cottee and Cunliffe (2020), online videos from ISIS commonly employ these identities to symbolize community and unity with the "us" identity, while also advocating for jihad and action against ISIS's adversaries with the identity of them. Similarly, the results for this identity distinction are consistent with Welch's findings. Welch (2018) stated that ISIS frequently uses the identities of 'us' and 'them' in its official publications, with the 'them' identity encompassing a common enemy, namely the West and regional groups perceived as adversaries.

In the second step of the study, the magazines were examined using the dictionary-based analysis method to identify the main themes within them. As a result of the dictionary-based analysis, it was found that all three magazines exhibited a widespread focus on content related to religion and justification. These findings are consistent with the results of some studies in the literature. Bodine-Baron et al. (2016) found that tweets from ISIS sympathizers often emphasize positive themes such as religion and belonging. The authors argue that the reason behind this is the recruitment strategy of ISIS (Bodine-Baron et al., 2016). Similarly, El-Badawy et al. (2015) state that religious-based organizations frequently cite the Qur'an and the perspectives of significant Muslim scholars in their Twitter strategies, aiming to attract Muslim followers in this manner.

On the other hand, these findings differ from the results of some studies. Unlike the findings of this study, Macnair and Frank (2019) found that ISIS supporters tweeted content aimed at demonstrating the power of ISIS, humiliating its enemies, and showcasing its victories. The findings of this study also differ from Welch's findings. Welch (2018) states that themes of incitement to violence and encouragement of individual acts of violence are prevalent in ISIS's publications.

Similarly, Al-Rawi and Groshek (2018) found that ISIS supporters' tweets contained atrocities, celebrations of ISIS's military successes, war reports, and warnings against Western countries. These findings differ from the results obtained through the dictionary-based analysis utilized in this study.

However, this study delved deeper into the specific topics covered in each issue of the magazines, going beyond general themes. Two significant findings emerged. Firstly, the 14th and 15th issues of *Dabiq* magazine showed a noticeable surge in content related to terrorism and violence. Secondly, in contrast to *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah, Konstantiniyye* predominantly focuses on content related to religion and justification in all of its issues.

In the final stage of the study, a surah-based analysis was conducted on the Meccan and Medinan surahs of the Qur'an to provide more in-depth information about the religious and justification content in the scriptures. Additionally, many scholars state that ISIS selectively uses the Meccan and Medinan surahs from the Qur'an to legitimize terrorist violence and recruit new fighters in its official publications (Al-Shurman et al., 2023).

As a result of the analysis, all magazines primarily focus on the Medinan Surahs. In other words, they concentrate on the legal system, state structure, jihad, caliphate, and social order. These results are consistent with the literature. Frissen et al. (2018) conducted an examination of *Dabiq* and found significant influence from the Medinan surahs. They found that *Dabiq* relies on religious elements influenced by the Medinan surahs, employing 'de-contextualization' and 'ayah' misinterpretation (Frissen et al., 2018). Likewise, Bodine-Baron et al. (2016) found that state structure and state-building are prominent themes in the tweets of ISIS sympathizers. Similarly, Torok (2013) examined the social media activities of sympathizers of religious-based organizations. The author found that the theme of state formation and structuring, such as the 'unity of Islam,' is frequently used in social media posts (Torok, 2013).

On the other hand, Holbrook (2010) states that radical organizations such as ISIS selectively use the Meccan and Medinan surahs in the Qur'an to legitimize terrorist violence in their propaganda and manipulate the application of these surahs to fit their own political narratives. However, this study found that ISIS used Medinan surahs in its magazines to establish state structure, caliphate, and social order. In this regard, the findings of this study differ somewhat from Holbrook's assertions.

Conclusion

Until 2014, the world witnessed numerous terrorist organizations, but post-2014 marked the emergence of one of the most intricate ones: ISIS. The complexity of ISIS is attributed to its adept adaptation to evolving internet technologies, strategically harnessed to become a formidable force (Tulga, 2023). A pivotal aspect of its internet strategy lies in the publication of online magazines in multiple languages. These magazines play a crucial role in transforming ISIS into a sophisticated organization, enabling it to reach an unparalleled number of active supporters and mobilize them in pursuit of its "caliphate" agenda (Haykel, 2016). The focal point of globally oriented efforts to legitimize perspectives, incite violence, and sway potential foreign members and supporters is embodied in the professionally crafted online magazines, such as *Dabiq, Rumiyah*, and *Konstantiniyye*, disseminated in English and various other languages (O'Halloran et al., 2021).

In this context, numerous academic studies have delved into the examination of ISIS's online magazines to comprehend the organization's propaganda strategies. While some focus on *Dabiq*, ISIS's inaugural magazine, others concentrate on *Rumiyah*, considered its successor. Several studies explore both *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah*, scrutinizing the similarities and differences between these two publications. A limited number of academic inquiries extend their focus to magazines published by ISIS in other languages, such as *Konstantiniyye*, rather than *Dabiq* or *Rumiyah*. Despite these existing studies, the literature has relatively few analyses that directly compare the contents of ISIS's magazines across different languages.

Hence, this study centered on a comprehensive examination of *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah*, disseminated by ISIS in English, and *Konstantiniyye*, published in Turkish. Employing the text analysis method, the content of these three magazines underwent thorough scrutiny. While some of the findings from this study are consistent with existing literature, others differ from previously published results.

The research commenced with an analysis of the most frequently used words in ISIS's magazines. Findings revealed that the majority of these words were associated with justification and religion. Notably, words related to the "us" and "them" identities, as crafted by ISIS, featured prominently in the content.

In the study's second phase, the magazines underwent examination using the dictionary-based analysis method. The outcomes from this analysis align with the results obtained by scrutinizing the most frequently used words, affirming the concentration of justification and religious content in each magazine. Notably, given Türkiye's predominantly Muslim population, it was observed that *Konstantiniyye* magazine employed more intense recruitment, justification, and religious content compared to *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah* in its efforts to gather support for ISIS within Türkiye.

In the study's concluding phase, a dictionary-based analysis was undertaken using Meccan and Medinan surahs to offer nuanced insights into the content related to justification and religion. The analysis revealed a predominant utilization of Medinan surahs across all three magazines. In essence, it was deduced that the magazines primarily centered on themes like the legal system, Jihad, state structure, social order, and society. Furthermore, the overarching objective of each magazine appeared to be the advocacy for the unification, statehood, and organization of Muslims under a singular "caliphate" or state.

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