

This thesis aims to investigate how the citizenship of ISIS female fighters is comparatively conceptualised across the French and British media landscape through the analysis of the 'Jihadi Bride' media frame. Overall, it argues France and the United Kingdom are generally both experiencing, despite different rules on the matter, a 'discursive tightening' around who is considered a citizen and how citizenship is maintained. Indeed, amidst a regain in national populist sentiment in liberal democracies, centre-right and right-wing political news outlets have endorsed a more individualistic and unidirectional vision of citizenship where the

State retains more authority over acquisition and revocation of citizenship. Conversely, left-wing media sources attempt to forge a citizenship model based on a genuine and special link

between the State and the individual. Still, gendered, racialised and religiously-discriminatory standpoints limit the scope of application of such a model in reality. Ultimately, this thesis reveals that, behind understanding ISIS female fighters as 'Jihadi Brides', the observed media frame transfers directly exclusionary symbolisms onto the concept of citizenship. Undoubtedly, overt or concealed gendered Islamophobia impacts the defined boundaries of citizenship, most notably in the French case. Also, the ubiquitous characterisation of these women as mothers shape and authorise a gendered understanding of citizenship. Interestingly though, while these women's social reproductive capacities were believed to be put forward, justifications or critiques of citizenship deprivation within the media frame depict their exclusive lack of agency. For their citizenship is envisioned not within their hands, but through their children, as a model of 'reverse jus sanguinis'.