CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN NEWS MEDIA BETWEEN THE GUARDIAN AND AL ARABIYA NEWS WEBSITE IN ISRAEL-PALESTINE CONFLICT

Fahnarul Damayanti*, Agustinus Hary Setyawan
Universitas Mercu Buana Yogyakarta, Indonesia
fahnarul786@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Nowadays, conflict between two nations become a hot topic worldwide. Israel-Palestine conflict is one of that. On 7th October 2023, Hamas attacked Israel and became a headline in every news media. Currently, media has an important role in giving information to people around the world. This research uses Critical Discourse Analysis. The data was taken from The Guardian and Al Arabiya news website in October 2023 edition. This research uses descriptive qualitative research design. The data were analyses using Van Dijk's approach focusing on macrostructure, microstructure, and the ideology between two news media. The findings show that both news media talk about Hamas attacked Israel. Israel was portrayed positively as victim and Hamas was portrayed negatively as a threat. It shows that The Guardian and Al Arabiya are more pro-Israel than Palestine. The researcher suggests to do more deeply between The Guardian and Al Arabiya.

Keywords: *CDA, Israel-Palestine Conflict, The Guardian, Al Arabiya*

INTRODUCTION

Currently, conflict between two countries has become a hot topic on a global scale. One of the conflicts considered the most extended political history in the world is between Israel and Palestine (Pratiwi et al., 2022). On 7th October 2023, HAMAS attacked several towns at the border in Israel, the Israeli Military responded and triggered escalating violence and reduced humanity in Gaza (Açıkmeşe & Özel, 2024). The Palestinian Ministry of Health through CNN (2024) states that more than 5300 of dead are women and more than 9000 are children. Since this attack, the conflict has gotten people's attention all over the world. Therefore, the conflict becomes headlines in every news media.

Many conflicts are highlighted by the news media, including the Israel-Palestine conflicts which is one of the biggest conflicts and become a headline in news media in the world. However, the actual news from news media about Israel-Palestine conflict is different, subjective, and not neutral (A. Herman & Nurdiansa, 2010). News media which have different ways of writing can make various society's perspectives in responding to the conflict (Alberto et al., 2023). News media can control the information flow which can influence audiences and create knowledge of the information provided (Heni & Chandra, 2022).

Currently, news media plays an essential role in people's lives in the world. News media has become one of the most used by the public (Heni and Chandra, 2022). News media has become one of the tools for finding out or getting information about social and political issues in society (Laelasari & Pradana, 2023). Lately, everyone has their own gadget or mobile phone, and it is instant to access news media. According to Fairclough (1995), as cited in Suwarno and Sahayu (2020), news media has the ability or power to affect the audience's knowledge, beliefs, values, social relations, and social identities through the language used. In Fairclough's opinion, it means that language in news media can influence public perceptions of social or political issues that are reported in news media. News media is also a forum for enacting power relations (Fairclough, 2015). It means that news media content can be a tool for sharing hidden ideologies. Journalists with ideologies from certain groups write news media. According to The New Arab website through their case study, as many as four of the biggest news media in the UK, such as The Times, The Telegraph, The Sun, and the Daily Mail, are more inclined to side with Israel than Palestine. This is evidenced by 617 headlines, 44% containing one or more of 35 emotional words when referring to victims of Hamas violence in Israel. In contrast, only 7.5% did the same when discussing Palestinians who were victims of Israeli violence. Meanwhile, most of the news media in Indonesia are more inclined toward Palestine, such as Jakarta Post, Kompas.id, and Detik.com.

This research analyzes the text structure and the ideologies of two news media, The Guardian and Al Arabiya News Website, in the Israel-Paestine conflict in October 2023. The Guardian is a British newspaper founded in 1821 that had an average daily circulation of 280.000 in 2011 (Braber, 2015, Al-A'ssam and Sukker, 2022). Al Arabiya website is part of Dubai's popular TV station, Al Arabiya, in the United Arab Emirates and is popular among Arabs (Al-Saggaf, 2006). Both become a choice for most readers who want to know about the Israel-Palestine conflict, especially in October 2023.

Several researchers have analyzed the Israel-Plestine conflict. For example, a study from Ar (2024) investigated Israel-Palestine conflict in 11 news reported by Foxnews.com in 2021 edition where Israel attacked following 11 days of Gaza violence. The study found that the word used in the news describe violent conflicts such as "terrorism", "deadly air attacks" and "kill". A study from Alnwihe and Al-Abbas (2023) who investigated Gaza War 2021 in Abu Obeida's videos. This study used Van Dijk's ideological square which fouses on "positive self-representation" and "negative other representation". The findings show that each party wants to represent themselves positively and others negatively. Israel focused on winning the war, while Hamas focused on their self-glorification. Another study conducted by Pradipta et

al. (2020) who investigated Donald Trump's speech on Jerussalem as the capital city of Israel issue. The study found that Trump tends to support Israel by consistently using direct language that represents Israel positively and Palestine negatively.

Most of the previous study is using Critical Discourse Analysis. This research is more focuses on macrostructure and microstructure between two news media which are The Guardian and Al Arabiya Website on October, 2023. By analyzing macrostructure and microstructure aspects, this research provides a comparative perspective on how two news media framing varies based on their geopolitical position since news media as a primary source an information, any bias can influence democratic dialogues (Rodrigo-Ginés et al., 2024). Most of the articles from the previous study talk about Israel attacked Palestine. However, in this research, the article talked about Hamas attacked Israel.

In this research, the researcher uses critical discourse analysis (CDA) to analyze news media. In news media, especially The Guardian and Al Arabiya Website, they both make the conflict between Israel and Palestine a headline, especially during the Hamas attack on the Israeli border in October 2023. Journalists write these news media with hidden ideologies influenced by the political context in their countries. According to the explanation, the researcher used Teun van Dijk's model to analyze the structure of the news media. Van Dijk (2008) in Eriyanto (2011) classified the techniques analysis into three dimensions: the structure of the text, social cognition, and social analysis. However, this research analyzes the text structure in news media with more focus on macrostructure analysis and microstructure analysis in online news media, The Guardian and Al Arabiya Website, as well as the ideology of each news media. Using CDA to analyze news media can help readers to filter information written by different news media. Based on the background, the aim of this research is to find the differences in macrostructure, microstructure, and ideology between The Guardian and Al Arabiya website in representing Hamas attacked Israel on 7th October 2023.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is an approach that focuses on language and communication among society (Fairclough, 2003) that concentrates on checking interconnected spoken and written communication that underlie the expression of human thoughts (Alek & Nguyen, 2023) which involves the study of language usage, pattern of speech, dialects, and socially acceptable in a society (Kareem & Najm, 2024). According to (Brown & Yule, 1983), discourse is a language in use. The sentence "language in use" means the norms, preferences, and expectations that are

related to the context of language (Ikenna and Isaac, 2015). According to Ali et al. (2021), discourse is one of informal or formal components of a conversation that comes from a powerful source and has several different characteristics. Discourse can influence public perception of every implicit or explicit ideology in political situations. Therefore, discourse is a dangerous tool to influence public that must be critically evaluated.

Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of discourse that focuses on analyzing how language is used in social and political contexts to support and challenge societal abuses of power, dominance, and inequality (Dijk, 1998). Van Dijk as cited in Armayanti (2019) states that Critical Discourse Analysis can contribute significantly to social and political analysis based on the language use and discourse in the production of domination and inequality. Critical Discourse Analysis analyses discourse related to context that uses languages for specific purposes, belong the practice of power (Huda, 2022). Power practices can be analyzed from how powerful the media and particular parties are in representing or describing a person, group, or certain event in the text (Fairclough, 1995).

Ruth Wodak also states that Critical Discourse Analysis analyzed dominance, discrimination, and power control expressed through language (Rahmawati, 2017). Critical Discourse Analysis aims to bring critical social analysis into the language study on the relationship between discourse and ideology, power relations, social identities, etc. (Mandarani, 2018)

Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis

Van Dijk's model of Critical Discourse Analysis is also called "social cognition" (Eriyanto, 2011). Not only analyse about text or linguistic elements, Critical Discourse Analysis also analyses how a text is produced, and the message that is conveyed by the speaker or writer (Charrera, 2023). In addition, there are other factors why the speaker or the writer conveys their message or opinion. Van Dijk's model emphasizes in individual social cognition of who produced the text (Pramitasari and Clarasida, 2022).
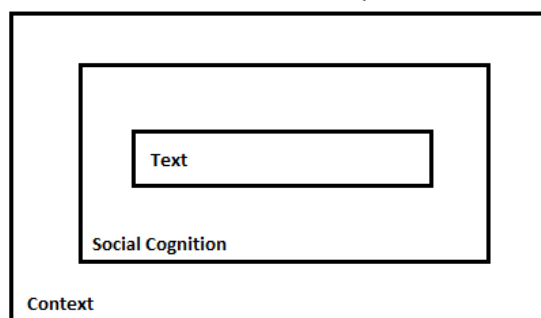
Figure 1. Eriyanto (2011)

There are three dimensions in van Dijk's model of Critical Discourse Analysis: text analysis, social cognition, and social context (Eriyanto, 2011). In this model, text analysis analyzes the grammar, word choice, word meaning, etc. In social cognition analyze how someone's cognition produces discourse. According to Eriyanto (2011), social cognition is a dimension that analyzes how text is produced by individuals or groups. In social context analyzes the social context which develops in society. Text and context are necessary to understand a whole discourse (Mukhlis et al., 2020). Context is needed to understand how the text relates to things outside the language, such as social and cultural, thus the information obtained can be thoroughly understood (Sumarlam, 2020).

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a descriptive qualitative research method. Descriptive data is data that is collected in words not numbers. The description is important for getting a clear and good understanding and interpreting data to reveal hidden meanings as part of the analysis (Huda, 2022). According to Arikunto (2010), the descriptive method is a method to gain information about the appropriate circumstances or events at the research time. While qualitative method is a method to understand reality or a naturalistic research method because the researcher conducta the research in a natural setting (Sugiyono, 2020).

Descriptive qualitative research method is relevant to this research because it is relevant to CDA theory which is Van Dijk's theory describes the relationship between text and discourse or text. The purpose of this method is to describe the text structure of two news from The Guardian and Al Arabiya News Website entitled *"Israel 'at war' as Hamas launches surprise attack from Gaza"* and *"Israel and Hamas at war after surprise attack from Gaza"* by using van Dijk's theory. The news was published on 7th October 2023 which conveyed that Hamas attacked Israel.

The data collection that is used in this research is documentation. This technique obtains data from available cases or notes, transcriptions, books, magazines, and newspapers (Arikunto, 2010). Documents can be in the form of writing, images, or monumental works created by someone (Sugiyono, 2020). In this research, the data is from online news from The Guardian and Al Arabiya News Website and focuses on text structure. The following process applies to this research. (1) The researcher read the online news or article between The Guardian entitled *"Israel and Hamas at war after surprise attack from Gaza"* and Al Arabiya News Website entitled *"Israel 'at war' as Hamas launches surprise attack from Gaza".* (2) The researcher identifies by seeing and marking discourse elements by van Dijk's theory focusing on text structure (macrostructure and microstructure).

The data in this research was analyzed using descriptive analysis. The following process is applied to analyze the data. (1) The researcher identifies data based on Teun Van Dijk's theory, which is focused on text structure (macrostructure and microstructure). (2) The researcher classifies the data according to the criteria. (3) the researcher makes predictions based on the theory (Mukhlis et al., 2020).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The Guardian

This research uses news from The Guardian entitled *"Israel and Hamas at war after surprise attack from Gaza"* as data. The aspects analyzed in this research is macrostructure and microstructure based on Teun van Dijk's theory.

Macrostructure

The main theme of this news is about Hamas launched a large attack and Israel's revenge. It shows in the sentence "Israel and Hamas are once again at war after the Palestinian militant group launched a large aerial and ground operation from the blockaded Gaza Strip, its biggest attack in years." that can refer to the attack from Hamas on Israel's territory. While in sentence "In response to the attacks, which appear to have caught the Israeli security services by surprise, Israel has declared a state of war." that can be inferred that Israel response to the attack and declared the war.

Microstructure

Semantics

This news represents Hamas as a threat. It shows by the use of several phrases, such as, "Hamas gunmen", "5000 rockets", and "gunmen opened fire". This news also states that this attack is the biggest in years supporting that Hamas is a threat to Israel. An attack by Hamas is

referred to as "surprise attack" which shows that Hamas is the one who started the conflict. The reason for Hamas's attack is for the protection of Al-Aqsa Mosque like the statement of Mohammed Deif, "Mohammed Deif, Hamas's military commander in Gaza, announced the start of a new operation to free Jerusalem's sensitive al-Aqsa mosque compound". However, it is only briefly explained and implies that Hamas's attack is unreasonable. It is also supported by detail, "Hamas claimed were 5,000 rockets launched from the blockaded enclave" which strengthens that Hamas is a threat to Israel.

Opposite to Hamas's portrayal, in this news, Israel was portrayed as the party that reacted to the attack. It shows by the use of the phrase "Israel Defence Forces (IDF)" that is more civilized than Hamas. This news quotes a statement from Benjamin Netanyahu "We are in a war and we will win it". It is supported by several phrases that implicitly state that Israel is a victim who is responding to the attack, such as "Israel has declared a state of war" and "Reservist forces have been mobilised" which shows that it is a valid action to defend themselves.

Syntax

In this news, Hamas was portrayed as the main subject or actor using active sentences, such as "Palestinian militant group launched a large aerial and ground operation" and "Hamas claimed were 5,000 rockets launched from the blockaded enclave". "Hamas" is always placed at the beginning of the sentence to emphasize that they are the subject of threat in this conflict.

In contrast, Israel was portrayed in passive sentences, such as "198 Palestinians were reported killed in Gaza in retaliatory Israeli airstrikes", and "An unknown number of Israelis have been taken captive by fighters". In the phrase "were reported killed", the focus is on the victims not on perpetrators which is IDF which can reduce Israel's image in violence.

In this news, sentences are connected with causal conjunctions, such as, "in response to" and "since". It shows the cause and effect of the attack from Hamas, which is the cause of Israel's response.

From the sentence of the text "A ground infiltration by Hamas gunmen into Israeli towns and villages on the periphery – an unprecedented development in the 16 years since the Islamists took over the strip" it can be inferred that "since" here is lead to an event that is now tense again after Hamas took over the strip 16 years ago. In the sentence "In response to the attacks, which appear to have caught the Israeli security services by surprise" it can be inferred that "in response to" shows that Israel's action is the effect of the attack from Hamas.

In this news, there are several pronouns used in these sentences, "Our enemy will pay a price" and "We are in a war and we will win it.". The pronouns "our" and "we" in here are to

build the solidarity between the readers and Israel. In this news, Netanyahu uses "our" to portray Hamas as an enemy. The pronoun "we" here refers to Israel's power and strengthens their image that they are the ones who will win the conflict.

Stylistics

In this news, Israel was portrayed as a defensive party with words "defend" and "protect civilian" which can build positive connotations about it. The word choice shows that Israel's action is to protect their people, not aggression. It also shows that Israel did not start the conflict, rather Hamas did. These words justify what Israel have done.

In contrast, Hamas was portrayed with a negative connotations, such as, "gunmen", "terrorist", and "enemy". It can be said that Hamas is a dangerous threat and inhumane. It shows that Hamas can be inferred as not only Israel's enemy but the world's enemy. Based on the word choice, Hamas is negatively framed as a world threat, not only Israel's threat.

Rhetorics

The headline of this news was typed in bold which can attract the readers. The headline of this news represents the main idea of the whole text. The readers will know what exactly the news is from the headline. Several sentences are typed in red color that is directly linked to the important thing. It can be seen in the news, sentence "Benjamin Netanyahu, said in a televised statement". The phrase "in a televised statement" here is typed red and if the readers click this link on this phrase, they will directly move to another news about Netanyahu's speech.

This news uses two videos and three pictures to support the facts of the news. The first video shows that Hamas launched their rockets which can strengthen that they are the ones who started the conflict. The second video shows Israel's response to the attack which can strengthen that the action is for self-defend. The first picture of this news shows the rockets from Hamas. The second and the third pictures shows the effect of the rockets from Hamas. It once again strengthened that Hamas is a threat and Israel is a victim.

Al Arabiya

This research uses news from The Guardian entitled *"Israel 'at war' as Hamas launches surprise attack from Gaza"* as data.

Macrostructure

The main theme of this news is the attack from Hamas and Israel response it, which is the biggest conflict escalation. It can be seen in the sentence "The Palestinian group Hamas launched the biggest attack on Israel in years on Saturday," which shows Hamas launched an attack on Israel. In sentence "Israel said the Iran-backed group had declared war as its army confirmed fighting with militants in several Israeli towns and military bases near Gaza and

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu vowed to retaliate." shows that Israel with the command of Netanyahu, will fight back to defend themselves.

Microstructure

Semantics

This news represents Hamas as a big military operation. Hamas was described with the words "attack" and "killing". It shows in the sentence "The Palestinian group Hamas launched the biggest attack on Israel in years on Saturday, killing more than 20 people and wounding hundreds in a surprise assault that combined gunmen crossing into Israel with a barrage of rockets fired from Gaza.". It means that Hamas launches a big attack for Israel with major victims. The sentence state the fact directly about the scale and the effect from the attack. From the sentence "The attack marked an unprecedented infiltration into Israel by an unknown number of Hamas gunmen crossing from the Gaza Strip, and the heaviest blow for Israel in the conflict with Palestinians since the suicide bombings of the Second Intifada some two decades ago." shows that Hamas is an increasingly dangerous power with the state that this attack as "an unprecedented infiltration". It means that Hamas is a threat for Israel.

Otherwise, Israel was described with the words "retaliate" and "responded with airstrikes" to show that they are a defensive party. In the sentence "Israel said the Iran-backed group had declared war as its army confirmed fighting with militants in several Israeli towns and military bases near Gaza and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu vowed to retaliate." shows that Israel responded to this attack as a war declaration from Hamas. It also emphasizes the position of Israeli Government according to the conflict. In the sentence ""Our enemy will pay a price the type of which it has never known," he said. "We are in a war and we will win it."" shows that Israel has the right to counterattack to defend itself. It means that it is a normal response to the threat.

Syntax

In this news, Hamas was mentioned explicitly in active sentence form as a subject who did aggressive action. In the sentence "The Palestinian group Hamas launched the biggest attack on Israel in years on Saturday, killing more than 20 people and wounding hundreds in a surprise assault" shows that Hamas did aggressive action such as "launched", "killing", and "wounding" to illustrate that they did violence and strengthen that their action is a threat.

The second sentence is "Hamas military commander Mohammad Deif announced the start of the operation in a broadcast on Hamas media, calling on Palestinians everywhere to fight," shows that Mohammad Deif is the leader of the operation. The phrase "calling on

Palestinians everywhere to fight." illustrates a provocative action that seems to expand the responsibility of all Palestinians to carry out the operation.

The third sentence "Hamas media displayed videos of what it said were bodies of Israeli soldiers brought into Gaza by fighters" highlights Hamas's action in showing the result of their operation using active verbs such as "displayed" and "brought".

In contrast, Israel is mentioned implicitly in passive sentence form as a victim in this news. In the sentence "At least 22 Israelis were killed in the attack so far" shows that the victims are the focus which are the 22 Israelis, and the perpetrator is not mentioned directly. It can engage the readers' sympathy for Israel with highlight their suffering.

Another sentence "Around 545 Israelis had been wounded" shows that the perpetrator is not mentioned again. This sentence only focuses on the quantity of victims in Israel. It can build a narrative that Israel is under serious attack.

This news is using "and" and "responded" to show the cause and effect of this conflict. It shows in the sentence "The attack marked an unprecedented infiltration into Israel by an unknown number of Hamas gunmen crossing from the Gaza Strip, and the heaviest blow for Israel in the conflict with Palestinians since the suicide bombings of the Second Intifada some two decades ago." can be inferred that "and" in here refers to the big consequence that Israel felt because of the infiltration. The attack from Hamas is a cause of one of the biggest blows since the Second Intifada. The second sentence is "The Israeli military said it had responded with airstrikes into Gaza, where witnesses reported hearing heavy explosions and multiple dead being carried into hospitals." which shows that the word "responded" here refers to the airstrikes from Israel as a direct effect of the Hamas' attack in their territory. It shows that Israel's action is a response to Hamas's action.

This news uses "we" and "our" as pronouns. It shows in the sentence ""Our enemy will pay a price the type of which it has never known," he said. "We are in a war and we will win it."" Netanyahu uses the word "our" to describe Hamas as their enemy. The word "we" here is to describe Israel as a united victim that believes they can defeat Hamas.

This news also uses the pronoun "they" that refers to Hamas. In the sentence ""They just came in again, please send help," she said." shows that "they" refers to Hamas who attacked Israeli territory. Hamas is considered a foreign party that attacked Israel. It gives a negative image of Hamas as a threat to Israel civilians.

Stylistics

In this news, Palestine was portrayed as the attacking party using negative connotation words, such as, "attack", "killing", "wounding", and "gunmen". It shows that Hamas was

portrayed as the attacking party who did the aggressive action. The words "attack" also refer to the dangerous and big conflict that was caused by Hamas. It builds an image that Hamas is a big threat to Israel.

Otherwise, Israel was portrayed as the defensive party using positive connotations, such as, "fighting" and "win". It shows the defensive action from Israel using the word "fighting". It also describes that they are brave enough to revenge on Hamas. The word "win" here refers to Israel's optimism about the result of the conflict. It describes that they have complete control of the situation, resulting in the positioning themselves positively.

Rhetorics

The title of this news is typed in bold and it contains the main topic. It will attract the readers' attention. In this news, there are two sub-topics which typed in bold. It will lead the readers to read the important things about this conflict. The first sub-topic is "Please send help" which highlights the suffering of the Israeli civilians. It will attract the readers' sympathy for Israel. The second, sub-topic is "Backdrop of surging violence" which highlights Hamas's violence. It will attract the readers' perception of Hamas.

In this news, there are several sentences typed in red color which is directly linked to other news that are related to this conflict. First, the phrase from Netanyahu "We are in a war" is typed in red color. If the readers hit the link in the phrase, they will directly go to another news about Netanyahu's speech. Another phrase is "At least 22 Israelis were killed" which is typed in red color too and linked to another news about the number of victims of the Hamas's attack.

This news uses one picture under the title. It shows the rockets launched by Hamas to strengthen the title. There are three videos from Al Arabiya English X account with the username @AlArabiya_Eng. The first video shows the Israeli firefighters trying to put out fires after Hamas launched the rockets. It supports the effect from the Hamas rockets that were mentioned in the news. The second video shows paragliders from Hamas attempting to enter Israeli territory. The third video shows Hamas spotted by a jeep in Israeli territory. Once again, it strengthens that Hamas who are started the conflict.

This research has analyzed the differences between macrostructure and microstructure between The Guardian and Al Arabiya news website. The Guardian is a news from Britain and they are known as pro-Israel parties. Al Arabiya is news from United Arab Emirates which is from the same culture, religion, and race as Palestine. This research also analyzed the ideology between The Guardian and Al Arabiya news website.

Based on the findings, The Guardian is more pro-Israel since the news always describes Hamas as a threat. This news described Hamas with the word "gunmen" who started the conflict by launching 5,000 rockets. This finding in line with research by Ar (2024) who found that Western news media often use negative connotations to portray Palestine with the word "terrorism" in Fox News 2021. In contrast, this news described Israel as a victim and defensive party. Israel was described with the words "IDF", "defend", and "protect" which have positive connotations and justify what they did to respond to the attack, defend themselves, and protect the Israelis. Hamas was portrayed as a subject threat for Israel using active sentence form which can influence the readers that they who started the conflict. It is in line with research by Adane & Amara (2024) who found that The Guardian was portrays Hamas as a threat and Israel as a victim. In the sentence "Hamas claimed were 5,000 rockets launched from the blockaded enclave" shows that Hamas is the one who launched 5,000 rockets and started the conflict. In line with Heni and Chandra (2022) who found that Hamas was described in active sentence form in Fox News 2021 with the phrase "Hamas, the Palestinian group, has launched a sustained rocket" that shows Hamas as a subject who was portrayed as a threat. However, Israel was portrayed as a victim using passive sentence form and did not mention the perpetrator clearly which can attract the readers' sympathy since this news highlights Israel's suffering. It can be seen in the sentence "An unknown number of Israelis have been taken captive by fighters" that it highlighted the victims, not the perpetrators. There are several sentences of this news are connected by causal conjuctions. In the sentence "In response to the attacks, which appear to have caught the Israeli security services by surprise" uses "in response to" to show Israel response to the attack. From the findings, this news uses pronoun "we" to show Israel's solidarity with the readers and strengthen that they are the ones who will win the conflict. The pronoun "our" here refers to Hamas as Israel's enemy. According to Fairclough in Suwarno & Sahayu (2020), examining vocabulary, grammar, and text structure can be used to analyze language critically.

However, Al Arabiya News which is domiciled in United Arab Emirates, based on the findings is more pro-Israel. In contrast with other Eastern media, especially those based in Arab, which are mostly pro-Palestine (Sholekatin et al., 2024). Hamas was described with the words "attack" and "killing". In this news, Hamas was portrayed as an attacking party with major victims and shows that they are a threat to Israel. In contrast, Israel was described with the words "retaliate" and "responded" to show that they are a defensive party and have the right to respond to the threat. These findings do not align with research conducted by Damanhoury

et al. (2025) who found that Israel was described with the words "genocide", "ethnic cleansing", and "war crime" which appeared 19 times in Al Jazeera English show that they are the perpetrator. The findings also not in line with another research by Ciler (2024) who found that Palestine was portrayed positively in Al Jazeera English with the word "Palestinian fighters". The findings also do not align with another research by Henarni & Surwandono (2024) who found that Hamas was portrayed as a "hero" in Ashraq Al-Awsat news. Based on the findings, Hamas was portrayed as a subject who did aggressive action in active sentence form. It can be seen in the sentence "The Palestinian group Hamas launched the biggest attack on Israel in years on Saturday" shows that Hamas was portrayed as a threat since they launched an attack on Israel. In contrast, Israel is mentioned as a victim implicitly in the form of passive sentence. In sentence "At least 22 Israelis were killed in the attack so far" shows that Israel is a victim and it can attract the readers' sympathy. Based on the findings, Al Arabiya also quotes Netanyahu's speech that uses the pronoun "we" which refers to the united victims that believe that they will defeat Hamas. The pronoun "our" here also refers to Hamas as Israel's enemy. However, this news uses the pronoun "they" which refers to Hamas who are attacking Israel.

Based on the findings, it can be inferred that The Guardian and Al Arabiya have the same ideology of framing Israel positively and Hamas negatively. In The Guardian, Israel always described positively where they are the victims of the attack and have the right to defend themselves. The Guardian is a news website from Britain that has a nickname as a left-wing (Herman & Chomsky, 1988). According to Philo and Berry (2011), Britain has a historical relationship with Israel. It shows the important role of Britain to Israel in the Balfour Declaration (Philo and Berry, 2011) and the effect of the representation of Israel in the news. Whereas, Al Arabiya is news from United Arab Emirates who has a diplomatic relationship with Israel in bilateral agreement called Abraham Accords with United States as mediator on 15th September 2020 (Baqai and Mehreen, 2021). The purpose of the agreement is to recognize the sovereignty of Israel as a nation. It resulted in Al Arabiya News framing Israel as more positive than Palestine because of the diplomatic relationship.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, the researcher focuses on macrostructure, microstructure, and ideology between The Guardian and Al Arabiya news website. Macrostructure is analyzed by seeing the theme or the main topic of the news. In macrostructure, both The Guardian and Al Arabiya write about Hamas attack and Israel trying

to fight back to response and defend itself. Microstructure is analyzed by seeing semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetorics. Both The Guardian and Al Arabiya, used negative connotations to represent Palestine and used positive connotations to represent Israel. It can be seen in the findings that The Guardian used word "gunmen" to represent Palestine and used "IDF" to represent Israel. While, Al Arabiya used the word "attack" to represent Palestine and used word "retaliate" to represent Israel. The both news are pro-Israel because of their politics relation. The Guardian is pro-Israel because Britain support Israel in Balfour Declair. Al Arabiya is pro-Israel because United Arab Emirates has a bilateral agreement with Israel. However, this research have several limitations. This research only focused on macrostructure and microstructure between the two news media. This research has not analyzed the social cognition and the social context between that news. The researcher suggests to the future researcher who wants to use CDA to analyze discourse deeply.

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