Framing Analysis of Israel-Palestine Conflict News on Online Media *Detik.com and Republika.co.id*

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Abstract

The conflict between Israel and Palestine has become a humanitarian tragedy and is in the spotlight of the world's mass media. This research seeks to determine the framing of the coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict based on Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki's analysis model. Two leading online media, detik.com and republika.co.id, were selected as research objects because they have a long history, different audiences, and contrasting approaches to reporting, which reflect their views and handling of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. It is a qualitative study; data was collected through observation, documentation, and literature study. The analysis results found that detik.com and republika.co.id syntactically present the facts clearly; the script fulfills the 5W + 1H elements with credible source quotes. The thematic structure of detik.com emphasizes the number of victims due to Israeli attacks on Palestine. The rhetorical structure of detik.com contains idioms and displays photos relevant to the news content. The thematic structure of republika.co.id emphasizes the form of Israeli attacks on the Jabalia Refugee Camp. The rhetorical structure contains idioms and photos relevant to the news content. Detik.com frames the news by using the figurative word "bak neraka dunia" (like hell on earth) so that it seems dramatized in its point of view, while republika.co.id is more straightforward in writing sentences and reporting.

Keywords: construct; interpretation; Israel-Palestinian conflict; news; online media

Abstrak

Liputan konflik Israel-Palestina telah menjadi tragedi kemanusiaan dan menjadi sorotan media massa dunia. Penelitian ini berupaya untuk menentukan pembingkaian cakupan konflik Israel-Palestina berdasarkan analisis model Zhongdang Pan dan Gerald M. Kosicki. Pemilihan detik.com dan republika.co.id sebagai penelitian objek penelitian karena kedua portal berita ini memiliki sejarah panjang, audiens yang berbeda, dan pendekatan pelaporan yang kontras, yang mencerminkan pandangan dan penanganan mereka terhadap konflik Israel-Palestina. Metode yang digunakan adalah teknik kualitatif, pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi, dokumentasi, dan studi pustaka. Hasil analisis menemukan bahwa detik.com dan republika.co.id secara sintaksis menyajikan fakta dengan jelas, skrip memenuhi elemen 5W + 1H dengan kutipan sumber yang kredibel. Struktur tematik detik.com menekankan jumlah korban akibat serangan Israel ke Palestina. Struktur retoris detik.com berisi idiom dan menampilkan foto yang relevan dengan konten berita. Struktur tematik republika.co.id menekankan bentuk serangan Israel berupa serangan terhadap Kamp Pengungsi Jabalia. Struktur retoris berisi idiom dan foto yang relevan dengan konten berita. Studi ini memberikan pemahaman yang lebih dalam tentang bagaimana kedua media membingkai berita konflik Israel-Palestina. Detik.com membingkai berita dengan menggunakan kata kiasan "bak neraka dunia" sehingga terkesan didramatisasi dalam sudut pandangnya, sedangkan republika.co.id lebih lugas dalam penggunaan kalimat dan pelaporan.

Kata Kunci*: berita; konflik Israel-Palestina; konstruksi; interpretasi; media online*

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INTRODUCTION

Media plays a vital role in shaping public perceptions and international discourse related to the conflict between Israel and Palestine (Luerdi, 2022; Prawira et al., 2021; Syari'ah et al., 2022). Mass media influence public understanding through the framing process. They choose certain aspects of the conflict to report on, which can accentuate one side over the other. This shapes the narrative and determines which elements of the conflict are categorized as important. This is often influenced by ideology or editorial policy (Aristi et al., 2021; Robbani et al., 2023; Ticoalu & Agoes, 2023).

Some mass media consistently report on the latest developments in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. These reports can include violent events, the peace process, international politics, and public responses through what we might call news. The news can shape public perceptions of the conflict itself (Bosch, 2014; Hoffman, 2013; Kelly & Payton, 2019; Kiousis, 2003; Peter, 2022; Suratnoaji et al., 2022; Zhang et al., 2019). This means that news may support or criticize either side, which may influence public opinion (Adams et al., 2011; El Barachi et al., 2022; Hoffman, 2013; Kiousis, 2003; Peter, 2022; Zhang et al., 2019). News is a report of events based on facts that fulfill journalistic rules and are broadcast through mass media. The elements of news value are unusualness, newness, impact, timeless, proximity, information, conflict, prominence, human interest, surprise, and sex (Harcup & O'Neill, 2017).

In the current digital era, people tend to prefer to find information or news through online media. Online media has characteristics, namely speed, updates, interactivity, personalization, unlimited capacity, connecting with other sources, and multimedia capabilities (Romli, 2018). The specialty of online or cyber media lies in its supporting technology that allows reporting events to the public immediately and always getting the latest information (Loisa et al., 2019).

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has become a major news topic around the world, including in Indonesia. The frames used by mass media can vary greatly, depending on the point of view, demographics of readers, and values upheld by the media (Prawira et al., 2021). In this context, national media outlets such as *detik.com* and *republika.co.id* have different approaches to reporting the conflict.

Detik.com is known for speed and actuality, targeting a wide audience with neutral news and presenting facts. Because of the diverse target audience, *detik.com* often highlights settings such as the location of the event, the crime, or the interview. In the thematic structure, *detik.com*'s crime news theme is interesting because it has its own news value and news judgment for readers (Sandi et al., 2022). Meanwhile, *Republika* has a strong identity as a media with a majority Muslim readership (Febria et al., 2022; Mukhlas & Puspita, 2022; Triyono & Setyawan, 2021). The Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which involves the Palestinians - who are predominantly Muslim - makes *Republika* likely to have a news frame emotionally and ideologically closer to Palestine. *Republika* may present news with an emphasis on the impact of the conflict on Palestinians, human rights violations, and Muslim perspectives on the conflict.

In addition, these two news portals are online media that have been present for a relatively long time and have covered various events in Indonesia. *Republika* is a pioneer of online media in Indonesia. Republika Online was released on August 17, 1995, on *republika.co.id*. meanwhile, *detik.com* was first launched on July 9, 1998, as an online media portal. This means that both have been online media portals for more than 25 years. *Detik.com* and *republika.co.id* have reported many events on a national and international scale. Research on the framing of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict often focuses on how the media portray the event and the ideology they promote. Comparisons like this (e.g. between *Kompas* and *Republika*) have been widely discussed because the two media have different backgrounds and audiences, which typically

reflect their viewpoints and handling of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Various studies have been conducted on the topic of framing the coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the national media. Islamiati and Rijal (2022) investigated how the media constructs conflict coverage, with a special focus on NU Online as a media representing the Islamic community in Indonesia. In addition, there is an analysis of the objectivity of the reporting of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in Indonesian online media (Prawira et al., 2021). In addition, a legal analysis of the military conflict between Palestine and Israel was also conducted to understand the legal aspects of the conflict (Zuhro & Ubaidillah, 2021). Israel's public image in the international media and its cultural policies have also been scrutinized, thus highlighting the importance of public diplomacy for the restoration of Israel's image (Nafisa, 2020). In addition, there is research on Operation Protective Edge 2014 that explores Israel's justification for violating international law in terms of the principles of Just War (Sari, 2018).

The root of the failures in the negotiation attempts to achieve peace between Israel and Palestine could be traced to the hesitation by both parties to make compromises on at least four core issues: borders, security, the status of Jerusalem, and the status of refugees. While the underlying security implications and identity sentiments surrounding these issues make it understandable that both parties find it difficult to make compromises, both parties should pursue progress in the resolution of these four core issues (Pratiwi et al., 2022). Online news framing analysis significantly impacts interpretation issues and reader attitudes (Akihary et al., 2023). Therefore, this research allows readers to understand the point of view and how news is presented. Readers can find pros, cons, and neutral impressions regarding the news presented.

These references collectively provide a comprehensive understanding of framing, objectivity, legal aspects, public image, and international law perspectives on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the context of media coverage and scientific analysis. In this study, the author uses two different media to further examine the framing of the news coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The author assumes that the speed and actuality of the news in *detik.com*'s reputation juxtaposed with *republika.co.id*'s media ideology identity will be the novelty in the research of national media framing analysis in Indonesia. Moreover, in the analysis, the Pan and Kosicki model was chosen to identify narrative structures, thematic schemes, scripts, and rhetorical schemes in news texts that allow researchers to understand how news elements are organized and conveyed to shape the audience's perception of the conflict.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. Creswell and Creswell (2014) explain qualitative as an approach to exploring and understanding individual meaning or group from human and social problems. The research process covers preparing questions and procedures, data collection, and data analysis - inductively building from particulars to general themes. Further, the researchers make interpretations of the meaning of the data (Creswell & Creswell, 2014).

The data collection techniques are observation, documentation, and literature study. Documentation includes news about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict published on the online media portals *detik.com* and *republika.co.id*. The analysis uses Pan and Kosicki's framing analysis model: syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structures.

The syntactic structure in the news serves as an emphasis on how journalists raise issues to highlight. The thematic structure shows how a fact is presented by journalists in delivering news. There are three kinds of coherence in the thematic structure, the first is cause-and-effect coherence marked by cause or because, the second is explanatory coherence marked by from or

Table 1. Pan and Kosicki Framing Model

Structure	Framing device	Observed unit
Syntax: How journalists organize facts	News scheme	Headline, lead, background information, source quote, statement/opinion, closing
Script: How the journalist tells the facts	Completeness of news	5W+1H (what, where, when, who, why dan how)
Thematic: How journalists write facts	Details, relationship between sentences coherence	Paragraph preposition
Rhetorical: How journalists emphasize facts	Lexicon: graphic, metaphor, supposition	Idiom word, picture/ photo, graphic

Source: Eriyanto (2018)

then, and the last is differentiating coherence marked by the conjunction compared or whereas. The rhetorical structure shows the language style and supporting elements that journalists want to emphasize in framing an event such as images or tables (Eriyanto, 2018).

Table 1 presents the framing analysis based on the Zhongdang Pan and Kosicki model to explain the construction news manuscript from syntactic structure script structure, thematic structure, and rhetorical structure. Syntax is the way that journalists organize facts in a news text. The units of syntax such as the headline, lead, and conclusion. The script is the way of journalist tells a fact. The observed units are 5W+1H elements. The thematic structure is how journalists write facts by paragraph preposition. The rhetorical structure is how journalists emphasize facts by unit idiom, word, picture, and graphic.

This research examines the news coverage of *detik.com* and *republika.co.id* regarding the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the October - November period in 2023. The news titles analyzed are "Bak Neraka di Bumi, 1 Anak Tewas Tiap 5 Menit di Gaza Karena Israel (Like Hell on Earth, 1 Child Killed Every 5 Minutes in Gaza Because of Israel)" issued on November 1, 2023 and "Korban Tewas Serangan Israel ke Gaza Capai 9.061 Orang, Termasuk 3 Ribu Anak (Death Toll of Israeli Offensive on Gaza Reaches 9,061, Including 3,000 Children)", published on November 3, 2023 from detik.com. And from republika.co.id, "Digempur Israel, 50 persen Pemukiman di Gaza Hancur, 1,4 Juta Warga Mengungsi (50 Percent of Gaza Settlements Destroyed, 1.4 Million Residents Displaced)" issued on October 31, 2023, and "Militer Israel Makin Beringas, 130 Nyawa Melayang dalam Serangan di Tepi Barat (Israeli military becomes more violent, 130 lives lost in West Bank attacks)" published on November 1, 2023.

Before publishing the research results, the researchers ensure data validity through validity and reliability tests. In this study, the validity test is conducted by triangulating the method and checking the trustworthiness of some data using the same method. Essentially, the study's validity is ensured through triangulation by repeated checks (Faruq & Usman, 2016). The researchers compare factual data from the internet across multiple reliable sources. Additionally, discussions with peers are conducted to obtain feedback and ensure consistency in the analysis result.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Researchers collected 2 news articles on the online media portal *detik.com* and 2 news articles on *republika.co.id* by observation and documentation methods. The news was reduced based on the content related to the victims affected by the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The conflict between Israel and Palestine began in October 2023.

Table 2. Researched news

Online media	Title of News
Detik.com	*Bak Neraka di Bumi, 1 Anak Tewas Tiap 5 Menit di Gaza karena Israel* (1 November 2023) Like Hell on Earth, 1 Child Killed Every 5 Minutes in Gaza by Israel (November 1st, 2023)
	Korban Tewas Serangan Israel ke Gaza Capai 9.061 Orang, Termasuk 3 Ribu Anak (3 November 2023) Death Toll of Israeli Attack on Gaza Reaches 9,061, Including 3,000 Children (November 3rd, 2023)
Republika.co.id	*Digempur Israel, 50 persen Pemukiman di Gaza Hancur, 1,4 Juta Warga Mengungsi* (31 oktober 2023) Hit by Israel, 50 percent of Gaza Settlements Destroyed, 1.4 Million Residents Displaced (October 31st, 2023)
	Militer Israel Makin Beringas, 130 Nyawa Melayang dalam Serangan di Tepi Barat (1 November 2023). The Israeli military was getting more violent, 130 lives were lost in West Bank attacks (November 1st, 2023)

Source: detik.com and republika.co.id (2023)

Based on Table 2, *detik.com* news on November 1 2023 presented the Israeli attack that caused the death of many children in Gaza. On November 3, 2023, *detik.com* reported the number of victims by Israeli attack up to 3 thousand children. The media portal *republika. co.id* reviewed 50 percent of settlements in Gaza that were destroyed due to Israeli attacks. Meanwhile, on November 1, 2023 attack on the West Bank affected 130 people dead. This is the result of analysis based on Pan Kosicki's framing – syntactic, script, thematic, and rhetorical structure.

Table 3. Syntactic structure dimension of the first news

Dimension of structure	Unit	News writing strategy	
		Detik.com	*Republika.co.id*
Syntactic	Headline	*Bak Neraka di Bumi, 1 Anak Tewas Tiap 5 Menit di Gaza karena Israel* Like Hell on Earth, 1 Child Killed Every 5 Minutes in Gaza by Israel	*Digempur Israel, 50 persen Pemukiman di Gaza Hancur, 1,4 Juta Warga Mengungsi* 50 Percent of Gaza Settlements Destroyed, 1.4 Million Residents Displaced
	Lead	Quote lead by description, The Israel-Hamas war caused thousands of children killed in Gaza. This is reinforced by the statement of the UN Palestinian Ambassador.	Description lead: "*Seorang pria Palestina, yang selamat dari serangan udara Israel pada Senin (30/10/2023), kehilangan pekerjaan. Bahkan, dia juga kehilangan tempat tinggal setelah rumah dan tokonya dihancurkan, sebagaimana laporan Middle East Eye.*" "A Palestinian man, who survived an airstrike in Israel on Monday (30/10/2023), lost his job. He was also left homeless after his home and shop were demolished, as reported by Middle East Eye."

Table 3 (continued)

Background	Every five minutes, a Palestinian child is killed by an Israeli air strike.	The man was named Ashraf Dababesh (55 years old). He works at a cellular shop near his home in a building for living in Gaza. But, the building was attacked by the Israeli Air Force.
Source	Palestinian Ambassador, Riyadh Mansour: "*Setiap lima menit, seorang anak Palestina terbunuh. Berapa hari lagi Anda menunggu untuk menyadari bahwa ini adalah perang melawan anak-anak kami? Anak-anak kami - yang, seperti anak-anak Anda, adalah anak-anak Tuhan, anak-anak terang.*" "Every five minutes, a Palestinian child is killed. How many more days are you waiting to realize that this is a war against our children? Our children - who, like your children, are children of God, children of light."	The UN General Assembly on October 27 approved a draft resolution calling for an immediate long-lasting and sustainable humanitarian ceasefire in Gaza. Spokesman of the Israeli Military, Daniel Hagari said "We are conducting extended ground operations into the strip."
Closing	The Israeli Military bombards the Gaza area day and night. The Palestinian Health Ministry said more than 8,000 people- most of them civilians- were killed and thousands of bodies were estimated to be under the rubble.	The UN resolution also underscores the importance of preventing further destabilization and escalation of violence in the region.

Source: Research findings processed by Researcher, 2023

This study analyzes news related to the victims caused by the Israeli attack in Gaza on reporting by two online media. The comparison of media framing analysis per structure dimensions can be seen in Table 3 in the syntactic structure of the *detik.com* news, the headline shows an analogy that like hell, "Bak Neraka di Bumi, 1 Anak Tewas Tiap 5 Menit di Gaza karena Israel". This analogy describes the horrible situation that caused one child in Gaza to die every 5 minutes. The news lead displays the statement of the Palestinian Ambassador to the UN, that every 5 minutes 1 Palestinian child loses his life due to Israeli airstrikes. The quotes in the news contain the statement of the Palestinian Ambassador to the UN, Riyad Mansour, regarding the number of children killed in Gaza due to Israeli attacks. "Every five minutes, a Palestinian child is killed. How many more days are you waiting to realize that this is a war against our children? Our children - who, like your children, are children of God, children of light" Mansour said in front of the UN Security Council. There is no opinion in this news. The closing part of the news presents data from the Palestinian Ministry of Health, which states that more than 8000 people were killed by Israeli attacks.

Republika.co.id describes the syntactic structure of the news, the headline Israel's Strikes, 50 percent of Settlements in Gaza Destroyed, 1.4 Million Residents Displaced. The background information is a man named Ashraf Dababesh (55 years old). He works in a cellular shop located

near his home in a residential building in Gaza. However, the building was attacked by the Israeli Air Force. Source of a quote from the UN General Assembly and Spokesman of the Israeli Military, Daniel Hagari. A comparison of the presentation of these two news portals, *detik.com* explains the large number of victims among children by describing the terrible atmosphere. Meanwhile, *republika.co.id* reports that damage to buildings in Gaza reached 50 percent and 1.4 million people were displaced.

Script Structure in *detik.com,* the news fulfills the 5W+1H elements that explain the events in Gaza on November 1, 2023. Statements are quoted from the Palestinian Ambassador to the UN and indirect quotes from the Executive Director of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). The thematic structure is the number of children victims in Gaza. The Rhetorical Structure, there is an idiom in this news that Gaza is now hell on earth, this means that the conditions are so terrible after the Israeli attacks. Another sentence, every five minutes, a Palestinian child is killed, means that if we calculate the average of the victims who died due to Israeli attacks, then every five minutes there is a Palestinian child who loses his life. Photo: Thousands of children in Gaza have reportedly died as a result of the Israeli attack, source: AP/Fatima Shabair.

Republika.co.id present script Structure by the news fulfills the 5W+1H elements with information on the location of Gaza. In Thematic Structure, the news is that 50 percent of residents' houses were damaged by Israeli attacks. Rhetorical Structure: idioms in the form of aimlessness which means that the victims lost their homes due to Israeli attacks so that they did not have a house to take refuge in. The next idiom is indiscriminate in the context of the news sentence, meaning that it does not look at the background of who is targeted in the attack.

Table 4. The Script, Thematic, and Rhetorical Structural Dimension of First News

Structural Dimension	Unit	News writing strategy	
		Detik.com	*Republika.co.id*
Script	5W+1H	The script presented 5W+1H correctly. Element emphasized What and Who, The Palestinian Ambassador quoted that at least 3,500 Palestinian children have been killed in three weeks of Israeli attacks, exceeding the annual number of children killed in all the world's zones combined since 2019.	The 5W+1H in the script is fulfilled by emphasizing What element about nearly 50 percent of residential houses in Gaza were damaged and more than 1.4 million people in the Gaza strip have been displaced.
Thematic	News Presentation focus	Number of children victims in Gaza	50 percent of resident's houses were damaged by Israeli attack
Retorical	Lexion	Idiom: *Gaza sekarang adalah neraka di bumi.* Gaza is now hell on earth. The underlined word meaning is hell refers to a place of torture and protection for humans in the afterlife which is believed by aherents of several religions and beliefs. But this situation happens in the world.	"*Ayah enam anak ini mengatakan kepada Middle East Eye bahwa dia sekarang tidak punya tempat tujuan.*" "The father of six told Middle East Eye that he now has no place to go." The underlined word meaning is home/place for living. "*Resolusi itu mengecam segala aksi kekerasan terhadap warga sipil Palestina dan Israel, termasuk semua aksi teror dan serangan tanpa pandang bulu, serta semua tindakan provokasi, penghasutan, dan penghancuran.*" The underline word meaning is indiscriminate.

Source: Research findings processed by Researcher, 2023

Comparison in Table 4 shows that the news presentation focuses on *detik.com* news is the number of children victims in Gaza, meanwhile *republika.co.id* focuses on 50 percent of residents' houses were damaged by Israeli attack and 1.4 million people in the Gaza Strips have been displaced. The rhetorical of *detik.com* presents one idiom and *republika.co.id* conveys two idioms.

Table 5. Syntactic structure dimension of second news

Dimension of structure	Unit	News writing strategy	
		Detik.com	*Republika.co.id*
Syntactic	Headline	*Korban Tewas Serangan Israel ke Gaza Capai 9.061 Orang, Termasuk 3 Ribu Anak* Death Toll of Israeli Offensive on Gaza Reaches 9,061, Including 3,000 Children	*Militer Israel Makin Beringas, 130 Nyawa Melayang dalam Serangan di Tepi Barat* Israeli military becomes more violent, 130 lives lost in West Bank attacks
	Lead	Descriptive lead: "*Jumlah korban tewas akibat serangan militer Israel ke Jalur Gaza, Palestina, terus bertambah. Saat ini, korban tewas mencapai 9.061 orang.*" "The death toll from Israel's military offensive on the Gaza Strip, Palestine, continues to rise. Currently, the death toll has reached 9,061 people."	Descriptive lead: "*Militer Israel terus melancarkan serangan ke Tepi Barat. Setidaknya lima orang Palestina tewas dan seorang petinggi Fatah ditangkap dalam serangan terbaru di Tepi Barat pada Selasa (31/10/2023) malam.*" "The Israeli military continues to launch attacks into the West Bank. At least five Palestinians were killed and a top Fatah official arrested in the latest incursion into the West Bank on Tuesday (31/10/2023) evening."
	Background	The Ministry of Health reports the death toll in Gaza. This is the total number of victims since the war broke out on October 7.	The Palestinian Health Ministry said repeated Israeli attacks on the West Bank last night killed five people. It caused a total death toll since October in the area to 130 people.
	Source	Ministry spokesman Ashraf Al-Qudra.	Palestinian Health Ministry
	Closing	Closing/Leg: "*Rekaman AFP menunjukkan adanya korban jiwa, namun sementara jumlah korban tewas disebutkan tidak dapat diverifikasi secara independen. Selain itu, terlihat pula kerumunan orang membantu para korban.*" "AFP footage shows casualties, but while the death toll is stated it cannot be independently verified. In addition, crowds were seen helping the victims."	Closing/Leg: "*Di utara Hebron, Abdullah Mohammad Meqbel yang berusia 16 tahun ditembak hingga tewas oleh tentara Israel dengan peluru tajam dalam unjuk rasa yang memprotes serangan Israel ke Gaza. Kekerasan yang dilakukan pemukim Yahudi di Tepi Barat meningkat tajam setelah perang Israel-Hamas meletus.*" "In northern Hebron, 16-year-old Abdullah Mohammad Meqbel was shot to death by Israeli soldiers with live ammunition during a rally protesting Israel's assault on Gaza. Violence by Jewish settlers in the West Bank increased sharply after the Israel-Hamas war erupted."

Source: Research findings processed by Researcher, 2023

In syntactic structure news in Table 5, the headline of *detik.com* is *Korban Tewas Serangan Israel ke Gaza Capai 9.061 Orang,* This is the total number of victims since the war broke out on last October 2023. *Termasuk 3 Ribu Anak.* Background information based on the Palestinian Health Ministry said repeated Israeli attacks on the West Bank last night killed five people. It caused a total death toll since October in the area to 130 people. The source of *Detik.com* news is Ministry spokesman Ashraf Al-Qudra. Part of the closing news explains AFP records show there are dead victims, but the number can not be verified as independent.

The syntactic structure of *Republika.co.id* presented in the headline news is Israeli Military Getting Violent, 130 Lives Lost in Attacks in the West Bank. The background information is that the Palestinian Health Ministry said Israel's repeated attacks on the West Bank last night killed five people. This brings the total death toll since October in the region to 130.

Table 6 explains the script structure in *detik.com*. The news fulfills the 5W+1H elements yet focuses on the number of victims, reaching 9,061 deaths since 7 October 2023. In the thematic analysis, the number of victims is 3 thousand children. For the rhetoric, the news uses the phrase "*Jenazah Syahid*", referring to people who die for defending religion.

Republika.co.id present the 5W+1H in the script are fulfilled by emphasizing How element about the biggest attack was carried out in the Jenin refugee area, North of the West Bank. The Thematic is the biggest attack on Israel in the Jenin Refugee area. Structure rhetorical used in the headline, the meaning is the adjective violent. The second idiom is frasa "*nyawa melayang*" that the meaning is died. The news is based on a statement from the Wafa news agency and quotes a statement from the Al Jazeera news portal. Photo caption: *Warga Palestina memeriksa kerusakan menyusul serangan militer Israel di kota Jenin, Tepi Barat, Senin* (30/10/2023) Palestinians inspect damage following an Israeli military strike in the West Bank city of Jenin, Monday (30/10/2023).

The results of the analysis found that *detik.com* syntactically presents the facts clearly, and the script fulfills the 5W+1H elements with credible source quotes such as the Palestinian Ambassador to the UN, the Ministry of Health, and launching news from Al Jazeera. The

Table 6. The Script, Thematic, and Rhetorical Structural Dimension of Second News

Structural Dimension	Unit	News writing strategy	
		Detik.com	**Republika.co.id**
Script	5W+1H	The script presented 5W+1H correctly. Element emphasized on What element about the number of victims reach 9,061 died since 7 October 2023.	The 5W+1H in the script is fulfilled by emphasizing how element about the biggest attack was carried out in the Jenin refugee area, North of the West Bank. Al Jazeera reported that the attack started at midnight and ended at around 07.00 in the morning.
Thematic	News Presentation focus	The number of victims includes 3 thousand children.	The biggest attack in the Jenin refugee area.
Retorical	Lexion	"*27 jenazah syahid ditemukan dan sejumlah besar lainnya terluka.*" "27 martyr bodies were found and a large number of others were injured." The underline meaning is people who died defending religion.	"Beringas" in the headline refers to the adjective violent. *Militer Israel Makin Beringas, 130 Nyawa Melayang dalam Serangan di Tepi Barat.* Israeli military gets more violent, 130 Lives Lost in West Bank Attack. The underline meaning is metaphor died.

Source: Research findings processed by Researcher, 2023

thematic structure of *detik.com* emphasizes the number of victims due to Israeli attacks on Palestine. The rhetorical structure of *detik.com* displays photos that are relevant to the news content. News *republika.co.id* syntactically explains the facts clearly, the script fulfills the 5W+1H elements with sources namely the spokesperson for the Ministry of Health and Al Jazeera news portals. The thematic structure of *republika.co.id* emphasizes the form of Israeli attacks in the form of attacks on Jabalia Refugee Camp. The rhetorical structure contains photos that are relevant to the news content.

Mass media have a big role in informing, educating, and persuading audiences. News of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict made world attention. This conflict still happens to date and it brings about great fatalities in civil Palestinians, including children. *Detik.com* and *republika.co.id* have different framings to present facts about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Cyber media has an advantage in the speed of information delivery because it is real-time. The coverage of *detik.com* and *republika.co.id* fulfills the elements of news value in the form of conflict, novelty, and human interest. The conflict contained in the news is between Israel who carried out repeated attacks on Palestine, even resulting in tens of thousands of casualties. News value is a novelty because this conflict has been going on since October 7, 2023, until November 23. *detik.com* and *republika.co.id* reported the Israeli-Palestinian conflict immediately and reported the latest events. News value contains elements of human interest because these two online media convey the physical and material impact caused by the conflict between these two parties.

Based on research Setyawan (2018), the news of *detik.com* and *republika.co.id* have different constructions from each other when analyzed using Pan and Kosicki framing. *Detik.com* puts more emphasis on solidarity action for Rohingyas in Indonesia, the Myanmar government's efforts to clarify the actual conditions in Myanmar, and the efforts of the Myanmar Government to seek international support. *Republika* Online is more on advice from Indonesia national figures for real action such as raising aid rather than holding mass action, the national figures' suggestions began to be published in the early hours of the morning. *Republika* Online also published about the support and insistence of international organizations and world leaders so that the conflict in Rohingya can be quickly resolved (Setyawan, 2018).

Based on research by Arrosyid and Halwati (2021), *republika.co.id* highlighted the news of the United Nations Security Council, which failed to handle the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and tried to raise the image of Palestine, which desperately required international support. *Kompas.com* reported on the conflict more neutrally, reporting the United Nations Security Council's exertions to stop the conflict (Arrosyid & Halwati, 2021).

The research of Simarmata and Yuliana (2023) found the differences in reporting on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict on *Sindonews* and *CNNIndonesia*. Sindonews could provoke public opinion to view the wrongs or camps negatively as well as reviews about the Jews and their conspiracy with the Freemasons. Meanwhile, *CNN Indonesia* news is more straightforward and rational in terms of reporting on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the Jews without any hint of conspiracy (Simarmata & Yuliana, 2023).

News framing is the process by which the media chooses certain parts of reality to emphasize or ignore to shape certain perspectives accepted by the audience. Despite its importance in journalism, framing faces ethical challenges that need serious consideration. One of them is the potential bias. Media that favor certain viewpoints can influence public opinion and reinforce stereotypes. The principle of impartiality in journalism emphasizes the importance of presenting news equally.

Information manipulation is another issue arising from framing, where the use of

carefully chosen words or emphasis on certain aspects of a story can lead audiences to a desired conclusion, violating the principle of truthfulness in reporting. In addition, pressure from media owners, advertisers, or certain interest groups can influence how a story is framed, challenging the independence of journalists and the integrity of reporting. Because, undeniably, media owners, advertisers, or other interest groups are among the factors determining editorial policy.

A focus on sensationalism is often used to attract audience attention, but this can come at the expense of depth and accuracy of information, potentially leading to the spread of misinformation and harming public discussion on important issues. To overcome these challenges, journalists and media need to maintain balance in reporting, consider multiple perspectives, and make space for voices that may be underrepresented. Transparency regarding information sources and reporting methods is also important to build trust with audiences. Media should admit mistakes when they occur, demonstrate accountability, and commit to media education to increase public literacy about the news process and the potential impact of framing on perceptions. Adhering to journalistic codes of ethics, which emphasize values such as honesty and social responsibility, is key to maintaining integrity in reporting. By taking these issues seriously, journalists and the media can play an important role in supporting democracy and creating a more informed and participating society. This study provides a deeper understanding of how the two media framed the news of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. *Detik.com* frames the news by using the figurative word "*bak neraka dunia*" (like hell on earth) so that it seems dramatized in its point of view, while *republika.co.id* is more straightforward in the use of sentences and reporting.

CONCLUSION

The news framing of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict on the *detik.com* online media portal syntactically presents the facts clearly. The script fulfills 5W+1H with credible source quotes, the thematic structure highlights the number of casualties due to Israeli attacks on Palestine, and the rhetorical structure displays photos that are relevant to the news content. The news in *republika.co.id* also highlights 50 percent of residents' houses are damaged by the Israeli attack. Syntactically, *republika.co.id* presents clear facts with credible sources. The script fulfills the 5W+1H elements, the thematic structure emphasizes the form of Israeli attacks on Jabalia refugee camps, and it rhetorically contains photos that are relevant to the news content. Cybermedia plays a role in informing current events in the world. Through the coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, people in other countries acknowledge the facts at the conflict site. News on *detik.com* and *republika.co.id* contains news value in the conflict, human interest, and actual. This study reveals how the two media frame the news of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. *Detik.com* frames the news by using the figurative word "*bak neraka dunia*" (like hell on earth) so that it seems dramatized in its point of view, while *republika.co.id* is more straightforward in the use of sentences and reporting. Future research is suggested to examine news related to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict published in other media such as television. In addition, the use of other research methods might pose different views.

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