Media Framing on the Hamas-Israel Conflict: An Analysis of Kompas.com and CNBC Indonesia News in October 2023

Pika Septiani[1], Wahyu Widiastuti[2], Andy Makhrian[3]
[1,2,3]University of Bengkulu, Indonesia
Email: pikaseptiani68@gmail.com

Abstract

International conflict is a social phenomenon in international law, involving subjects that seek to harm other states. Causes are varied, including disputes over material factors such as territorial sea conflicts and economic competition. Conflicts often stem from differences in ethnic interests, such as those between Palestine and Israel. The media plays a role in shaping public opinion, news coverage of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict can be influenced by partisanship, news framing, and geopolitical influences. The mass media, such as kompas.com and CNBC Indonesia, portray the Israeli-Palestinian conflict through news framing that influences readers' perceptions. Kompas.com tends to emphasize Israel's declaration of war on Hamas and the casualties of the attacks, giving emphasis to Israel's actions in response to the attacks and creating sympathy for Israel. They also highlighted Hamas' exploitation of the geopolitical gap in the Middle East. On the other hand, CNBC Indonesia was more neutral in reporting on the conflict, not emphasizing one side over the other. They include Russia's view of the conflict, providing additional viewpoints and showing that there are other countries influencing or providing perspectives on the conflict. With qualitative research methods and framing analysis William A. Gamson and Andre Modigliani, this research revealed that kompas.com highlighted PM Netanyahu's statement that Isr.

Keywords: *International Conflict, Palestinian-Israeli Conflict, Media Framing, Kompas.com, CNBC Indonesia.*

– – – – – – – – – – ◆ – – – – – – – – – –

A. INTRODUCTION

An international conflict is a social event in the realm of international law involving two or more subjects, in which one party seeks to eliminate the other party or state by undermining efforts or to make the opposing state incapable of resistance (GTL Toruan, G Theodorus, 2020). In addition, conflicts have a variety of causes, among which are disputes related to real material factors. Thus, some examples of international conflicts in this category include the Kashmir conflict and the South China Sea conflict. The Kashmir region, administered by Pakistan and India through two separate regions, is an illustration of how two countries engage in hostile relations through conflict, intimidation, and military confrontation to achieve the most out of a region that is a source of dispute (Bama Andika Putra, 2021, P.22-23).

Conflict is a social issue that plagues many countries, conflicts often arise when two or more ethnic groups meet in a region or settlement, and they interact either physically or through symbols or symbols (A Herman, J Nurdiansa, 2014). The conflict between Palestine and Israel has become one of the most complex and ongoing geopolitical issues in international politics (Väyrynen, 2023). Israel was

founded by the political movement Zionism, preceded by the aspiration of the Jewish people to have an independent state (Nir, 2020). The Balfour Declaration of 1917 promised land to Jews in Palestine (Loevy, 2021). Palestine fell to the British in 1918 after it was captured by the Ottoman Empire (Bunton, 2022). The United Nations gave the British a mandate over Palestine in 1919. In 1947, the United Nations divided the Palestinian territories (Imseis, 2020). Finally, in 1948, the desired Jewish state was declared Israel in territory formerly part of Palestine (A Satrianingsih, Z Abidin, 2016).

A worldview of the Palestinian and Israeli conflicts. Most see it as a theological conflict, but others consider it a political conflict (Brubaker, 2015). However, the origin of this conflict is difficult to ascertain, since both aspects, both political and theological, have been an integral part of the history of the conflict between Palestinians and Israelis (Vera, Paat, 2013). The debate on the conflict continues to be the focus of mass media, both printed and electronic, with an emphasis on the complexity of religious and ideological dimensions involving territories beyond geographical and territorial boundaries (Harun Arrosyid, Umi Halwati, 2021). The role of the media in society is to build public perception. In this context, there is a view that the media can have certain tendencies, which indicate its ability to take advantage of its position. This alignment can arise for various reasons related to the interests of certain parties (Febrina Zulmi, 2017).

Reporting in the media, especially by popular platforms such as kompas.com and CNBC Indonesia, is very influential in shaping people's views on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. The two media not only have a wide scope, but also have diverse economic, political, and ideological interests in Indonesia. Therefore, it is interesting to investigate how these two media outlets report on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Differences in mass media delivery are not accidental, but rather the result of joint decisions on the part of the media, creating differences known as media framing (Dendy Suseno Adhiarso, Prahastiwi Utari, Yulius Slamet, 2017). Taking this context into account, this study aims to analyze how the Palestinian-Israeli conflict is framed in news coverage by kompas.com and CNBC Indonesia.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Media Framing

Framing in Gamson's view can be interpreted as the construction of meaning formed by individuals or media through emphasis (Baden, 2019). Framing includes the way people or media choose certain aspects of a topic, provide interpretation, and highlight elements to shape certain perceptions or views on the issue.

2. Agenda setting:

In William A. Gamson's perspective, media discourse is very important in understanding public opinion related to issues or events. Audience survey data is not enough; It needs to be connected to the way the media presents the issue. The way the media presents issues determines audience understanding, and the

relationship between public opinion and media discourse runs parallel (Veltri et al., 2017).

3. **Conflict and cultural theory:**

Herman and Nurdiansa (2014) put forward a theory that emphasizes the role of culture in conflict, highlighting that differences in interests between ethnic groups can trigger conflicts. In the Hamas-Israel conflict, an understanding of cultural dynamics becomes relevant, given that the conflict involves aspects of cultural identity and values that can deepen understanding of the root causes and dynamics of conflict.

4. **Palestinian-Israeli conflict theory:**

Satrianingsih and Abidin (2016) present historical theories and the context of the conflict between Palestine and Israel. This understanding can help contextualize the analysis of the conflict in question.

C. METHOD

This research is a qualitative study that utilizes the framing analysis of William A. Gamson and Andre Modigliani to examine discourse in two different media related to a particular event. Gamson considers that media discourse consists of packages of information arranged in the construction of the phenomenon or event. In this study, two framing tools were used, namely an explicit framing device and a reasoning device.

Framing devices have two main components in analyzing discourse. The first is about the use of metaphor, which is how striking, contrasting, and prominent expressions in a discourse are used to form framing (Boeynaems et al., 2017). Furthermore, framing tools involve the use of connotations and images, including graphic visual support in shaping the image and appearance of an issue.

Meanwhile, reasoning tools focus on analyzing cause and effect relationships in a news framework, understanding the basic premises on which framing is based (the principle of appeal), and the consequences that may arise from the application of the framework. This study aims to in detail explore the framing techniques used in news coverage on CNBC Indonesia and kompas.com.

Table 1. Framing Devices William A. Gamson and Andre Modigliani

Frame	
Central organizing idea for making sense of relevant event, suggesting what is at issues	
Framing Devices (Framing device)	***Reasoning Devices*** (Reasoning device)
Metaphors Parables or suppositions	***Roots*** Causal or causal analysis
Catchphrases	***Appeals to Principle***

An interesting, contrasting phrase, stands out in a discourse. This is generally jargon or slogan	Basic premise, mora claim claim
Exemplaar Associate the frame with examples, descriptions (can be theories, comparisons) that clarify the frame	***Consequences*** Effects or consequences obtained from the frame
Depiction Depiction or depiction of an issue that is connotative. This depiction is generally in the form of vocabulary, lexicon to label something.	***Visual Image*** Images, graphics, imagery that supports the frame as a whole. It can be in the form of photos, cartoons, or graphics to emphasize and support the message to be conveyed

Source: Eriyanto, 2002, pp. 262-263.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The study analyzed the news framing of the Hamas-Israel conflict in October, the period October 7-10 from two popular online news sites in Indonesia, namely Kompas.com and CNBC Indonesia. A list of Hamas-Israel conflict news stories that are the focus of research can be found in Tables 2 to 5 below:

Table 2. Reporting on the Hamas-Israel Conflict October 7-10, 2023 by Kompas.com. and CNBC Indonesia

Common Issues	Kompas.com	Cnbc Indonesia
Israel declares war on Hamas or Palestine.	PM Netanyahu says Israel is at war with Hamas	Israel Declares War After Being Attacked by Palestinians
Death toll from Hamas-Israel war	Death toll from Hamas attacks in Israel reaches 250	Two days of Hamas vs Israel war, death toll nearly a thousand
Support for each country (Israel or Hamas)	Hamas exploits geopolitical rift in Middle East	Hamas vs Israel War: Russia Opens Vote Here's Putin's Order

Source: researcher's processed data, 2023.

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that on October 7, 2023, Kompas.com and CNBC Indonesia presented news with the same issue of Israel Declaring War on Hamas or Palestine. The Kompas.com report was headlined "PM Netanyahu declares Israel is at war against Hamas" while CNBC Indonesia "Israel declares war after being attacked by Palestinians". On October 8, 2023, Kompas.com and CNBC Indonesia again reported on the common issue of the death toll from the Hamas and Israel war. The Kompas.com report with the title "Death toll from Hamas attacks in Israel reaches 250 people" while CNBC Indonesia "Two Days of Hamas vs Israel War, Death Toll Almost One Thousand". On October 9-10, 2023, Kompas.com and CNBC

Indonesia continued their reporting on the common issue of Support for Each State (Israel or Hamas). The report Kompas.com on October 10, 2023, under the headline "Hamas exploits geopolitical rift in the Middle East". Meanwhile, CNBC Indonesia on October 10, 2023 "Hamas vs Israel war: Russia opens vote this is Putin's order".

Table 3. The difference in news framing for the October 07, 2023, Kompas.com and CNBC Indonesia editions

Online media	Kompa.com	Cnbc Indonesia
Frame	Netanyahu says Israel is at war	Israel declares war
Metaphors	"Netanyahu declares Israel is at war" The statement pointed out that Benjamin Netanyahu, the Prime Minister of Israel, officially announced that Israel is engaged in a conflict or war with the Hamas organization in the Gaza Strip or related territories.	Israel's declaration of war affirms that Israel responds to major attacks carried out by the Palestinians, officially announcing that they are in a state of war. This shows that the situation has reached a point where Israel feels the need to respond to Palestinian attacks.
catchphrases	Netanyahu declared Israel at war in the headline "declare" used to assert that Benjamin Netanyahu, in his capacity as leader or representative of the Israeli government, has officially, openly, and clearly declared that the state of Israel is in a state of war. The word "declare" is used to indicate that this statement is conveyed unequivocally and without hesitation, so that there is no doubt or ambiguity in the message conveyed.	Israel's declaration of war in the headline "declaration" confirms that these actions were carried out officially in accordance with lawful procedures under international law and applicable war conventions. Thus, the "declaration" reflects that Israel expressly declared a state of war with the Palestinians in response to a significant attack.
Examplaar	Kompa.com said Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announced	Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu officially declared a state

	that Israel is currently in armed conflict with the Palestinian militant group, Hamas. His remarks came in response to Hamas attacks that launched a series of rockets from the Gaza Strip into Israeli territory.	of war after Hamas launched 5,000 rockets and launched "Israeli citizens." We are at war and we will win," Netanyahu said in a public statement.
depiction	Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu declared war with Hamas. Netanyahu, Israel will respond with great force as well as order the mobilization of reserves. He called on Israelis to obey military instructions and be confident that Israel will win this conflict.	Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu declared a state of war after Hamas launched thousands of rockets. The IDF also declared a state of war and announced a siege of Gaza's borders. The situation was extremely tense with fatalities and severe injuries on both sides. Gaza is ready for conflict in the next few days, Reuters reported. Hamas announced a major operation with hundreds of rocket attacks on Israel.
Visual images	A picture of Benjamin Netanyahu speaking in public.	A man runs in the street as flames flare up after rockets were launched from the Gaza Strip, in Ashkelon, Israel.
Roots	The main cause of this conflict is the attacks carried out by the Palestinian militant group, Hamas, which launches rockets from Gaza into Israeli territory. The rocket attack was the trigger for this conflict. In the aftermath of Hamas rocket	In response to Hamas rocket attacks, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu declared a state of war. The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) also officially declared a state of war and announced a siege of the Gaza border. This suggests that Israel is

	attacks, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announced that Israel was at war with Hamas.	preparing for a strong military response to Hamas attacks. As a result the situation in the region became extremely tense, with fatalities and severe injuries on both sides. Hamas rocket attacks and Israel's military response have created high tensions
Appeals to Principles	Benjamin Netanyahu says Hamas has launched a deadly surprise attack against Israel and its people.	Large-scale attacks by Hamas have resulted in the deaths of at least 22 people and about 70 others have been seriously injured
Consequences	Netanyahu said he had ordered an extensive mobilization of reservists and would retaliate with forces unknown to the enemy. The enemy will pay an unprecedented price	Major General Ghassan Alian of the IDF said Hamas had made a grave mistake: opening the "gates of hell" in the Gaza Strip. As a result, he asserted that his party would deter Hamas

Source: data processed by researchers, 2023.

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that the results of the study show two news from different media at the deadline of the same period on October 7, 2023, with the same issue of Israel Declaring War on Hamas or Palestine. Both media outlets attempt to frame the story from their respective points of view. Kompas.com through the framing and reasoning stages emphasized that the news of the statement that Israel chose to go to war, delivered by Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, came in response to attacks by the Palestinian militant group, Hamas, which launched rockets from Gaza into Israeli territory and then triggered the conflict. Netanyahu said Hamas had launched a deadly surprise attack against Israel and its people.

While the framing and reasoning analysis highlighted Israel's assertive statement announcing a state of war with the Palestinians in response to attacks from Hamas, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) also officially announced the siege of the Gaza border. As a result, the situation was extremely tense with numerous fatalities and severe injuries on both sides.

Table 4 Framing Differences in the October 08, 2023 Edition, Kompas.com and CNBC Indonesia

Online media	Kompas.com	Cnbc Indonesia
Frame	Death toll from Hamas attacks	Two days of Hamas vs Israel war, death toll of nearly a thousand
Metaphors	The phrase "death toll from Hamas attacks" refers to the number of people who have lost their lives as a result of attacks carried out by the Hamas militant group on Israeli territory.	The two-day Hamas vs. Israel war, the death toll of nearly thousands, illustrates the huge impact of the conflict between Hamas and Israel during the two-day war. Although the number thousand may only be an estimate or figurative picture, but the sentence implies that the death toll in the war was very large. It creates an image of conflict that is highly damaging, threatens many lives, and shows the degree of violence and severity in the situation.
catchphrases	The death toll from Hamas attacks in Israel reaches 250 in the headline "killed" used to state that as many as 250 people have lost their lives as a result of attacks carried out by Hamas in Israel.	"Two days of Hamas vs. Israel war, death toll nearly thousands" in the headline "Two days of war." It was used to highlight the two-day duration of the conflict between Hamas and Israel and emphasize the intensity of violence and severity that occurred during that period.
Examplaar	Kompas.com said the death toll in Israel from the attacks had risen to at least 250.	Referring to a report from Al Jazeera, a series of attacks carried out by Hamas and Hezbollah have led to the deaths of

		hundreds of people. It was reported that the death toll of Israelis reached around 600. Meanwhile, according to news quoted by AFP and described by the Ministry of Health in the region, the death toll of Palestinians reached around 313 people as of Sunday afternoon.
depiction	The death toll from Hamas attacks in Israel stands at 250. The situation has not been fully controlled after the Hamas attacks. Some residents were executed by Hamas militants. The death toll in Israel exceeds that in the Gaza Strip due to Israeli attacks. Israel will give an unprecedented response to Hamas operations, Israeli military spokesman Jonathan Conricus said.	The escalation of the conflict between the Palestinian Islamic militant group Hamas and Israel is increasing in the Gaza Strip, attacks carried out by Hamas and Hezbollah have claimed hundreds of lives. The death toll from Israelis reached 600. Meanwhile, the local Ministry of Health said the death toll from Palestinians reached 313 people.
Visual images	Smoke rises after rockets fired from the Gaza Strip hit a house in Ashkelon	Image of Israeli jets hitting targets in Gaza Strip
Roots	Israeli military spokesman Jonathan Conricus said that Hamas militants had previously gone door-to-door in search of Israeli civilians; some residents had been executed in cold blood in their homes. 250 Israelis have been killed as a result of the attack	a series of attacks by Hamas and Hezbollah resulted in around 600 Israeli casualties, but this information cannot be independently verified at this time. Meanwhile, Palestinian casualties reached 313 as a result of Israeli airstrikes, and about 1,990 others were injured in the attacks.
Appeals to Principles	Hamas militants conducted	a series of attacks carried

	house-to-house searches for Israeli civilians, some residents executed in cold blood in their homes. at least 250 Israelis have been killed as a result of the attacks.	out by Hamas and Hezbollah cost hundreds of victims. It is claimed that the death toll of Israelis reached 600 people. Meanwhile, the local Ministry of Health, the death toll from Palestinians claimed to reach 313 people.
Consequences	Israeli military spokesman Jonathan Conricus said Israel would mount an unprecedented response to operations against Hamas.	The conflict could undermine U.S.-backed efforts to normalize relations between Israel and Saudi Arabia — a security realignment that could threaten Palestinian hopes of self-determination and undermine Hamas' main backer, Iran.

Source: researcher's processed data, 2023

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the news on October 8, 2023, Kompas.com and CNBC Indonesia went through the framing and reasoning stages with the same issue of the Death Toll from the Hamas and Israel War. Kompas.com stressed that the death toll from Hamas attacks in Israel reached 250, with some residents executed by Hamas militants. Smoke billowing after rockets fired from the Gaza Strip hit a house in Ashkelon supported the framing of Kompas.com.

Meanwhile, CNBC Indonesia stressed the death toll at nearly thousands, illustrating the huge impact of the conflict between Hamas and Israel during the two-day war. Images of Israeli jets hitting targets in the Gaza Strip support CNBC's framing.

Table 5. Differences in news framing for the October 9-10, 2023, Kompas.com and CNBC Indonesia editions

Online media	Kompa.com	CNBC Indonesia
Frame	Hamas Exploits Geopolitical Rift	Russia Open Voice
Metaphors	The phrase "geopolitical rift" refers to the political and geographical situation that creates opportunities or advantages for Hamas.	Russia Open Voice is used to describe Russia's actions in expressing opinions, positions, or official statements regarding the

	The "geopolitical rift" illustrates that Hamas is taking advantage of the existing political and geographical situation in the Middle East to achieve their goals.	conflict between Hamas and Israel. In other words, Russia issues statements or comments through Putin to express its stance or views on the events.
catchphrases	Hamas exploited geopolitical loopholes in the Middle East in its "exploiting" headlines that illustrate that Hamas is actively exploiting the geopolitical situation in the Middle East for their strategy.	Russia Open Voice in the headline with the emphasis of the word "open vote" describes that Russia has issued an official statement or comment regarding the conflict between Hamas and Israel.
Examplaar	Kompa.com said the Middle East was heating up again following the surprise attack by the Palestinian armed group Hamas on Israel. The attack was claimed by Hamas as an aggressive and strategic move in an effort to retake the Palestinian homeland from Israel.	CNBC Indonesia says the Russian government is open about the latest fighting between Israel and the Hamas group in Gaza, Palestine. The Russian Foreign Ministry Spokesperson considers the escalation of conflicts in the region a consequence of non-compliance with UN Security Council resolutions. According to him, there needs to be political and diplomatic means.
depiction	The middle east is heating up. Hamas-Hezbollah has the support of Iran, Iran is in a different geopolitical position and at odds with the United States and Western countries. Iran recently became a member	The Russian government is open about the war between Hamas and Israel, Russia considers Palestine and Israel must start negotiations immediately. Russia also urged both sides to work

	of the BRICS Plus organization along with Saudi Arabia and several other countries. with such a geopolitical constellation, it is clear that Hamas is indeed taking advantage of the geopolitical loopholes that are being available.	to renounce violence and ceasefire by political and diplomatic means. Russia also sees a massive escalation in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as the culprit of the West, which is known to block several resolutions at the United Nations related to the Middle East
Visual images	Israelis inspect the rubble of a building a day after it was hit by rockets fired from the Gaza Strip, in Tel Aviv, Israel.	A picture of Russian President Vladimir Putin gestures during a speech at the annual meeting of the Valdai Discussion Club in the Black Sea resort of Sochi, Russia,
Roots	A Hamas attack would be substantively expected by Moscow, as it would distract the United States from Ukraine. As a result, the United States strongly condemned the Hamas attack and was ready to send military aid to help Israel	Russian Foreign Ministry Maria Zakharova said the current large-scale escalation of the situation is another very dangerous manifestation of the vicious cycle of violence, which is a direct result of systemic non-compliance with relevant resolutions of the UN and its Security Council and the blocking by the West of the work of the quartet of international Middle East mediators consisting of Russia, the US, EU, and UN.
Appeals to Principles	Russia called for an immediate ceasefire between the two sides. China and the BRICS plus member states are taking similar disclosures as Russia.	Russian Foreign Ministry Maria Zakharova called on the Palestinian and Israeli sides to immediately establish a ceasefire, renounce violence, exercise restraint and, with

		the help of the international community, a negotiation process aimed at establishing a comprehensive peace.
Consequences	As a result of existing geopolitical developments, US military support should be given only to strengthen Israel's defenses, maintain territorial sovereignty, not to make Israel further expand its territory, such as reoccupying the Gaza Strip, which would potentially invite antipathy from many other Arab countries	Russia sees the massive escalation in the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as the culprit of the West, which is known to block several resolutions at the United Nations related to the Middle East.

Source: researcher's processed data, 2023.

Based on Table 5, it is known that the news on October 9-10, 2023 through freming analysis and reasoning with the similarity of the issue of Support for Each State (Israel or Hamas). Kompas.com on October 10, 2023, presented the news that Hamas is exploiting geopolitical rifts, illustrating that Hamas is taking advantage of the existing political and geographical situation in the Middle East to achieve its goals. The development of the conflict between Palestinian armed groups, Hamas, and Israel, and its geopolitical impact. At first, Hamas began an attack on Israel, and Israel responded by declaring war. As a result, several countries in the Arab world showed solidarity with Palestine, including support from China and Russia. The United States condemns the Hamas attack and is willing to provide military assistance to Israel. Russia and China, along with BRICS plus member states, are pressing for a ceasefire. In this context, it is important to avoid an escalation of conflicts in the Middle East and encourage geopolitical approaches that can support peace between Israelis and Palestinians. Regarding strategic advice, the emphasis on Israel's defence and support for territorial sovereignty is important, as well as involving major Arab states such as Saudi Arabia and the UAE in efforts to achieve peace in the region.

Meanwhile, CNBC Indonesia's report on October 9, 2023, reported that Russia is Open to Voice, for action Hamas revealed the operation was a response to Israel's aggressive activity against one of Islam's holiest sites, the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem's Old City. Russia considers the latest fighting between Israel and Hamas in Gaza, and Palestine as a consequence of non-compliance with UN Security Council resolutions. Russia sees the massive escalation in the Palestinian-Israeli

conflict as the culprit of the West, which is known to block several resolutions at the United Nations related to the Middle East. So there needs to be political means and a full negotiation process on an international agreement governing the establishment of an independent Palestinian state based on the 1967 borders to renounce violence and ceasefire.

E. CONCLUSION

There is a form of media partiality towards both sides in reporting the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The two media outlets, Kompas.com and CNBC Indonesia used different approaches in presenting news about the conflict. This reflects two different viewpoints in reporting the conflict.

There are several identifiable forms of media alignment: 1) Different News Focus: Kompas.com tends to emphasize Israel's declaration of war on Hamas as the main highlight in its reporting. This can emphasize Israel's actions in response to attacks, which can affect readers' perceptions of this conflict. They also highlighted the death toll from Hamas attacks, which could create sympathy for Israel. In addition, Kompas.com stressed Hamas' exploitation of geopolitical rifts in the Middle East; 2) Different Framing: Kompas.com uses framing that highlights Israel's actions in declaring war and the casualty impact of Hamas attacks. This framing could provide a more supportive view of Israel in this conflict. Meanwhile, CNBC Indonesia is more neutral in reporting on the conflict, meaning they do not emphasize one side more than the other; 3) Approach to Geopolitical Exploitation: Kompas.com highlights how Hamas is taking advantage of geopolitical conditions in the Middle East to achieve its goals. This creates the view that Hamas is responsible for the escalation of the conflict. On the other hand, CNBC Indonesia gives a more neutral picture and does not characterize Hamas in the context of geopolitical exploitation; and 4) Approach to World Reaction: CNBC Indonesia includes Russia's view of the conflict, which can provide additional perspectives and illustrate that other countries have influenced or provided perspectives on the conflict.

The media's alignment can thus be seen in the way they underline and present information that can influence readers' perceptions of the conflict. However, it is important to note that the evaluation of media alignments should be based on a more in-depth analysis and a broader context.

REFERENCES

1. Adhi, I. S. (2023). *PM Netanyahu nyatakan Israel sedang berperang lawan hamas*. Retrieved from: https://www.kompas.com/global/read/2023/10/07/164930870/pm-netanyahu-nyatakan-israel-sedang-berperang-lawan-hamas
2. Adhi, I. S. (2023). *Jumlah korban tewas akibat serangan hamas di Israel capai 250 orang*. Retrieved from; https://www.kompas.com/global/read/2023/10/08/064904270/jumlah-korban-tewas-akibat-serangan-hamas-di-israel-capai-250-orang

3. Adhiarso, D. S., Utari, P., & Slamet, Y. (2017). Pemberitaan Hoax di Media Online Ditinjau dari Konstruksi Berita dan Respon Netizen. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, *15*(3), 215-225.
4. Arrosyid, H., & Halwati, U. (2021). Media Framing on the Palestine-Israel Conflict. *KOMUNIKA: Jurnal Dakwah dan Komunikasi*, *15*(2), 217-224.
5. Baden, C. (2019). Framing the news. The handbook of journalism studies, 229-245.
6. Beinin, J., & Hajjar, L. (2014). Palestine, Israel and the Arab-Israeli Conflict. *Middle east research and information project*.
7. Boeynaems, A., Burgers, C., Konijn, E. A., & Steen, G. J. (2017). The effects of metaphorical framing on political persuasion: A systematic literature review. Metaphor and Symbol, 32(2), 118-134.
8. Brubaker, R. (2015). Religious dimensions of political conflict and violence. Sociological Theory, 33(1), 1-19.
9. Bunton, M. (2022). Government land policies in occupied enemy territory: the case of British rule in Ottoman Palestine, 1917–1920. Historyka Studia Metodologiczne, 227-246.
10. Dwiastuti, I. (2021). The Roots of Israel-Palestine Conflict: A Political Culture Analysis. *AEGIS: Journal of International Relations*, *4*(2).
11. Falah, G. W., & Flint, C. (2004). Geopolitical spaces: The dialectic of public and private space in the Palestine–Israel conflict. *The Arab World Geographer*, *7*(1-2), 117-134.
12. Gatra, S. (2023). *Hamas mengekploitasi celah geopolitik timur tengah*. Retrieved from: https://www.kompas.com/global/read/2023/10/10/060000470/hamas-mengeksploitasi-celah-geopolitik-timur-tengah?page=all
13. Goffman, E. (1974). *Frame analysis: An essay on the organization of experience*. Harvard University Press.
14. Hamad, I. (2004). *Konstruksi realitas politik dalam media massa: Sebuah studi critical discourse analysis terhadap berita-berita politik*. Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
15. Herman, A., & Nurdiansa, J. (2014). Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Konflik Israel-Palestina dalam Harian Kompas dan Radar Sulteng. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, *8*(2), 154-168.
16. Imseis, A. (2020). Negotiating the illegal: On the United Nations and the illegal occupation of Palestine, 1967–2020. European Journal of International Law, 31(3), 1055-1085.
17. Loevy, K. (2021). The Balfour Declaration's Territorial Landscape: Between Protection and Self-Determination. Humanity: An International Journal of Human Rights, Humanitarianism, and Development, 12(2), 138-158.
18. Mulyana, D. D. (2002). *Analisis Framing Konstruksi, Ideologi, dan Politik Media*. Lkis Pelangi Aksara.
19. Muttaqin, M. Z. (2018). Ideologi: Faktor Konflik dan Kegagalan Timur Tengah. *Nation State: Journal of International Studies*, *1*(2), 207-219.

20. Nir, O. (2020). A short history of Zionist and Israeli political Marxism. Journal of Israeli History, 38(1), 147-172.
21. Paat, V. (2013). Posisi Amerika Serikat Dalam Penyelesaian Konflik Palestina-Israel 1. *POLITICO: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, *2*(1).
22. Pgr. (2023). *Dua hari perang hamas vs Israel, korban tewaas hamper seribuan*. Retrieved from: https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20231008200511-4-478873/dua-hari-perang-hamas-vs-israel-korban-tewas-hampir-seribuan
23. Putra, B. A., & SIP, M. (2021). *Buku Ajar Studi Konflik Dan Perdamaian Internasional*. Deepublish.
24. Rabkin, Y. M. (2013). Russia, China and India and the Israel–Palestine Conflict. *Holy Land Studies*, *12*(1), 9-24.
25. Salsabilla, R. (2023). *Israel deklarasi perang setelah diserang habis oleh palestina. CNBC Indonesia*. Retrieved from: https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20231007170055-4-478738/israel-deklarasi-perang-setelah-diserang-habis-oleh-palestina
26. Santosa, B. A. (2017). Peran media massa dalam mencegah konflik. *Jurnal Aspikom*, *3*(2), 199-214.
27. Satrianingsih, A., & Abidin, Z. (2016). Sejarah Zionisme dan Berdirinya Negara Israel. *Jurnal Adabiyah*, *16*(2), 172-184.
28. Sihbudi, M. R. (2007). *Menyandera Timur Tengah: Kebijakan AS dan Israel atas Negara-negara Muslim*. Hikmah.
29. Siswanti, N. (2019). Analisis Framing Media: Studi Komparatif Media Online "Cnn" Dan "Kompas" Terkait Fenomena Kemanusiaan di Al-Aqsa Periode 20-23 Juli 2017. *Jurnal Riset Komunikasi*, *2*(2), 110-125.
30. Sorongan, T. P. (2023). *Perang hamas vs Israel: rusia buka suara begini titah putin*. CNBC Retrieved from: https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20231009090529-4-478939/perang-hamas-vs-israel-rusia-buka-suara-begini-titah-putin
31. Toruan, G. T. L., & Theodorus, G. (2020). Peran Strategis Indonesia dalam Penyelesaian Konflik Laut China Selatan dalam Perspektif Stabilitas Keamanan Regional. *Jurnal Keamanan Nasional*, *6*(1), 111-129.
32. Väyrynen, R. (2023). *To settle or to transform: perspectives on the resolution of national and international conflicts*. In Raimo Väyrynen: A Pioneer in International Relations, Scholarship and Policy-Making: With a Foreword by Olli Rehn and a Preface by Allan Rosas (pp. 279-299). Cham: Springer International Publishing.
33. Veltri, G. A., & Atanasova, D. (2017). Climate change on Twitter: Content, media ecology and information sharing behaviour. Public understanding of science, 26(6), 721-737.
34. Zulmi, F. (2017). Keberpihakan media terhadap isu pelestarian lingkungan hidup. *Jurnal Kata: Penelitian tentang Ilmu Bahasa dan Sastra*, *1*(2), 101-108.