



## Narratives of Violence and the Position of Victims in the Reporting of Israeli Attacks in Lebanon in Indonesian Media: Van Dijk's Analysis

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### ABSTRACT

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict that spread to Lebanon reached its peak on November 18, 2025, when an Israeli airstrike hit the Ain Al-Hilweh refugee camp, killing 13 civilians. Reporting on international conflicts is never neutral, influenced by ideology, editorial interests, and the social context in which the media operates. This study aims to analyze the discourse construction of news coverage of the Israeli attack on the Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon in Indonesian online media, namely INews.ID and Detik News. The study uses a qualitative-descriptive method with a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach modeled by Teun A. van Dijk, which includes analysis of text structure, social cognition, and social context. The research data consists of two online news texts published on November 19, 2023, and collected through documentation techniques using the listening and note-taking method. The results show that both media outlets raise the same theme, namely Israeli military aggression and its impact on civilian victims, but construct different discourse constructions. INews.ID tends to use evaluative and emotional diction that emphasizes the brutality of Israeli attacks, while Detik News presents a more informative and balanced discourse by contrasting Israel's claims and Hamas's rebuttals. This difference is clearly visible in the macrostructure (title selection), superstructure (writing scheme), and microstructure (use of active-passive sentences and diction). In conclusion, the discourse construction of both media is influenced by the social cognitive scheme and the social context of each media's editorial staff in representing international conflict.

*Keywords: narratives of violence, position of victims, reporting of Israeli Attacks, Lebanon, Indonesian media*

## Narasi Kekerasan dan Posisi Korban dalam Pemberitaan Serangan Israel di Libanon pada Media Indonesia: Analisis Van Dijk

### ABSTRAK

Konflik Israel-Palestina yang meluas ke Libanon mencapai puncaknya pada 18 November 2025, saat serangan udara Israel menghantam kamp pengungsi Ain Al-Hilweh dan menewaskan 13 warga sipil. Pemberitaan konflik internasional tidak pernah bersifat netral karena dipengaruhi oleh ideologi, kepentingan redaksional, serta konteks sosial tempat media beroperasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis konstruksi wacana pemberitaan serangan Israel terhadap kamp pengungsi Palestina di Libanon pada media daring Indonesia, yaitu INews.ID dan Detik News. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif-deskriptif dengan pendekatan Analisis Wacana Kritis (AWK) model Teun A. van Dijk yang mencakup analisis struktur teks, kognisi sosial, dan konteks sosial. Data penelitian berupa dua teks berita daring yang dipublikasikan pada 19 November 2023 dan dikumpulkan melalui teknik dokumentasi dengan metode simak dan catat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kedua media mengangkat tema yang sama, yakni agresi militer Israel dan dampaknya terhadap korban sipil, namun membangun konstruksi wacana yang berbeda. INews.ID cenderung menggunakan diksi evaluatif dan emosional yang menekankan kebrutalan serangan Israel, sedangkan Detik News menyajikan wacana yang lebih informatif dan berimbang dengan menampilkan klaim Israel serta bantahan Hamas secara kontras. Perbedaan ini tampak jelas pada unsur makrostruktur (pemilihan judul), superstruktur (skema penulisan), dan mikrostruktur (penggunaan kalimat aktif-pasif dan diksi). Kesimpulannya, konstruksi wacana kedua media dipengaruhi oleh skema kognisi sosial dan konteks sosial redaksi masing-masing media dalam merepresentasikan konflik internasional.

*Kata kunci: narasi kekerasan, posisi korban, pemberitaan serangan Israel, Libanon, media Indonesia*

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## INTRODUCTION

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is one of the most complex and protracted geopolitical issues in the Middle East. In recent years, violence has escalated into Lebanon, particularly since the escalation of tensions between Israel, Hezbollah, and Hamas. This situation is further exacerbated by the presence of Palestinian refugee camps, which are often targeted by political and military interests. Tensions peaked on Tuesday, November 18, 2025, when an Israeli airstrike hit the Ain Al-Hilweh refugee camp near Sidon, killing 13 civilians, including 11 children, according to the Lebanese Ministry of Health. Furthermore, the Israeli attack reportedly damaged infrastructure, displacing 64,000 residents, and tensions escalated after the death of a Hezbollah commander in Beirut (Nugrahani, 2025). Through reports by international media outlets such as Al Jazeera, this incident was part of a wider escalation of regional warfare since the outbreak of Israeli aggression in Gaza in October 2023 (Jamal, 2024).

This incident not only influenced the political dynamics of the Middle East but also shaped public opinion through media coverage. In Indonesia, various online media outlets, such as Kompas, Tribun News, iNews.ID, and Detik News, actively addressed the issue and played a significant role in shaping certain discourses. In a digital society, online media coverage is a primary source in shaping public perceptions of international conflicts (Ghising, 2025). Van Dijk emphasized that the media is not truly neutral; every news text is the result of a selection of meanings driven by text structure, social cognition, and social context (Dijk, 1988). On the Palestine-Israel issue, bias in global media reporting often emerges along with the geopolitical interests of certain countries or groups.

This research focuses on two Indonesian news portals: iNews.ID and Detik News. Detik News is known as a mainstream media outlet that emphasizes speed, comprehensiveness, and an informative reporting style (Yaqin, 2023), while iNews.ID

often emphasizes a more expressive and emotional narrative style (Putrajaya, 2024). The selection of these two media outlets, with their distinct characteristics, allows researchers to compare the discourse representations of two contrasting editorial approaches. Furthermore, media outlets such as Kompas.com and CNN Indonesia have been extensively researched in the context of the Palestine-Israel conflict, so the use of iNews.ID and Detik News offers a new contribution to the landscape of Indonesian media discourse research.

The approach used in this research is Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) modeled by Teun A. van Dijk, because it has a comprehensive analytical framework, encompassing three main levels: text structure, social cognitive structure, and social context structure (Dijk, 2009). Van Dijk's approach allows researchers to examine not only news content but also how and why a discourse is formed. This model has been widely used in research on conflict, politics, and media representation (Indriyawati & Hudiyo, 2023; Setiawan et al., 2022), making it highly relevant to examining the construction of discourse related to the Israeli attack on Lebanon. According to Van Dijk, discourse is formed through the interaction between language structure, social knowledge, and power (Dijk, 2009). Text structure includes macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. Social cognition encompasses journalists' mental schemas, knowledge, and ideology, while social context encompasses power relations, political situations, societal culture, and media positions.

As a first step, the researcher reviewed a number of relevant previous studies to avoid plagiarism and strengthen the academic foundation. From this search, several studies were found that applied Teun A. Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis model to examine how the media frames and represents an event in news texts. Research on the use of Teun A. Van Dijk's AWK model on criminal and social issues included reporting on the molestation of Islamic boarding school students by the children of Islamic boarding school



teachers (Setiawan et al., 2022), human rights issues related to the PeduliLindungi application (Oktiaputri, 2023), money laundering cases involving officials (Indriyawati & Hudiyono, 2023), and reporting on bullying cases in schools (Ranti et al., 2024). Second, research on the theme of the Covid-19 pandemic, as conducted by (Husna et al., 2021) who analyzed news about the surge in positive Covid-19 travelers returning home. Furthermore, the use of Teun A. Van Dijk's AWK model on the issue of the Palestine–Israel international conflict, which includes an analysis of the discourse on the attack in Deir Al-Balah on social media (Wijayanti & Abrian, 2024), Western and Middle Eastern media framing of the Palestine issue (Qostholani et al., 2025), coverage of the Palestine–Israel conflict on CNBC Indonesia (Nadila et al., 2024), mobilization of support through the Twitter account @erlanishere (Azizah et al., 2024), and analysis of news coverage of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) decision in three national media (Nuraini et al., 2025). Judging from the similarities, previous studies have a methodological closeness with this study because they both use the Van Dijk Critical Discourse Analysis framework, which includes text structure (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure), social cognition, and social context. Research (Husna et al., 2021; Indriyawati & Hudiyono, 2023; Oktiaputri, 2023; Ranti et al., 2024; Setiawan et al., 2022), to studies related to the Palestine-Israel conflict by (Azizah et al., 2024; Nadila et al., 2024; Nuraini et al., 2025; Qostholani et al., 2025; Wijayanti & Abrian, 2024) shows a similar tendency in dismantling representation, ideology, and the practice of meaning production constructed by the media. Another similarity is that most of these studies also use online news as data sources, as does this study, which examines coverage on iNews.ID and Detik News.

The main differences between this study and previous studies lie in the location of the conflict, the media objects, and the focus of the study. Pre-

vious studies have addressed criminal, social, pandemic, or the Palestine–Israel conflict in general, while this study specifically highlights the construction of Indonesian media discourse regarding Israel's attacks on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, a topic that has not been the focus of previous research. Furthermore, previous studies related to the Palestine–Israel conflict have largely analyzed social media (Azizah et al., 2024; Wijayanti & Abrian, 2024) or international and national mainstream media (Nadila et al., 2024; Nuraini et al., 2025; Qostholani et al., 2025). Unlike these studies, this study focuses on two Indonesian media outlets, iNews.ID and Detik News, which have not been studied in the context of the Israeli attacks in Lebanon. This research also not only highlights media ideology, but reveals how the two media construct discourse on Israeli aggression in areas that rarely receive attention in mainstream news.

Thus, this research fills the gap in research and expands the context of AWK Van Dijk's work on Middle East issues in Indonesian media.

This article contains three research questions. These questions are:

- 1) How is the discourse constructed regarding Israel's attack on a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon in the reporting of iNews.ID and Detik News?
- 2) How do the textual structure, social cognition, and social context differ in the reporting of these two media outlets?
- 3) What ideology is implied in iNews.ID and Detik News' reporting of this conflict?

The purpose of this research is to describe the discourse constructed regarding Israel's attack on a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon by iNews.ID and Detik News, compare the differences in textual structure, social cognition, and social context in these two media outlets, and uncover the hidden ideology behind their reporting practices on this conflict.

This article is expected to provide several benefits, including enriching Critical Discourse Analysis studies, particularly the application of Van Dijk's model to international conflict issues, and increasing readers' critical awareness of media bias and ideology embedded in news texts.

## METHOD

This research uses a qualitative-descriptive method with a Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach based on van Dijk's model. This method was chosen based on the research objective, which seeks to understand phenomena naturally through the researcher's interaction with the study object, enabling a comprehensive exploration of the meanings contained within the text.

This research falls into the category of library research. Library research focuses on reviewing published written sources. In other words, library research is a qualitative research method that focuses on data collection through in-depth review of literature such as books, scientific journals, documents, and archives without direct fieldwork. The goal is to analyze previous theories or findings to solve the research problem (Sugiyono, 2023). Therefore, the primary data sources are online news texts from INews.ID and Detik News, which discuss the Israeli attack on a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon on Tuesday, November 18, 2025 (Putri, 2025; Suharto, 2025).

Data collection on narratives of violence and victim positioning in reporting on the Israeli attacks in Lebanon was conducted through documentation or secondary data, using listening techniques for audio-video sources and note-taking. To obtain valid data, data validation was carried out using time triangulation techniques.

The analysis of narratives of violence and victim positioning in reporting on the Israeli attacks in Lebanon refers to the Miles and Huberman model, which includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Sugiyono, 2023).

The procedure for analyzing narratives of violence and victim positioning in reporting on the Israeli attacks in Lebanon was carried out through three levels of analysis in van Dijk's model. First, the textual structure of the narratives of violence and victim positioning in reporting on the Israeli attacks in Lebanon was analyzed. Second, the social cognition of the narratives of violence and victim positioning in reporting on the Israeli attacks in Lebanon was analyzed. Third, the social context of the narratives of violence and victim positioning in reporting on the Israeli attacks in Lebanon was analyzed. These stages included identifying discourse elements, interpreting the cognitive structures that shape the text, and connecting them to the social and political contexts underlying the news coverage.

The van Dijk model was chosen because it allows researchers to uncover the relationship between discourse structures, social contexts, and practices of power and ideology as represented through media language (Setiawan et al., 2022). Through the van Dijk model, data on narratives of violence and the position of victims in reporting on Israeli attacks in Lebanon can be objectively revealed.

## RESULT

The analysis data was obtained from two news portals, namely INews.ID and Detik News. The INews.ID news article, published on November 19, 2025, at 6:58 a.m. Western Indonesian Time (WIB), covered the topic "Brutal! Israel Bombards Palestinian Refugee Camp in Lebanon, Kills 13" (Suharto, 2025). Furthermore, a Detik News article published on the same day at 7:57 a.m. Western Indonesian Time (WIB) addressed a similar issue from a different perspective, titled "Israel Attacks Palestinian Refugee Camp in Lebanon, Kills 13" (Putri, 2025). Both articles meet the discourse analysis model of Teun A. van Dijk, which encompasses text structure, social cognition, and social context. The details of the discourse components in each news item are explained below.



Table 1  
 News ID  
 Analysis Framework for Discussion of News Text 1. Title: Brutal! Israel Bombards Palestinian  
 Refugee Camp in Lebanon, Kills 13

Discourse Structure	Elements	Analysis Results
Macro Structure	Thematic: Topic/Theme	Israeli Airstrikes on Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon
Superstructure	Schematic Schematic	<p>Lebanon, Killing 13</p> <p>Content: A reported Israeli drone strike hit the Ein El Hilweh Palestinian Refugee Camp in southern Lebanon. The attack killed at least 13 civilians and injured four others. The Israeli military claimed the target was Hamas members at a training complex, but Hamas denied the claim, calling the attack a ruse and asserting it has no military facilities in the refugee camp.</p> <p>Conclusion: Israeli military actions resulting in civilian casualties in Lebanon must be held accountable, regardless of claims of terrorist</p>
Microstructure 1	Semantics: Setting, Details, Intent, Presuppositions	<p>Setting: Ain al-Hilweh Refugee Camp, South Lebanon</p> <p>Details: Emphasizes brutality and the humanitarian toll by using the word "Brutal" and citing specific casualty figures. Presents conflicting claims between Israel and Hamas.</p> <p>Intent: Provides a picture of the attacks in Lebanon and portrays Israel as an aggressive actor in the war, while also evoking sympathy for Palestinians.</p> <p>Presupposition: Assumes Israel has superior military power and that refugee camps are the safest place for Palestinian civilians.</p>
Microstructure 2	Syntax: Sentence form, coherence, pronouns	<p>Sentence Form: This news story tends to use the active voice for Israel, reinforcing their role as the responsible party. In contrast, the victims tend to be narrated in the passive voice and focus on the death toll, emphasizing the suffering.</p> <p>Coherence: To establish a coherent narrative, this news story uses cause-and-effect and contrasting narratives.</p> <p>Pronouns: Pronouns in this news story include the pronoun "we," which is used by the IDF spokesperson to claim responsibility and authority for Israel's actions.</p>

Table 2  
Detik News  
Analytical Framework for Discussion of News Text 2. Title: Israel Attacks Palestinian Camp in Lebanon, 13 Killed

Discourse Structure	Elements	Analysis Results
Macro Structure	Thematic: Topic/Theme	Israeli Military Aggression and Civilian Casualties in Palestinian Refugee Camps in Lebanon
Superstructure	Schematic Schematic	Title: Israel Attacks Palestinian Camp in Lebanon, Killing 13
		Content: Hamas denies that the site is a military installation.
		Conclusion: Israel's actions have escalated the situation in Lebanon and resulted in casualties.
Microstructure 1	Semantics: Setting, Details, Intent, Presuppositions	Setting: Ain al-Hilweh Palestinian Refugee Camp, South Lebanon
		Detail: Describes military action and humanitarian impact clearly.
		Purpose: To balance the narrative by providing justification. However, it also strengthens the narrative of the victims of the attack by listing the number of victims.
		Presumption: Israel has the right to act outside its borders for security reasons resulting in the death of innocent civilians.
Microstructure 2	Syntax: Sentence form, coherence, pronouns	Sentence form: Use active sentences for Israel's actions, and neutral passive sentences to give agency to Israel as the perpetrator.
		Coherence: This story relies on the contrasting coherence between Israel's claims and Hamas' denials. This is intended to draw readers' attention to the debate over the actual targets.
		Pronouns: Using third person singular/plural pronouns referring to Israel to maintain narrative distance and avoid direct emotional involvement.

## DISCUSSION

### Macrostructure (Theme/Topic)

According to Van Dijk, macrostructure is the main theme that serves as the foundation for understanding news texts (Dijk, 1985, p. 69). This structure shows how events are constructed, highlighted, or interpreted by the media so that readers can grasp the core message. Based on an analysis of two news stories from News.ID and Detik News, both share a common theme: the Israeli military attack on a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon that resulted in casualties. This theme reflects the main focus of the news, namely Israeli aggression and its impact on civilians.

Despite sharing the same theme, each news portal presents different subthemes to highlight

specific aspects of the event. INews.ID emphasizes the brutality of the attack through the use of confrontational diction, leading readers to view Israel as the perpetrator of the aggression that claimed civilian casualties. Conversely, Detik News emphasizes a more neutral subtheme by presenting Hamas's rebuttals and Israel's claims without using emotional diction, thus creating a more informative discourse structure.

These differences in construction indicate that, despite addressing the same issue, each media outlet has a distinct narrative style, perspective, and strategy. This aligns with the opinion (Indriyawati & Hudiyo, 2023; Oktiaputri, 2023; Setiawan et al., 2022) that differences in narrative focus between outlets influence discourse construction,



even when the events are the same. Regarding conflict issues, research (Azizah et al., 2024; Qostholani et al., 2025; Wijayanti & Abrian, 2024) also shows that media outlets frame the Palestine–Israel event from different perspectives depending on the platform and reporting objectives.

### Superstructure

Superstructure is a news text organizational scheme used to explain the main topic of a text or discourse as a whole. Generally, this scheme includes a summary, main events, background, context, verbal reactions, and comments, arranged through a strategic ordering process to place the most important information at the beginning (Dijk, 1985). Based on these categories, both news stories exhibit a similar superstructure structure, albeit with different characters and emphases.

The INews.ID news summary is presented through the title "Brutal, Israel Bombards Palestinian Refugee Camp in Lebanon, Kills 13." This title not only conveys the essence of the event but also provides commentary through the word "brutal." The main events element contains a report on the Israeli drone attack that hit the Ain Al-Hilweh Camp, resulting in the deaths of 13 civilians. Furthermore, additional information, such as Israel's claim and Hamas's denial, serves as background and verbal reactions, enriching the news context. In the closing element, INews.ID presents commentary that Israel's military actions must be held accountable.

Meanwhile, Detik News also fulfills the superstructure structure. The summary is presented through the title "Israel Attacks Palestinian Refugee Camp in Lebanon, Kills 13," which is more neutral and does not contain explicit content. The main events element is characterized by core information regarding the attack and the number of casualties. Furthermore, verbal reactions, in the form of Hamas's denial of Israel's claim, are placed in the body, serving as background explaining the dynamics of both sides' narratives. In closing, Detik News provided a comment in the form of an evaluation that Israel's actions had worsened the situation in Lebanon.

Judging from the overall structure, both media outlets follow Van Dijk's superstructure pattern, but with different strategies. INews.ID uses a superstructure that builds emotional appeal and condemnation of Israel, for example through strong headlines and closing comments. In contrast, Detik News constructs a more informative and balanced superstructure, placing claims and rebuttals before more subtle commentary. This difference in presentation strategies suggests that the superstructure not only functions to regulate the flow of information but also serves as a framing tool that shapes how readers interpret the Israeli attack on Lebanon. This finding aligns with (Azizah et al., 2024; Indriyawati & Hudiyono, 2023; Oktia Putri, 2023), which demonstrate that differences in platform and editorial orientation result in variations in the construction of the superstructure, even when reporting the same event.

### Microstructure 1 (Semantics: Setting, Detail, Intent, and Presupposition)

Microstructure is the most detailed level of analysis within Van Dijk's framework, examining how word choice, sentence structure, and figurative language are used in a text to construct meaning (Dijk, 1990, p. 29). In microstructure one, which encompasses semantic elements such as setting, detail, intent, and presupposition, INews.ID and Detik News both present the setting of the incident in the Ain Al-Hilweh Refugee Camp in South Lebanon, an area that has long been associated with a densely populated Palestinian civilian population. This setting reinforces the notion that the Israeli military attack occurred in a place that should have been safe for civilians, thus placing the event within a humanitarian context. In terms of Detik, INews.ID emphasizes the brutality of the attack through its use of sharp diction and specific mention of the number of victims. Furthermore, the news item presents in detail the conflicting claims between Israel and Hamas, leading readers to notice narrative inconsistencies that further strengthen the suspicion of Israeli aggression. In contrast, Detik News provides more in-

formative and balanced details, clearly describing the military action and its impact without adding emotional language. However, the mention of the number of casualties still emphasizes that the attack caused serious harm to civilians.

In terms of intent, INews.ID implicitly constructs a narrative that the attack constitutes a violation of humanitarian law and leads readers to view Israel as the perpetrator of aggression that violated the laws of war. This narrative also aims to arouse sympathy for the Palestinians as the aggrieved party. Meanwhile, Detik News demonstrates a more neutral intent, presenting a balance between Israel's justifications and Hamas' denials. Simultaneously, however, this news report reinforces the narrative of civilian casualties by mentioning the death toll, thus guiding readers to understand that the attack has had a serious impact on Palestinian security.

The presuppositions in the two news stories demonstrate different ideological constructions. In INews.ID, the presupposition that Israel possesses far superior military power and that refugee camps are the safest place for civilians serves to reinforce the impression of a power imbalance between the attacker and the attacked. Detik News also contains a presupposition, albeit in a different form, assuming that Israel feels it has the right to launch military operations outside its territory on the grounds of national security. However, this presupposition is framed alongside the fact that such actions still result in innocent civilian casualties, creating moral ambiguity in the reading of the text. Overall, the semantic analysis shows that the two media outlets construct different local meanings through their choice of details, intent, and presuppositions, despite sharing the same event setting. This difference in construction reinforces the findings of (Indriyawati & Hudiyo, 2023; Oktia Putri, 2023; Setiawan et al., 2022) that microstructure plays a crucial role in framing events and shaping readers' interpretations according to each media outlet's editorial orientation.

### **Microstructure 2 (Syntax: Sentence Form, Coherence, and Pronouns)**

Microstructure two, namely the syntactic aspect, encompasses sentence construction, inter-sentence coherence, and pronoun use (Djik, 1988, 1989). In INews.ID news, the sentence form used tends to be active voice when describing Israeli actions, such as "Israel bombarded..." or "Israel launched an attack...", thus emphasizing that Israel was the direct perpetrator responsible for the incident. Conversely, when referring to Palestinian civilian victims, the news often uses passive voice, for example, "13 people died," thus positioning the victims as the ones who suffered without emphasizing the perpetrator's agency. This difference in pattern establishes a clear power relationship between perpetrator and victim.

In terms of coherence, INews.ID builds textual coherence through cause-and-effect relationships and oppositional relationships. Israeli attacks are positioned as the cause of the casualties, while Israeli claims and Hamas' denials are used as forms of opposition, reinforcing the tension of meaning. This coherence creates a linear and dramatic structure in the news story, allowing readers to clearly follow the narrative's development from the action to the impact.

In its use of pronouns, INews.ID displays the pronoun "we," which appears in the statement of the IDF (Israel Defense Forces) spokesperson. The presence of this pronoun demonstrates Israel's position as the party acknowledging the action and asserts its authority. The use of direct pronouns from state actors creates the impression of Israel's presence as the dominant voice in the text.

On the other hand, the Detik News story also uses the active voice to describe Israel's actions, thus maintaining agency for Israel as the primary perpetrator of the attack. However, in describing the impact of the event, this story uses a neutral passive voice, such as "13 people died" without additional evaluative diction, thus creating emotional distance between the narrator and the event. This use of a neutral passive voice reinforces its more moderate, informative character compared



to INews.ID.

In terms of coherence, Detik News builds the story's flow through the contrast between Israel's claims and Hamas' denials. This contrasting coherence serves to present both sides of the event in a balanced manner and draws readers' attention to the debate over who was actually the target of the attack. In this way, the coherent structure used directs readers to read the news as a narrative of information conflict, not just a human tragedy.

In terms of pronoun use, Detik News employs third-person singular or plural pronouns such as "Israel" or "they," without the citation of the pronoun "we." This choice maintains narrative distance and demonstrates that Detik News does not directly place Israel's voice in the discourse, unlike INews.ID, which presents claims directly from the IDF. This more impersonal use of pronouns also avoids emotional involvement and maintains the media's observational position.

Overall, the syntactic analysis shows that although both media outlets use sentence structures similar to typical news stories, differences in the use of active-passive voice, coherence relationships, and pronouns create distinct framing nuances. INews.ID creates a more emotional and confrontational construction, while Detik News maintains a more neutral and balanced syntactic construction. This finding aligns with findings (Indriyawati & Hudiyono, 2023; Oktiaputri, 2023; Setiawan et al., 2022), which emphasize that syntactic choices in reporting significantly influence readers' interpretations of an event.

### **Social Cognition**

In Van Dijk's discourse analysis model, social cognition acts as a connector or bridge that connects text structure with social structure (Dijk, 2009). Social cognition refers to how a media outlet chooses a point of view, determines diction, organizes the flow of information, and even allows space for certain claims, all representing the mental schemas and ideologies that shape the news.

In the INews.ID news, social cognition is evident in the choice of diction and narrative focus,

which emphasize the violence and brutality of the Israeli attack. The use of words like "Brutal" demonstrates that the news production process not only conveys facts but also conveys a moral judgment regarding Israel's actions. This indicates a mental schema that views Israeli aggression as inhumane and detrimental to civilians. The emphasis on civilian casualties and Hamas' denial further emphasizes the editorial team's psychological position, namely the tendency to view Palestine as the aggrieved party and Israel as the primary perpetrator of the aggression. This mental attitude is consistent with the tendency of reporting in some Indonesian media outlets, which demonstrates historical and cultural solidarity with Palestine. Social cognition formed at the editorial level also influences the construction of a discourse that is more critical of Israel and more empathetic toward Palestine.

In contrast, Detik News exhibits a more moderate and balanced form of social cognition. This is evident in the way the media outlet provides equal information between Israel's claims and Hamas's rebuttals, without adding evaluative expressions that could reflect a particular ideological position. The editorial decision not to use emotional diction indicates that the mental scheme at work is one of journalistic professionalism, which emphasizes neutrality and balanced information. However, by continuing to highlight the number of civilian casualties, Detik News is not entirely emotionally neutral; it tends to highlight the humanitarian impact of the attacks without inserting explicit judgments about the actors involved. This social cognition reflects the media's efforts to maintain emotional distance and avoid direct partisanship.

The differences in social cognition between these two media outlets indicate that the news production process is heavily influenced by the editorial values, collective experiences, and ideological stances held by each portal. INews.ID positions itself as a more vocal and evaluative outlet, while Detik News prioritizes a more formal and descriptive mindset. This finding aligns with pre-

vious research showing that journalists' social cognition plays a significant role in shaping representations of conflict events (Azizah et al., 2024; Indriyawati & Hudiyono, 2023; Qostholani et al., 2025). Research on the discourse of the Palestine–Israel conflict (Nadila et al., 2024; Wijayanti & Abrian, 2024) also confirms that media outlets tend to produce discourse based on mental schemas regarding injustice, colonialism, or security, resulting in differing reporting outcomes according to each institution's ideology.

### Social Context

In Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis model, social context is a dimension that examines how news texts are influenced by social situations, power relations, ideology, and geopolitical conditions surrounding the production and consumption of discourse (Dijk, 1989). News never stands alone; it always emerges from specific social conditions that influence the media's perspective, choice of diction, and narrative direction.

In reporting on Israel's attack on a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon, INews.ID and Detik News both operated under the circumstances of Indonesia's historical closeness to Palestine. This closeness is ideological, foreign policy, and religious-cultural. Unlike Israel, Indonesia does not have diplomatic relations with Israel, so public discourse tends to favor the plight of Palestinians. This situation shapes the cultural expectation that the media should demonstrate moral support for the victims of aggression. This social context helps explain why the Palestinian issue consistently receives significant space in Indonesian media, as found in (Nuraini et al., 2025; Qostholani et al., 2025) coverage of the Palestine–Israel conflict. On INews.ID, this social context appears to translate into a more explicit and evaluative narrative. The use of confrontational language and the emphasis on civilian casualties reflect how the media responds to the strong Indonesian public sentiment on the Palestinian issue. Within a social framework, this media outlet captures the public mood condemning Israel's actions and then reproduces

it in a discourse that morally condemns the military aggression. Thus, the social context, in the form of public opinion and national solidarity, is a crucial factor shaping the direction of its reporting.

Meanwhile, Detik News operates within the same social context but interprets it through more formal standards of journalistic professionalism. Although Indonesian public opinion tends to be pro-Palestinian, Detik News chooses a more balanced and informative form of reporting, presenting Israel's claims and Hamas's rebuttals sequentially. This demonstrates that social context is not always translated directly into partisanship; On the other hand, the media can respond through a more moderate presentation model, but still highlight the humanitarian aspect as a value that is conventionalized in Indonesian public discourse.

More broadly, this event cannot be separated from the geopolitical dynamics of the Middle East, the history of relations between Palestine and Lebanon, and the relationship between the Israeli conflict and regional actors such as Hamas. Indonesian media process the global context by adapting it to local understandings. Within this framing, the media tend to emphasize the suffering of civilian victims and issues of injustice. This is consistent with previous research findings, which concluded that Indonesian media generally frame the Palestinian conflict through the lens of humanitarian solidarity and anti-aggression.

### CONCLUSION

Discourse analysis of two news articles from INews.ID and Detik News shows that although both address the same main theme, namely the Israeli military attack on a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon, they construct different discourses. These differences are evident in linguistic strategies, news structure, and how the media represent the perpetrators and victims. In the macrostructure, INews.ID emphasizes the brutality of the attack through evaluative diction, while Detik News presents a more neutral narrative by presenting Israel's claims and Hamas's denials in a balanced



manner. In the superstructure, both media outlets follow Van Dijk's scheme of summary, main events, background, verbal reactions, and comments, but with different presentation strategies. INews.ID includes an evaluation from the title and a strong closing, while Detik News structures the information more informatively without emotional expression. In the microstructure, both semantic and syntactic aspects show variations in framing strategies. INews.ID emphasizes details of violence, uses active sentences to emphasize Israel as the perpetrator, and assumes Israeli military superiority. Detik News presents more neutral details, uses passive sentences to maintain emotional distance, and presents contrasting coherence through claims. In terms of social cognition, INews.ID reflects a more vocal and pro-Palestinian ideology, while Detik News exhibits a more professional and balanced mental scheme. These differences indicate that editorial orientation shapes how the media construct events. In the social context, both media outlets are influenced by Indonesia's historical pro-Palestinian position, so that news tends to focus on civilian casualties and criticism of Israel. The geopolitical context of the Middle East and the Palestine-Lebanon relationship also shape the global setting that is adapted to local understanding. Overall, both media outlets meet Van Dijk's analytical framework, yet they produce different discourse constructions based on editorial orientation, ideology, and the Indonesian social context. These findings emphasize that news does not simply convey facts but also produces meaning through complex social and cognitive processes. Future research is recommended to expand the scope of study by involving more media outlets.

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