

ABSTRAK

REPRESENTASI KEKERASAN TERHADAP NONKOMBATAN: ANALISIS WACANA KRITIS TERHADAP PEMBERITAAN THE NEW YORK TIMES DAN THE INTERCEPT TENTANG SERANGAN ISRAEL KE GAZA PADA 18 MARET 2025

Konflik Israel–Palestina yang terus berlangsung menimbulkan perhatian internasional, terutama terkait tingginya korban sipil atau nonkombatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana dua media internasional, The New York Times dan The Intercept, mengkonstruksi wacana kekerasan terhadap nonkombatan dalam serangan Israel ke Gaza pada 18 Maret 2025, serta bagaimana praktik pemberitaan tersebut mencerminkan relasi kuasa global dalam perspektif hubungan internasional. Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan model Analisis Wacana Kritis (AWK) Fairclough, mencakup analisis teks, praktik diskursif, dan praktik sosial. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa The New York Times cenderung merepresentasikan konflik dari sudut pandang negara dan elit politik, sedangkan The Intercept menawarkan narasi tandingan yang lebih menyoroti penderitaan nonkombatan dan ketimpangan kekuatan. Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa media merupakan aktor diskursif penting yang memengaruhi persepsi publik.

Kata kunci: Analisis Wacana Kritis, konflik Israel–Palestina, media internasional, representasi media

ABSTRACT

REPRESENTATIONS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST NONCOMBATANTS: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE INTERCEPT'S COVERAGE OF THE ISRAELI ATTACK ON GAZA ON MARCH 18 2025

The ongoing Israel–Palestine conflict continues to attract international attention, particularly regarding the high number of civilian or non-combatant casualties. This study aims to analyze how two international media outlets, The New York Times and The Intercept, construct discourse on violence against non-combatants during the Israeli attack on Gaza on March 18, 2025, and how these representations reflect global power relations from an international relations perspective. Using a qualitative approach, this research employs Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model, which includes textual analysis, discursive practice, and social practice. The findings indicate that The New York Times tends to represent the conflict through the lens of state actors and political elites, while The Intercept offers a counter-narrative that highlights noncombatants' suffering and the asymmetry of power. These findings suggest that media are significant discursive actors shaping public perception.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Israel–Palestine conflict, international media, media representation