

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background

The problems and events between nations that are happening today are complex, because to understand them we must first study the historical context and in studying them we must look at every aspect, <sup>1</sup>as well as before we understand the events of "Operation Al-Aqsa Storm" on October 7, 2023. Palestine is a country that is always contested and filled with problems, Palestine has experienced expulsions, battles, and many sorrows in its history.<sup>2</sup> Operation Al Aqsa Storm adds a new perspective on how this great event is recorded in Palestinian history from a longer time perspective.<sup>3</sup>

As in 637 AD, when it was again ruled by Islam during the caliphate of Umar bin Al-Khattab after thousands of years of Byzantine rule, shortly after the battle of Yarmuk, the Banu Ghassan was asked to pay taxes for choosing to remain Christian, then rejected by Jabala bin al-Ayham, who stated that the Banu Ghassan were original Arabs, so there was no need to pay taxes. they even planned to move to Byzantine territory. Until finally Caliph Umar bin Khattab had to surrender.<sup>4</sup>

The Balfour Declaration was the beginning of the legalization of Jewish home establishments in Palestine issued by Britain in 1917, just after World War I. Britain sent a letter as the British Mandate of Palestine.<sup>5</sup> History continues after the United Nations General Council (UN) resolution on September 6, 1947 that divided Palestine into Arabs and Jews. Then the Jews declared the state of Israel on May 14, 1948 after controlling about 78 percent of the Palestinian territory, the 1948 war destroyed the social and economic of Palestine, they were expelled from their own

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<sup>1</sup> Tedi Sutardi, *Anthropology Reveals Cultural Diversity*, vol. 4 (Book Center of the Ministry of National Education, 2016).

<sup>2</sup> Muhammad Hasmal Mahfud, "The History of Palestine Module," no. April (2016): 2.

<sup>3</sup> Misri A Muchsin, "Palestine and Israel: History, Conflict and Future," *MIQOT: Journal of Islamic Sciences* 39, no. 2 (2015): 390–406.

<sup>4</sup> Gil Moshe, *A History of Palestine* (Cambridge University Press, 1997).

<sup>5</sup> Kumoro Bawono, *Hamas, Icon of Islamic Resistance Against Zionist Israel* 236 Bawono Pages (PT Mizan Pustaka, 2009).

homeland. Until now, the Palestinians have been persecuted by Israel with systematic crimes and no one has been able to mediate the Zionists.<sup>6</sup>

Over the past few decades, Israeli and Palestinian news has attracted global media attention. Until Saturday, October 7, 2023, the Hamas group launched an attack that shocked Israelis. The attack involved air, sea and land operations, Hamas called the attack "Operation Al-Aqsa Storm". Hamas said it had fired 5,000 rockets, the most serious escalation since the 11-day war in 2021. The early morning attack took place on the Jewish religious holiday known as Sukkot. Quoting from Al Jazeera, the number of Israel's dead is at least 700 people, and 2,382 people are hospitalized.<sup>7</sup> In addition to being a Palestinian response to Israeli atrocities for about 75 years,<sup>8</sup> Operation Al-Aqsa Storm is also considered Palestinian retaliation against Israel during the Islamic religious holiday, Eid al-Fitr.<sup>9</sup> Reported by Pars Today, Wednesday (12/2), this operation caused heavy losses, including many deaths, injuries, and captured soldiers. The Zionist media acknowledged that this attack had an impact on a wave of mass depression, a strained health and a threatened economy, and was recognized as the greatest blow in the history of their regime.<sup>10</sup>

Operation Al-Aqsa Storm has changed the balance of Israeli-Palestinian power, and is a shocking turning point in the history of Israel known for its military might, and security intelligence system, which it has been proud of for more than

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<sup>6</sup> DR.. Muhsin Muhamad Shaleh, "Palestine History, Development and Conspiracy.pdf," 2002.

<sup>7</sup> Aljazeera, "Why did the Palestinian group Hamas launch an attack on Israel? Everything you need to know," *Aljazeera.Com*, Last Modified 2023, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/10/7/palestinian-group-hamas-launches-surprise-attack-on-israel-what-to-know>.

<sup>8</sup> Hani Fatunnisa, "Chronology of Al Aqsa Storm Operations, Unexpected Hamas Lightning Strike," *Rmol.Id*, last modified 2023, <https://rmol.id/dunia/read/2023/10/08/592234/kronologi-operasi-badai-al-aqsa-serangan-kilat-hamas-yang-tak-terduga>.

<sup>9</sup> Iwan Santosa and Bonafasius Josie Susilo Hardianto, "Hamas Rockets in Al-Aqsa Storm Operation," *Kompas.Id*, last modified 2023, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/internasional/2023/10/09/beragam-jenis-roket-andalan-hamas>.

<sup>10</sup> Ahlul Bait Indonesia, "Al-Aqsa Storm Shakes Zionists, Mental Crisis Spreads," *Www.Ahlulbaitindonesia.or.Id*, last modified 2025, <https://www.ahlulbaitindonesia.or.id/berita/s13-berita/internasional/badai-al-aqsa-guncang-zionis-krisis-mental-meluas/>.

75 years. In order to maintain their image as a military superpower, the Israeli leader argued that their defeat in Operation Al-Aqsa Storm was simply due to a sudden attack.<sup>11</sup>

Quoted from the Times of Israel, former intelligence chief of the Israeli Armed Forces (IDF) Amos Yadlin said that the Operation Al-Aqsa Storm attack marked an "intelligence failure" of Israel, just like when Israel was attacked by the Egyptian and Syrian armies in the Yom Kippur War 50 years ago. Quoted from Kompas, one of the factors that caused Operation Al-Aqsa Storm to be the largest over the past few decades was the careful preparation of the Palestinian Hamas group, including: the establishment of a mock settlement in Gaza which was divided into four, which caused the attack to successfully enter from all directions and quoted from Reuters, said that Hamas had been preparing for this attack for two years. On the other hand, Hamas has assured Israel that it does not want to go to war.<sup>12</sup>

The overwhelming determination of the Palestinians to resist also made the Israeli leadership admit their failure, forcing the Israeli rulers, who have been opposed to peace to any solution, by being forced to accept a ceasefire, release Palestinian prisoners, and so on. The Palestinians consider it the beginning of a tremendous victory, before returning to the restoration of Palestinian rights in the future.<sup>13</sup>

Although many media outlets claimed that Israel could withstand the October 7 attack, as reported by Intel News, two weeks before Operation Al-Aqsa Storm, the intelligence divisions of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) and the Israel Intelligence Agency (IMI) have conducted an evaluation of the regional situation.

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<sup>11</sup> Iyad Dr. Eid and Ali Dr. Shopian, "Al-Aqsa Storm: A Day That Changed the Israeli-Palestinian Balance of Power," *Nasional.News*, last modified 2023, <https://nasional.news/badai-al-aqsa-hari-yang-mengubah-keseimbangan-kekuatan-israel-palestina/>.

<sup>12</sup> Ahmad Naufal Dzulfaroh and Nugroho Rizal Setyo, "How Hamas Forces Can Break Into Israel's Defenses," *Kompas.Com*, last modified 2023, <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2023/10/09/200000665/bagaimana-pasukan-hamas-bisa-membobol-pertahanan-israel-?page=all>.

<sup>13</sup> Iyad Dr. Eid and Ali Dr. Shopian

The Egyptian government also stated that Israel had been informed by its intelligence circles of Hamas's planned major offensive. However, Netanyahu and his colleagues ignored the report. On October 11, an IDF spokesman acknowledged that the night before the Operation Al-Aqsa Storm attack, suspected Hamas movements had been found near the iron fence blockade around Gaza. "There is no sign of vigilance from the Hamas movement," he said.<sup>14</sup> On January 19, 2025, Israel and Hamas finally reached a formal ceasefire. The deputy head of Hamas' Political Bureau, Khalil al-Hayya, responded to the ceasefire by thanking Iran, the Hezbollah Resistance Front in Lebanon, the Houthi Front in Yemen, and the anti-Iraqi movement. He stated that the three continue to help the region. The official also spoke of thousands of retaliatory operations carried out by the group, Yemeni forces and Iraqi fighters in response to the military offensive in Gaza and the escalating deadly aggression against Lebanon. Operation Storm Al Aqsa<sup>15</sup>, which Israeli media have called the largest ever carried out by the Palestinians, is considered the biggest factor driving this ceasefire.<sup>16</sup>

Global print and online media continue to cover Operation Al-Aqsa Storm because the humanitarian issues and human rights abuses associated with major military operations are always relevant. International and domestic media often continue to raise these issues after the operation is over, with reports of the recovery, reconciliation, or hardship experienced by civilians on a daily basis to date.<sup>17</sup> Especially in Indonesia, according to the values of the principle of news integrity in the Al-Aqsa Storm incident, the first news value contained in it is human interest (touching human feelings) which is very strong so that this topic can really attract the attention of the Indonesian people. Second, there is a value of timeliness

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<sup>14</sup> Andri Saubani, "Analysts Explain Why Israeli Intelligence Was Able to Be Conceded by Al Aqsa Storm Operation," *Republika.Id*, last modified 2023, <https://news.Republika.co.id/berita/s2mpd4409/analisis-jelaskan-mengapa-intelijen-israel-sampai-bisa-kebobolan-oleh-operasi-badai-al-aqsa.s>

<sup>15</sup> Tommy Patrio Sorongan, "8 Facts About the Israel-Hamas Ceasefire in Gaza," *CNBC Indonesia*, last modified 2025, <http://cnbcindonesia.com/news/20250116204940-4-603856/8-fakta-gencatan-senjata-israel-hamas-di-gaza>.

<sup>16</sup> Muchsin, "Palestine and Israel: History, Conflict and Future."

<sup>17</sup> Philip Alston and Franz Magnis Suseno, "Human Rights Law," *Center for Human Rights Studies, Islam University of Indonesia* (2008): 405.

(timeliness) in the news that makes this topic important, of course, the problem of Palestinian-Israel itself is not a new thing, but a new event. This recent event has succeeded in refocusing the world's attention on the Palestinian-Israeli problem. In addition, there is also the value of proximity to Muslims, because the Al-Aqsa Mosque is the holy site and the first qibla of Muslims. Not only that, Palestine's closeness to Indonesia is in line with the mandate of the 1945 Constitution, "Independence is the right of all nations and therefore, colonialism in the world must be abolished, because it is not in accordance with humanity and justice."<sup>18</sup> Therefore, according to the values of the principle of news integrity, Operation Al-Aqsa Storm raises an interesting issue to be reported by the Indonesian media, and must even be the main topic. Because there are many Indonesian media that report on the event, therefore, the author is interested in investigating news that discusses Operation Al-Aqsa Storm.

The national media that took part in reporting the Al-Aqsa Storm Operation included [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) and [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com). Based on the results of initial observations made by researchers, the number of searches for news coverage of Operation Al-Aqsa Storm using the keyword "Operation Al-Aqsa Storm 2023" in the search field, is: Media [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) found as many as 2,200 words or news tags,<sup>19</sup> and Media [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com) found as many as 146 words or news tags<sup>20</sup> with different titles, and when narrowed down again to the headline news that uses the keyword " Hamas Al-Aqsa Storm Operation 2023" over a period of a week, found as many as 5 news reports on each media channel that focus on discussing the definition and causes of the event and the state of Palestine and Israel after the event. Based on this, the headlines found in [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) include: "Chronology of Al-

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<sup>18</sup> Zajechowski, "The Eight Values That Will Make Your Content 'Newsworthy,'" *DigitalThi*, <https://www.digitalthirdcoast.com/blog/values-content-newsworthy>.

<sup>19</sup> [Republika](http://Republika.co.id), "Al Aqsa Storm Operation 2023," *Republika.Co.Id*, last modified 2023, accessed July 29, 2023, [https://Republika.co.id/search/?q=Operasi Al Aqsa Storm 2023#gsc.tab=0&gsc.q=Al Aqsa Storm Operation 2023&gsc.page=1](https://Republika.co.id/search/?q=Operasi%20Al%20Aqsa%20Storm%202023#gsc.tab=0&gsc.q=Al%20Aqsa%20Storm%20Operation%202023&gsc.page=1).

<sup>20</sup> [Kompas](http://Kompas.com), "Al Aqsa Storm Operation 2023," *Kompas.Com*, last modified 2023, accessed July 29, 2024, [https://search.kompas.com/search/?q=Operation+Storm+Al+Aqsa+2023&submit=Submit#gsc.tab=0&gsc.q=Al Aqsa Storm Operation 2023&gsc.page=1](https://search.kompas.com/search/?q=Operation+Storm+Al+Aqsa+2023&submit=Submit#gsc.tab=0&gsc.q=Al%20Aqsa%20Storm%20Operation%202023&gsc.page=1).

Aqsa Storm Operation"<sup>21</sup>, " Hamas Ready to Serve Israel's Ground War"<sup>22</sup>, and in Kompas.com include: "'Al-Aqsa Storm Operation' Why Did Hamas Launch a Surprise Massive Attack?"<sup>23</sup>, "How Hamas Forces Can Break Into Israel's Defenses".<sup>24</sup> Through this data, it can be seen that the Al-Aqsa Storm Operation event was an important issue that Republika.co.id and Kompas.com chose as the headline in the week from October 8 to October 14, 2023, which is why the researchers chose Republika.co.id. and Kompas.com. And with the background of these 2 media that are opposites, the researcher chose these 2 media to be researched.

The construction of media is not limited to the reality of society, as it is influenced by public opinion and participation, which can influence the opinions and behavior of society as a whole, especially through online media.<sup>25</sup> In today's digital era, news about global issues is not limited to the time or date of the event. News of major conflicts often remains talked about through social media, analysis articles, and follow-up reports that update the story. Even old news is often republished or re-discussed as new political or military situations develop.<sup>26</sup> Framing these news stories remains relevant because framing the issue will continue to affect public understanding. The mass media, including Republik.co.id and Kompas.com can construct Operation Al-Aqsa Storm in both positive and negative news. This content will certainly itself shape public opinion in the community, how to see Operation Al-Aqsa Storm,<sup>27</sup> so journalists of each media

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<sup>21</sup> Zamzami Fitriyan, "Chronology of Al-Aqsa Storm Operations," *Republika.Co.Id*, last modified 2023

<sup>22</sup> Republika, "Hamas Ready to Serve Israel's Ground War," *Republika.Co.Id*, last modified 2023, <https://republika.id/posts/46539/hamas-siap-layani-perang-darat-israel>.

<sup>23</sup> Aljazeera, "Why did the Palestinian group Hamas launch an attack on Israel? Everything there is to know."

<sup>24</sup> Ahmad Naufal Dzulfaroh and Nugroho Rizal Setyo, "How Hamas Forces Can Break Into Israel's Defenses," *Kompas.Com*, last modified 2023

<sup>25</sup> Nurul Syobah et al., "Mass Media Construction in the Development of Da'wah" (n.d.): 153–168, <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/76782-ID-konstruksi-media-massa-dalam-pengembangan.pdf>.

<sup>26</sup> Aep Wahyudin, *Fighting Hoaxes in Social Media and Mass Media*, ed. Manik Sunuantari, *Trustmedia Publishing*, 1st ed. (Yogyakarta: Askopis Press, 2017).

<sup>27</sup> Kania Dessy Chairani Dessita, "The Construction of Reality in the News of President Joko Widodo's Inauguration Framing Analysis in the Main Report of Tempo Magazine and Gatra Magazine," *Journal Communication Spectrum* 3 (2019): 121–139.

are required to write news according to the facts that occur so that the message received by the audience is in accordance with reality.

It is narrated in a hadith that reads:

عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - قَالَ: «قَالَ لِي النَّبِيُّ - صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ - :  
قُلْ الْحَقَّ وَلَوْ كَانَ مُرًّا» صَحَّحَهُ ابْنُ حِبَّانٍ مِنْ حَدِيثِ طَوِيلٍ<sup>28</sup>

Meaning: from Abi Dzar ra the Prophet PBUH said: "Tell the truth even if it is bitter" sahih hadith of Ibn Hibban

This hadith is a reminder for all humans to always convey the truth even though it is bitter<sup>29</sup> As human beings, sometimes we make mistakes. Humans do not always hide behind goodness, it is better that as humans, we reveal the bad that has been done so that it is not repeated later.

Based on this, in the above Operation Al-Aqsa Storm Operation, if it is associated with this hadith, journalists from each media institution are required to report every event honestly without any aspect being discarded. Therefore, from the process of covering to becoming news, everything must be done in accordance with the applicable laws and codes of conduct.

When the hadith of the Prophet PBUH is applied by journalists every time they report an event, then the construction of news made by the media cannot be considered a lie as long as the news is in accordance with the applicable laws and codes of ethics, even in the midst of the onslaught of diverse and very accessible online media.<sup>30</sup>

With the convenience and speed of fast access today, online media has become the main information portal for the general public. This has caused media

<sup>28</sup> Imam Hafizh, *Bulughul Maram Ibn Hajar Al Atsqolani.Pdf*, 1st ed. (Beirut: Daar Ihyaul Ulum, 1991).

<sup>29</sup> Lukmanul Hakim, "Tell the Truth, Even If It's Bitter," *Kompasiana.Com*, last modified 2018, [https://www.kompasiana.com/lukman2686/5a79781edcad5b1e7508b1f2/sampaikan-kebenaran-walaupun-itu-pahit?lgn\\_method=google](https://www.kompasiana.com/lukman2686/5a79781edcad5b1e7508b1f2/sampaikan-kebenaran-walaupun-itu-pahit?lgn_method=google).

<sup>30</sup> Muhammad Fajar Setiananda and M Rifa'i, "The Frame of the Reporting of the Issue of the Rise of PKI in Gatra, Tempo, and Gontor Magazine September-October 2017 Edition," *ETTISAL: Journal of Communication* 3, no. 1 (2018): 85–95, <http://dx.doi.org/10.21111/ettisal.v3i1.2144>.

companies to switch to online media and slowly abandon their conventional formats. In addition, many media outlets are unable to adapt to the changing times. Republika and Kompas, both are examples of media that have been able to survive until now. From the original only publishing newspapers to becoming the multiplatform mass media that it is today.<sup>31</sup>

Republika and Kompas have their own perceptions and stigmas among the public. Republika, which was founded by the Indonesian Muslim Scholars Association (ICMI), is known as a national media that accommodates Islamic interests but is able to dialogue with various parties. In contrast to Kompas, which has the stigma that this media is synonymous with Catholicism for some Indonesian people, but is still able to prioritize openness, and is anti-background bias.<sup>32</sup>

The two media also have their own vision in becoming online media. ROL (Republika Online) or Republika.co.id present in the community with a vision as an online media whose existence is directed to carry out the mission of building moderate, intelligent, and empowered Muslims. Voice the aspirations, ideas, and voices of the community for the construction of a healthy and prosperous democracy.<sup>33</sup>

In contrast to Kompas.com which has a vision as an agent of change in building a more nationalist, harmonious, tolerant, safe, and prosperous Indonesian community. By maintaining Kompas as a market leader nationally through resource optimization and synergy with strategic partners.<sup>34</sup>

Through these things, the researcher uses Framing analysis to find out the framing used by each media to package news. The main focus of this type of analysis is how media texts are seen as a system of organized, essential components, which support specific ideas and provide audiences with a way to process the text.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Ananda Guswin Pueratama, "Analysis of Framing News about Aisyah the Wife of the Prophet in Republika Online and Kompas.Com", *IAIN Salatiga Thesis* (2020): p. Sec. 3.

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> "Trail Republika.co.id," *Republika.Id*, last modified 2018, <https://www.Republika.co.id/page/anniversary>.

<sup>34</sup> Maman Abdurrahman, "Framing Analysis of the Candidacy of Governor and Deputy Governor of DKI Jakarta for the 2017-2022 Period in Kompas.Com Online Media," *repository.uin-suska.ac.id* (2021), file:///C:/Users/R.A. PUTRA/Downloads/Kompas is Portal.pdf.

<sup>35</sup> Eliya, *Framing, Slick Tricks to Trap Readers* (Bitread Digital Publishing, 2019).

Framing analysis can be applied to a wide range of topics and time spans, with no specific restrictions on the age of the news. Robert N. Entman's Framing analysis does not limit the time it takes to publish the news that can be analyzed, but rather focuses on how the media frames an event through four elements.<sup>36</sup> Robert N. Entman divides the Framing mechanism into the following four elements: First, the definition of the issue. This online element is the most important. The focus is on how journalists interpret events and how problems or events are interpreted. Second, Diagnoses Causes (estimate the cause of the problem). Cause can mean what (what) or who (who). Third, Make Moral Judgement. Online elements justify or debate the definition of the problem. Fourth, Treatment Recommendation. This factor determines how a problem is solved, the solution depends on how the event is perceived.<sup>37</sup>

The researcher chose Robert N. Entman's Framing analysis because this method looks at framing in two large dimensions: the selection of issues and the emphasis or prominence of certain aspects of reality. Reality that is presented prominently or conspicuously has the possibility of having a greater impact on attracting attention and influencing the audience in understanding and accepting a reality.<sup>38</sup> The assumption of the theory above is strengthened by a study entitled "The News of the Citayam Fashion Week Phenomenon in Online Media Republika.co.id and VIVA.co.id." by Tiya Andriyani. The results of this study show that Republika.co.id tend to write from statements made by the source. Republika.co.id in reporting related to the Citayam Fashion Week phenomenon, on the one hand, constructing news by displaying things that are pro to the phenomenon and on the other hand, constructing news based on things that are contrary to the Citayam Fashion Week phenomenon. Furthermore, online media VIVA.co.id write with things that are contrary to the Citayam Fashion Week phenomenon, so that it can be known that the construction carried out by online media VIVA.co.id reporting that is against the phenomenon and only some news is

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<sup>36</sup> Robert N. Entman, "Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm," *Journal of Communication* 43, no. 4 (1993): 51–58.

<sup>37</sup> Eriyanto, *Framing Analysis: Construction, Ideology, and Media Politics*, 2002.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.

pro. With Robert N Entman's <sup>39</sup> Framing analysis model , the author wants to know how online media Republika.co.id and Kompas.com define and report the reality of Operation Al-Aqsa Storm by emphasizing or highlighting various aspects, but not reducing the credibility of the media.

Based on the above background, the researcher is interested in examining more deeply how the framing construction of media coverage in the coverage of Al-Aqsa Storm Operation in Republika.co.id and Kompas.com online media, using Robert N Entman's model Framing analysis , with the title: **"Framing Analysis of Al-Aqsa Storm Operation News in Republika.co.id and Kompas.com Online Media"**.

## **1.2 Problem Formulation**

Based on the background described above, the problems of this research will be focused on the formulation of the following problems:

1. How do online media Republika.co.id and Kompas.com frame the coverage of Operation Al-Aqsa Storm?
2. How does the news frame of Operation Al-Aqsa Storm compare on online media Republika.co.id and Kompas.com?

## **1.3 Research Objectives**

Based on this background, the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To find out how online media Republika.co.id and Kompas.com frame the news of Operation Al-Aqsa Storm.
2. To find out how the news frame of Operation Al-Aqsa Storm is compared on online media Republika.co.id and Kompas.com.

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<sup>39</sup> Tiya Andriyani, "Framing Analysis of the News of the Citayam Fashion Week Phenomenon in Republika.Co.Id and Viva.Co.Id Online Media" (Ponorogo State Islamic Religious Institute, 2023), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK558907/>.

## 1.4 Research Benefits

This research is expected to be able to contribute to the development of communication science studies in general and community development in Framing analysis in particular.

### 1. Theoretical Benefits

This research is expected to contribute to the field of communication science study, especially in learning about Framing analysis.

### 2. Practical Benefits

Practically, this research can add insight to the public about the method of online media framing an event through news. So that it can be a guideline in responding to information reported by the media.

## 1.5 Literature Review

### 1.5.1. Previous Research

The first research was conducted by Izarul Rafiq Miftah in 2021. About Framing the Impact of Israel's 11-Day Offensive on Palestinian Gaza on Kompas.com and Detik.Com. The focus of this research is how to frame Kompas.com and Detik.com regarding the impact of Israel's 11-day offensive in Palestinian Gaza. The method used is a type of qualitative research with a Framing analysis approach proposed by Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki on the issue of the impact of the 11-day Israeli offensive in Palestinian Gaza. From the results of the study, it was found that the framing carried out in terms of the structure of the framing discourse there was a difference between what was displayed by Kompas and Detik. Kompas is more subtle and vague in presenting the discourse of

Israeli military aggression in the Gaza Strip and also blames Hamas for its reporting. Meanwhile, Detik, highlights the side of Israeli atrocities.<sup>40</sup>

The similarity between the research conducted by Izarul Rafiq Miftah and this study is in the framing analysis method. Both of these studies use a qualitative approach. Izarul's research and this research both focus on media framing analysis in highlighting important issues that are developing. This research has several differences from previous research, namely in framing theory, research object, and research focus. The research conducted by Izarul Rafiq uses the Framing theory of Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki. The object of his research is Kompas.com and Detik.com media. and focused on the impact of Israel's 11-Day Offensive on Palestinian Gaza. Meanwhile, this study uses Robert Entman's Framing analysis theory. The object of his research is online media Republika.co.id and Kompas.com. and focused on Operation Al-Aqsa Storm.

The second research was conducted by Sintia Cahya Ningrum in 2019. About Framing the News of the Death of Nurse Razan Najjar in BBC Indonesia and CNN Indonesia Media. The focus of this research is the news of the shooting of Palestinian nurse Razan al-Najjar in the media of BBC Indonesia and CNN Indonesia. The method used by the researcher is a qualitative research method with Framing analysis techniques with Zhongdang and Kosicki theories to analyze it. Based on the results of the research, it was obtained that BBC Indonesia does not report news that has not been proven to be true. Meanwhile, CNN Indonesia explained in detail one by one the problems and developments regarding the shooting case of Palestinian volunteer nurse Razan al Najjar and even about the suspected killer which turned out to be just a hoax.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> Izarulmiftah Rafiq, "Framing Analysis of the Impact of Israel's 11-Day Offensive on Palestinian Gaza in Kompas.Com and Detik.Com (May to October 2021)" (2021): 6.

<sup>41</sup> Sintia Cahya Ningrum, "Framing Analysis of the Reporting of the Death of Nurse Razan Najjar in BBC Indonesia and CNN Indonesia Media," *Journal of Communication Spectrum* 7, no. 2 (2019): 82–89.

The similarity between the research conducted by Sintia Cahya Ningrum and this study is in the framing analysis method. Both of these studies use a qualitative approach. Sintia's research and this research both focus on media framing analysis in highlighting important issues that are developing. This research has several differences from previous research, namely in framing theory, research object, and research focus. The research conducted by Sintia Cahya Ningrum used the Framing theory of Zhongdang and Kosicki. The object of his research is BBC Indonesia and CNN Indonesia media, and focused on the news of the death of Nurse Razan Najjar. Meanwhile, this study uses Robert Entman's Framing analysis theory. The object of his research is online media Republika.co.id and Kompas.com, and focused on Operation Al-Aqsa Storm.

The third research is research conducted by Reza Sariful Fikri in 2024. Al Jazeera journalist killed during Palestinian-Israeli clashes on CNN Indonesia.Com and Tribunnews.Com. The method used by the researcher is a qualitative research method with a Framing approach. The Framing analysis model used is the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki model. Meanwhile, the data collection techniques used are observation and documentation. The results show that the frame used by CNNIndonesia.com in his news is "Abu Akleh killed while covering the clashes and the possibility of armed Palestinians being responsible", from the quotes of the statement that Abu Akleh was killed by Israeli soldiers also seem less striking. While Tribunnews.com uses the frame "Shireen Abu Akleh was clearly killed by Israeli soldiers", but in the 2nd news, the point of view used in the news focuses more on the series of murders.<sup>42</sup>

The similarity between Reza Sariful Fikri's research and this research is in the framing analysis method. Both of these studies use qualitative. Reza's research and this research both focus on framing media analysis in highlighting important issues that are developing. This research

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<sup>42</sup> Reza Sariful Fikri, "Framing Analysis of Al Jazeera Journalists Killed During Palestinian-Israeli Clashes in Cnnindonesia.Com and Tribunnews.Com" (2024).

has several differences from previous research, namely in framing theory, research object, and research focus. The research conducted by Reza uses Zhongdang and Kosicki's Framing theory. The object of his research is CNN Indonesia.com and Tribunnews.com. and focused on reporting on Palestinian-Israeli clashes. Meanwhile, this study uses Robert Entman's Framing analysis theory . The object of his research is online media Republika.co.id and Kompas.com. and focused on Operation Al-Aqsa Storm.

The **fourth research** is conducted by Tiya Andriyani in 2023. About Framing the News of the Citayam Fashion Week Phenomenon in Online Media Republika.co.id and VIVA.co.id. The focus of this study is to describe how the two media in constructing and framing the Citayam Fashion Week phenomenon use Robert N. Entmant's Framing elements. This type of research is descriptive-comparative with a qualitative approach. The data collection technique used is documentation. The data analysis technique used by the researcher is the Framing analysis of the Robert N. Entmant model. The results of this study are the elements of Define Problems, Diagnose Causes, Make Moral Judgement and Treatment Recommendation, which are presented and explained by online media Republika.co.id tend to write and highlight statements or views, opinions and actions carried out by the Republika.co.id resource persons themselves.<sup>43</sup>

The similarity between Tiya Andriyani's research and this research is in the framing analysis method. Both of these studies use qualitative. Tiya's research and this research both focus on media framing analysis in highlighting important issues that are developing. Both studies use Robert Entman's theory. This research has several differences from previous research, namely in the object of research, and the focus of research. The

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<sup>43</sup> Tiya Andriyani, "Framing Analysis of the News of the Citayam Fashion Week Phenomenon in Republika.co.id and Viva.Co.Id Online Media" (Ponorogo State Islamic Religious Institute, 2023), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK558907/>.

research conducted by Reza is the object of his research [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) and [VIVA.co.id](http://VIVA.co.id). and focusing on the Citayam Fashion Week Phenomenon. Meanwhile, the object of this research is online media [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) and [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com). and focused on reporting on Operation Al-Aqsa Storm in both online media.

The fifth research was conducted by Muhammad Alberian Reformasyah in 2020. About Robert Entman's Framing Analysis About [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com) News and [Detik.com](http://Detik.com) About the Case of "IDI Kacung WHO". The focus of this study is to explain how the [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com) and [Detik.com](http://Detik.com) media differ in presenting news about the "IDI Kacung Who" case. This study used 35 [Detik.com](http://Detik.com) news and 14 news [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com) news about defamation cases committed by Jerinx as primary data sources. The theory used is the analysis theory of Robert Entman's Framing model. The results of this study show that: 1) There is a pattern of framing of the "IDI Kacung WHO" case in [Detik.com](http://Detik.com) and [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com) news. 2) Overall, the news [Detik.com](http://Detik.com) highlight the violation of the ITE Law committed by Jerinx. 3) Overall, [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com) presents a different perspective where Jerinx is placed as the main speaker in order to provide space for the reasons behind the post "IDI Kacung WHO".<sup>44</sup>

The similarity between the Alberian Reformasyah research and this study is in the Framing analysis method. Both of these studies use qualitative. Alberian's research and this research both focus on media framing analysis in highlighting important issues that are developing. Both studies use Robert Entman's theory. This research has several differences from previous research, namely in the object of research, and the focus of research. The research conducted by Alberian is the object of his research [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com) and [Detik.com](http://Detik.com). and focusing on the case of "IDI Kacung Who". Meanwhile, the object of this research is online media

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<sup>44</sup> Muhammad Alberian Reformansyah and Pratiwi Wahyu Widiarti, "Robert Entman's Framing Analysis of Kompas.Com and Detik.Com News on the Case of 'IDI Kacung WHO,'" *Literature: Journal of Communication Studies* 5, no. 4 (2023).

Republika.co.id and Kompas.com. and focused on reporting on Operation Al-Aqsa Storm in both online media.

## **1.5.2. Conceptualization**

### **1.5.2.1 Framing Analysis**

The idea of framing, first proposed by Beterson in 1955, was originally interpreted as a conceptual structure or belief device that organizes political views, policies, and discourse and provides standard categories for appreciating reality, this concept was later developed by Goffman in 1974, who assumed frames as strips of behavior) which guides in reading reality.<sup>45</sup>

In the realm of communication studies, Framing analysis represents a tradition that prioritizes a multidisciplinary approach or perspective to analyze communication phenomena or activities, the concept of Framing or framing itself is not purely a communication science concept, but borrowed from cognitive (psychological) science, basically, Framing analysis is the latest version of the discourse analysis approach, especially to analyze media texts, the idea of Framing was first proposed by Beterson in 1955 (Sudibyo, 1999).<sup>46</sup>

The concept of Framing analysis was first introduced by Erving Goffman through his book entitled "Frame analysis: an essay on the organization of experience". According to him, Framing analysis is a definition of a situation that is built with organizational principles that govern events and the subjective involvement that exists in them.<sup>47</sup> There are framing models that are popularly used

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<sup>45</sup> M.Si. Drs. Alex Sobur, *Media Text Analysis*, 2006. pp. 161-162

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> Ambar, "Framing Analysis According to Experts – Definition, Concept, Method," *Pakarkomunikasi.Com*, last modified 2017, <https://pakarkomunikasi.com/analisis-Framing>.

including: Murray Edelman, Wiliam A Gamson, Zongdang pan and Robert N Entman.

Edelman equates the Framing technique with categorization, the use of a certain perspective with the use of certain words. Categorization in Edelman's view is an abstraction and other function in the mind of events that is wrapped up in clarifications and certain categories, and causes the audience to be unable to receive the actual information.<sup>48</sup>

Wiliam A. Gamson had the idea of connecting media discourse with public opinion. Gamson himself understands Framing as a set of ideas or central ideas when a person or media understands and interprets an issue. This central idea will be supported by a discourse device and other parts that support each other. There are two framing devices proposed by Gamson, namely the Framing device, and the reasoning device. Framing devices are characterized by the use of certain words, sentences, images, and metaphors. While the reasoning apparatus is related to cohesion and coherence which refers to certain ideas.<sup>49</sup>

According to Zhongdan and Pan Kosicki, Framing is a cognition device used in information to code, interpret, and store it to communicate with audiences that are all connected to the conventions, routines, and professional work practices of journalists.<sup>50</sup>

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<sup>48</sup> Bayu Derriansyah Putra, "Framing Analysis of the News of Peatland Use Violations by PT RAPP in Bertuahpos Online Media. Com," *repository.uin-suska.ac.id* (2021), [https://repository.uin-suska.ac.id/20662/7/9.CHAPTER II.pdf](https://repository.uin-suska.ac.id/20662/7/9.CHAPTER%20II.pdf).

<sup>49</sup> Aditya Fahmi Nurwahid, "Career-Mother in Indonesian Soap Opera: A Counter-Stereotype Representation of Career Mothers in Indonesian Soap Operas: Representations That Fight Stereotypes" 6, no. 1 (2021), [https://ejournal.unida.gontor.ac.id/index.php/ettisal/article/view/6239/pdf\\_63](https://ejournal.unida.gontor.ac.id/index.php/ettisal/article/view/6239/pdf_63).

<sup>50</sup> Putra, "Framing Analysis of the Reporting of Peatland Use Violations by PT RAPP in Bertuahpos Online Media. Com."

Robert N Entman with his model looks at Framing from two sides of the selection of issues, and the prominence of certain aspects.<sup>51</sup> The aspect in the selection of this issue is related to the selection of facts from the complex reality contained in it, not all aspects of an issue are shown, journalists choose certain aspects of an issue. Aspect highlighting is carried out by making information from an event more interesting using various strategies of striking placement discourse, repetition, and the use of graphics to support the prominence of aspects of an issue, this is very relevant to be displayed to the audience.<sup>52</sup>

Entman argues that Framing puts more pressure on how the communication text is displayed and which parts are highlighted, making the information more visible, meaningful and memorable to the audience through the highlighting of the aspect aspects of the selection of issues. The framing device presented by Entman is divided into 4, namely, defining the problem, determining the source of the problem, making moral decisions, and emphasizing problem solving to journalists who frame an issue.<sup>53</sup> The researcher concluded that the Framing Entman analysis model is suitable for researching print and online mass media because it prioritizes the placement of information in a typical context so that certain sides get a larger allocation.<sup>54</sup>

The researcher chose the coverage of Operation Al-Aqsa Storm during October 8-14, 2023 in online media [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) and [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com) as the object of the research, because the

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<sup>51</sup> Eriyanto, *Framing Analysis: Construction, Ideology, and Media Politics*.

<sup>52</sup> Dini Eka Santi and Rini Lestari, "Analysis of the *Framing* of Social Assistance Distribution News During the Covid-19 Pandemic on Kompas.com and seconds.Com," no. September (2020): 1–11.

<sup>53</sup> Nexen Alexandre Pinontoan and Umaimah Wahid, "Framing Analysis of Jakarta Flood News in January 2020 in Harian Kompas.Com and Jawapos.Com," *Community: Journal of Communication and Information Technology* 12, no. 1 (2020): 11–24.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid.

researcher wanted to see what journalists wanted Republika.co.id and Kompas.com in reporting on Operation Hurricane Al-Aqsa and how to compare the two, which was done by journalists using the Framing model from Robert N Entman and his four indicators. In these events, the researcher wants to see what kind of framing is taken, what the case is defined as, who is determined as the cause of the problem and what moral values are presented in the news article, as well as what kind of settlement emphasis is desired by the online media Republika.co.id and Kompas.com.

The reason the researcher used Robert N Entman's Framing model analysis was because the researcher wanted to see how journalists reacted in the construction of the news of Operation Al-Aqsa Storm carried out by Hamas. So that it has become a news item in online media. Defining problems, determining the source of the problem, making moral decisions, and emphasizing solutions are concepts presented in Robert N Entman's model. In this study, the data obtained was researched using a framing device from the Robert N. Entman model.

Entman sees Framing in two major dimensions: the selection of issues, and the emphasis or prominence of certain aspects of reality.<sup>55</sup> Prominence is the process of making information more meaningful, more interesting, meaningful or more memorable by the public. Framing in Entman's conception basically refers to the provision of definitions, explanations, evaluations, and

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<sup>55</sup> Kumala Citra Somara Sinaga, "Framing Analysis of the Sarinah Bomb News in Kompas.Com and Merdeka.Com," *Jom Fisip* 3, no. 2 (2016): 1–12, <https://www.neliti.com/publications/116185/analisis-Framing-berritaan-bom-sarinah-di-kompascom-dan-merdekacom>.

recommendations in a discourse to emphasize a certain frame of thought towards an event being discoursed.<sup>56</sup>

Robert Entman's model Framing analysis method consists of four elements that can be concluded as follows:

1. Define Problem, is the first element that can be seen as Framing. This element emphasizes how an event can be understood by journalists.
2. Diagnose Causes, which is to find out who is considered the actor of an event. The cause here can mean what (what) and who (who) is considered the source of the problem.
3. Make Moral Judgement, is an element used to justify or give arguments to the definition of the problem that has been made.
4. Treatment Recommendation, this element provides an explanation related to the chosen solution. This settlement largely depends on how the event is viewed and who is seen as the cause of the problem.<sup>57</sup>

Framing appears in two levels. First, as a mental conception used by individuals to process information and understand context, as well as as an inherent characteristic of the news text itself. Second, Framing serves as a specific device in news narratives. This framing is formed by elements such as keywords, metaphors, concepts, symbols, and imagery presented in the narrative, all of which play a role in shaping public perception of an issue.<sup>58</sup>

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<sup>56</sup> Kelvin Fahreza and Laksmi Rachmaria, "Framing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) News in Online Media Kompas.Com and CNNIndonesia.Com (Analysis of Robert N. Entman's Framing for the April-June 2020 Period)," JOM FIKOM Budi Luhur University (2021): 1–7, <https://jom.fikom.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/Pantarei/article/view/783%0Ahttps://jom.fikom.budiluhur.ac.id/index.php/Pantarei/article/download/783/639>.

<sup>57</sup> Muhammad Alberian Reformansyah and Pratiwi Wahyu Widiarti, "Robert Entman's Framing Analysis of Kompas.com and Detik.com News About the Case of 'IDI Kacung WHO,'" *Literature: Journal of Communication Studies* 5, no. 4 (2023)., p. 309.

<sup>58</sup> Eriyanto, *Framing Analysis: Construction, Ideology, and Media Politics*.

### 1.5.2.2 News of Al-Aqsa Storm Operation

News comes from the Sanskrit Vrit which means "to be" or "to happen", but it can also be said that Vritta means "an event that happened". The term Write in English means a verb that indicates the activity of writing. Meanwhile, the term "news", derived from the English word meaning "news", comes from new (new) with a connotation to new things. In the sense that everything new is important information for the audience. In other words, all new things are information material that can be conveyed to others in the form of news.<sup>59</sup>

Journalistic experts also conveyed the definition of news, including according to Willard C. Bleyer, news is an actual event that a journalist obtains to be published in a newspaper because it is interesting or has meaning for readers. Dja'far H. Assegaff also said that news is a report on the latest facts or ideas, chosen by journalists to broadcast, that can attract the attention of readers. Either because it is extraordinary, either because of its importance or because of the consequences it causes, or because it captures aspects of human interest such as humor, emotions, and tension. From the definition above, it can be concluded that news is any report about events, events, ideas, facts that attract attention and are important to be conveyed or published in the mass media so that they are known or become public awareness.<sup>60</sup>

The news of the Palestinian problem in Israel itself, began at the beginning of the 20th century, when the Ottoman Empire was defeated by the British in World War I, the Palestinian territory was taken over by the British. In 1917, the Balfour Declaration supported the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. This

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<sup>59</sup> Framing Analysis et al., "Framing Analysis on the News of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict (Global News Versus Tribunnews)" (2024).

<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

encouraged Jews from all over the world to come to the land of Palestine. During this period, Jewish immigration increased, and tensions between the Jewish and Arab Palestinian communities grew. After the end of World War II, the United Nations took over the mandate over Palestine. The United Nations divides the country into two territories, one for Palestinian Arabs and one for Jews.<sup>61</sup>

Israel controlled the annexed territories during wars with Arab countries. This led to prolonged problems about Israeli settlements in these territories. Meanwhile, 2 million Palestinians are locked up in open-air prisons in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Their access to clothing, food, and education is restricted. Their right to life was taken away by the Israeli Zionist regime.<sup>62</sup>

On Saturday, October 7, 2023, Hamas militants shocked Israel and the international media through Operation Al-Aqsa Storm. Hamas fighters rushed into Israeli territory by land and air along with the launch of thousands of rockets from Gaza. Such a move is completely unprecedented. It was a massive surprise attack, a coordinated attack that required a level of intelligence and preparation by Hamas.<sup>63</sup> With so many international media, especially national media, reporting on this event, we should be skeptical of the flood of information about Hamas, Palestine, and Israel in the mass media and social media.<sup>64</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> West Sumatra Public Relations of the University of Muhammadiyah, "Palestinian-Israeli Conflict: History, Root Problems, and Efforts to Solve It," <https://Umsb.Ac.Id/>, last modified 2023, <https://umsb.ac.id/berita/index/1295-konflik-palestina-israel-sejarah-akar-masalah-dan-upaya-penyelesaian>.

<sup>62</sup> West Sumatra Public Relations of the University of Muhammadiyah, "The Palestinian-Israeli Issue: History, Root Problems, and Efforts to Solve It," <https://Umsb.Ac.Id/>, last modified 2023, <https://umsb.ac.id/berita/index/1295-isu-palestina-israel-sejarah-akar-masalah-dan-upaya-penyelesaian>.

<sup>63</sup> Andri Saubani, "Analysts explain why Israeli intelligence was able to be breached by the al-Aqsa storm operation."

<sup>64</sup> EUNIKE SRI TYAS SUCI, "Observing the Post-Al-Aqsa Information Storm," *Kompas.Id*, last modified 2023, <https://www.kompas.id/baca/opini/2023/11/07/mencermati-badai-informasi-pasca-badai-al-aqsa>.

### 1.5.2.3. Media Online

According to Foust, online media is a mass media that is presented online on internet websites.<sup>65</sup> Online media is the third generation of mass media after print media such as newspapers, tabloids, magazines, books and electronic media, and its nature that has advantages over other conventional media has its own interest in mass media enthusiasts. One of them is because the capabilities of conventional mass media such as television, radio and newspapers have begun to be formed to be accessible in online form.<sup>66</sup> Audiences who consume news through newspapers can now enjoy news in digital form or online versions.<sup>67</sup>

Online media is mass media that is presented online on internet websites. This online media is also an online journalistic product. Online journalism, also known as cyber journalism, is defined as "reporting of facts or events produced and distributed over the internet". With the emergence of this online media, information from an event will very quickly be conveyed by media owners to the public through news on online media.<sup>68</sup> Kridalaksana categorizes online media as mass media journalism. More specifically, Kridalaksana categorizes online media along with television as audio-visual electronic media, which means that it can be enjoyed by seeing and listening. Online media itself, often referred to as New media.<sup>69</sup> New media are forms of media and

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<sup>65</sup> James Foust, *Online Journalism Principles and Practices of News for the Web Free*, ed. James Foust (Holcomb Hathaway Pubs, 2005).

<sup>66</sup> Eko Pamuji, *Print Media vs Online Media (Perspective of Mass Media Management and Business)*, Unitomo Press, 2019.

<sup>67</sup> Dewi Prawitasari, "Framing Analysis of Kompas.Com and VIVANEWS.Com News on the Collapse of PT Freeport Indonesia's Mining Tunnel," *Commonline Department of Communication* 2, no. 2 (2010): 236–249.

<sup>68</sup> Irham Irham, Tasrif Tasrif, and Junaidin Junaidin, "Analysis of Online Media News Kahaba.Net and Bimakini.Com About Floating Mosque (A Framing October 2017 – January 2018 Edition)," *Scientific Journal of Informatics and Communication Engineering* 2, no. 1 (2022): 88–98.

<sup>69</sup> Harimurti Kridalaksana, "Dictionary of Literary Linguistics" (1982): 1–111.

media content that are created and shaped by technological changes. The Internet is one of the new media in the 21st century.<sup>70</sup> As a new technology, media forms and technologies appear simultaneously, and are called media convergence. Media convergence is a general definition of a combination of two or more traditional media that becomes one process and has an impact on other media and their users.<sup>71</sup>

With the ease and speed of access today, online media has become the main information portal for the public. This has caused media companies to switch to online media and slowly abandon their conventional formats. *Republika* and *Kompas*, both are examples of media that have been able to survive until now. From originally only publishing newspapers to becoming the multiplatform mass media that it is today.<sup>72</sup>

*Republika* is a national newspaper born by the Muslim community for the people in Indonesia. The presence of the Indonesian Muslim Scholars Association (ICMI) which could break through the government's strict restrictions on publishing licenses at that time allowed the realization of the *Republika*. *Republika* was first published on January 4, 1993. Before that time, there was no place for the Muslim community in the national discourse. In addition to providing a channel for the aspirations of the Muslim community, *Republika* also fosters a plurality of information. In 1995 ROL was born which presents news services on internet websites, with the address [www. Republika.co.id](http://www.Republika.co.id). was one of the

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<sup>70</sup> "New Media" (n.d.).

<sup>71</sup> Rieka Mustika, "Framing Analysis of Online Media News Regarding Pedophilia Cases on Facebook Accounts," *Journal of Communication Research* 20, no. 2 (2017): 135–148.

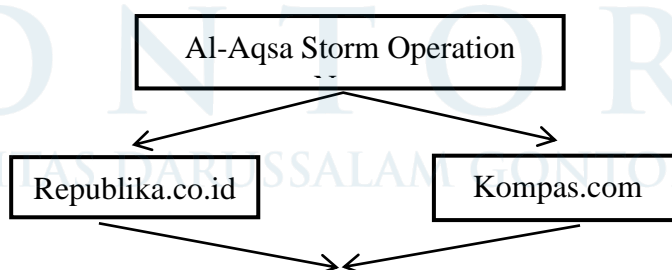
<sup>72</sup> Pueratama, "An Analysis of the Framing of News About Aisyah the Wife of the Prophet in *Republika Online* and *Kompas.Com*".

first newspapers in Indonesia to appear on the internet, the site was later named Republika Online.<sup>73</sup>

Kompas.com was one of the pioneers of online media in Indonesia when it appeared on the Internet on September 14, 1995 under the name Kompas Online. Initially, Kompas Online or KOL, which was accessed with a [kompas.co.id](http://kompas.co.id) address, only displayed replicas of Kompas' daily news published that day. The goal is to provide services to Kompas daily readers in places where Kompas' distribution network is difficult to reach. Furthermore, to improve services, Kompas Online changed to [www.kompas.com](http://www.kompas.com) in early 1996. With this new address, Kompas Online is increasingly popular among Kompas daily readers at home and abroad.<sup>74</sup>

### 1.5.3. Frame of Mind

Online media include quite a lot of media in the reporting of Operation Hurricane Al Aqsa such as [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) and [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com), as mass media that have a slow journalistic character where when many media began to report on Operation Hurricane Al Aqsa on the day of the event, namely October 7, 2023, the media Republika and Kompas only reported on October 8, 2023. The media constructs reality in framing issues when doing news. To see how online media [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) and [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com) construct media reality in reporting this case, it is necessary to conduct an analysis. The analysis used is Framing analysis with models from Robert N Entman as outlined in the form of the following thinking framework:



<sup>73</sup> Editorial and Management, "Profile," *Republika.Id*, <https://www.Republika.co.id/page/about>.

<sup>74</sup> Wisnu Nugroho, "About Us," *Kompas.Com*, <https://inside.kompas.com/about-us>.

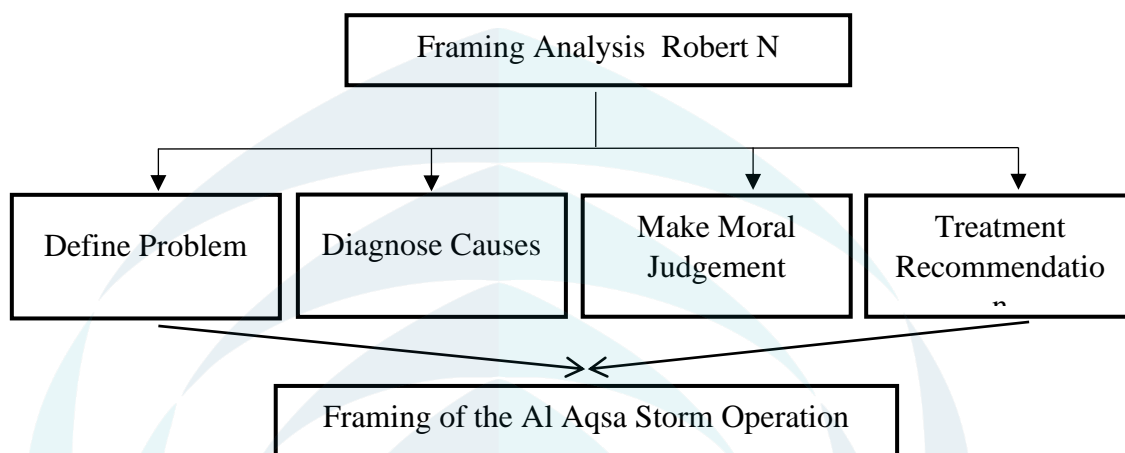


Figure 1. Frame of Mind

The framework of this research uses Robert Entman's Framing theory which consists of four main elements. These elements include problem definitions, causes of problems, moral evaluations, and solutions or recommendations.<sup>75</sup>

**First**, the definition of the problem. In this element, the researcher wants to know how the two media portrays issues related to the reporting of Operation Al-Aqsa Storm. Whether it is seen as a form of Hamas uprising, the Palestinian people's resistance to Israeli oppression, or an operation that does a lot of damage and loss.

**Second**, the cause of the problem. In this element, the researcher analyzed how Republika and Kompas framed Operation Hurricane Al-Aqsa. This analysis includes the identification of those who the two media considered to be the source of the problem and how Operation Al-Aqsa Storm was linked to the narrative. This aims to understand the differences in the frames used by each media in reporting.

<sup>75</sup> Robert M. Entman, "Framing Bias: Media in the Distribution of Power," *Journal of Communication* 57, no. 1 (2007): 163–173.

**Third**, moral evaluation. In this element, the researcher wants to know whether *Republika* and *Kompas* provide criticism, support, or a neutral point of view to the reporting of Operation Al-Aqsa Hurricane.

**Fourth**, the Solution or Recommendation element. In this element, the researcher examines the settlement steps proposed by both media. For example, whether the solution presented is diplomacy, military action, a ceasefire, or other approaches. These four elements help researchers understand the differences in the way *Republika* and *Kompas* frame Operation Al-Aqsa Storm in their reporting.

## 1.6 Research Method

### 1.6.1. Type of Research

This study uses a type of research in the form of descriptive-comparative and uses an approach in the form of a qualitative approach with Framing analysis techniques. The researcher functions as the main research tool or key research instrument in research that uses qualitative techniques, and this approach is descriptive in which the information obtained is presented using words. According to Rachmat Kriyantono, the qualitative research method is to explain in depth the phenomena that occur in society by collecting comprehensive and complete information. This shows that the completeness and depth of information studied in this study is very important.<sup>76</sup>

The definition of comparative study is descriptive research that tries to examine the elements that result in the existence or emergence of a certain phenomenon in order to gain a basic understanding of what happens.

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<sup>76</sup> Rachmat Kriyantono, *Practical Techniques of Communication Research: Accompanied by Practical Examples of Media Research, Public Relations, Advertising, Organizational Communication, Marketing Communication*, 2006.

Comparative Research is research that is intended to find out or test the differences between two or more groups. Comparative research is research that is conducted to compare a variable (research object), between different subjects or different times and find the cause-and-effect relationship.<sup>77</sup> Using this comparative method, the researcher intends to draw a conclusion by comparing ideas, opinions and understandings in order to find out the similarities and differences in ideas from the news of Operation Hurricane Al Aqsa in the Republic and Kompas.

Descriptive research is often used as ex post facto research. Ex post facto in the sense that data is received and collected after the phenomenon under study has completed its occurrence is a characteristic of this comparative study.<sup>78</sup> The descriptive-comparative research in this study serves to describe four framing structures with Robert N. Entmant's model in *Republika.co.id* and *Kompas.com* online media and has a function to compare Framing from both media, namely *Republika.co.id* and *Kompas.com*.

### **1.6.2. Object of Research**

The object of this research is news related to the news of the Al-Aqsa Storm Operation published by two online media, namely *Republika.co.id* and *Kompas.com*. This study aims to analyze how the two media frames the coverage of Operation Al-Aqsa Storm, which occurred on October 7, 2023. October 8-14 was chosen as the research period because the media was intensively discussing the definition and causes of the events of the week, making it the main highlight in local media coverage.

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<sup>77</sup> Rizzal Meikalyan, "Comparative Study of Minimum Service Standards (SPM) of Trans Jogja Buses," *e-Journal UAJY* (2016): 6–9.

<sup>78</sup> Ade Heryana, "Types of Research: Quantitative vs Qualitative Methods," *Esa Unggul University* 1993 (2009): 1–25.

This study uses a non-probability sample, which is a sample whose selection is not carried out randomly.<sup>79</sup> One of the techniques used in non-probability sampling is purposive sampling. According to Rachmat Kriyantono, purposive sampling is a sampling technique that is carried out by selecting elements that meet certain criteria, in accordance with the purpose of the research.<sup>80</sup>

No.	Date	Title of News
1	08-Okt	<u>Kronologi Operasi Badai Al-Aqsa</u>
2	09-Okt	<u>Bagaimana Dunia Memandang Operasi Badai Al-Aqsa?</u>
3	10-Okt	<u>Warga Gaza: Kami Sulit Bernapas</u>
4	12-Okt	<u>Begini Taktik Hamas Mengungguli Militer Tercanggih di Dunia</u>
5	13-Okt	<u>Hamas Siap Layani Perang Darat Israel</u>

This technique was chosen because it allows researchers to select samples based on specific criteria or objectives that are relevant to the focus of the research. The criteria used in this study are articles that directly discuss the news of Operation Al-Aqsa Storm. Using this technique, researchers can select articles that discuss the definition and causes of Operation Al-Aqsa Storm, as well as ignore articles that are irrelevant or focus more on other unrelated aspects. The following are relevant news data published by both media, Republika.co.id and Kompas.com:

1. Republika.co.id contains a total of 11 articles discussing Operation Al-Aqsa Storm. Of these, the researcher used 5 articles that discussed the definition and causes to be analyzed, namely:

Table 1. Object of News on Media Republika

2. Kompas.com contains a total of 8 articles discussing Operation Al-Aqsa Storm. Of these, the researcher used 5 articles that discussed the definition and causes to be analyzed, namely

<sup>79</sup> Kriyantono, *Practical Techniques of Communication Research: Accompanied by Practical Examples of Media Research, Public Relations, Advertising, Organizational Communication, Marketing Communication*.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid.

No.	Date	Title of News
1	08-Okt	"Operasi Badai Al-Aqsa", Mengapa Hamas Luncurkan Serangan Besar-besaran secara Mengejutkan?
2	09-Okt	Bagaimana Pasukan Hamas Bisa Membobol Pertahanan Israel?
3	10-Okt	Konflik Hamas-Israel, Komandan Tertinggi Iran Yakin Al-Aqsa Bisa Segera Dibebaskan
4	13-Okt	Kronologi Serangan Hamas ke Israel pada Oktober 2023
5	14-Okt	Sepekan Ketegangan Hamas-Israel, 6.000 Bom Diledakkan di Gaza, Seruan Penghentian Perang Terus Menggema

Table 2. Objects of News on Kompas Media

### 1.6.3. Data source

The use of data or data sources used in this study is classified into two parts, namely primary data and secondary data.<sup>81</sup> The following is an explanation of the source of the data:

#### 1. Data Primer

Primary data is data that is collected directly from the source and processed by the researcher himself to be utilized. Primary data is in the form of opinions based on observations on the characteristics of objects (physical), events, activities and results of a particular test, and documentation from various reliable sources.<sup>82</sup> The primary data in this study is textual data obtained from the news of Operation Al Aqsa Storm contained in online media Republika.co.id and Kompas.com.

#### 2. Data Seconds

Secondary data is data obtained from secondary sources, this data can be found in books, journals, and also articles from the internet that are related to the news of Operation Hurricane Al Aqsa.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

<sup>82</sup> Soegiyono, *Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Research Methods*, 19th ed. (Bandung: Alfabeta CV, 2011), file:///C:/Users/R.A. PUTRA/Downloads/buku-metode-penelitian-sugiyono\_compress.pdf.

#### 1.6.4. Data Collection Techniques

The data collection method is a technique or way of researchers to collect data. In this study, the researcher used several methods to collect data, including:

##### 1. Observation

Observation is a data collection technique by observing the phenomenon being studied. In addition, observation is a direct and open process of collecting information that is carried out more carefully and in detail.<sup>83</sup> In terms of implementation, observation can be differentiated into participant observation and non-participant observation, and in terms of the instruments used, observation is divided into structured and unstructured observation. In this study, the observations made were non-participant observations, namely the researcher was not directly involved and only as an independent observer. The researcher notes, analyzes and then makes conclusions.<sup>84</sup> Non-participant observations were chosen because the researcher was not directly involved in the news events.<sup>85</sup> The observation was carried out by researchers from January to March 2025, by observing and analyzing how the news of Operation Hurricane Al Aqsa was framed online by both online media [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) and [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com).

##### 1. Documentation

Documentation refers to data collection techniques through documents such as books, magazines, photographs, sketches, videos and others. Documentary data collection techniques complement observational data.<sup>86</sup> Documents have long been used in research as a source of data

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<sup>83</sup> Cosmas Gatot Haryono, *Various Qualitative Research Methods of Communication* (Sukabumi: CV Jejak, 2020), p. 78

<sup>84</sup> Soegiyono, *Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Research Methods*.

<sup>85</sup> Kriyantono, *Practical Techniques of Communication Research: Accompanied by Practical Examples of Media Research, Public Relations, Advertising, Organizational Communication, Marketing Communication*.

<sup>86</sup> Ifit Novita Sari, Lilla Puji Lestari, and Etc, *Qualitative Research Methods*, ed. M.Si Dr. Hayat, S.AP. (Unisma Press, 2022).

because in many cases they are used to test, interpret, and even forecast.<sup>87</sup> In this study, the researcher collected documentation in the form of news from the internet related to Operation Al Aqsa Storm, the collection of documentation was carried out to obtain information that supports the analysis of the data.

#### 1.6.5. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is a research process that is carried out when all the information needed to solve the problem being studied is available. The accuracy and precision of the use of analytical tools greatly determine the correctness of the conclusions. Therefore, data analysis is an activity that cannot be ignored in the research process. Errors in the specifications of the analysis tool can have a serious impact on conclusions and even worse for use.<sup>88</sup>

In this study, the analysis technique used is Framing analysis from the Robert N Entman model. Entman sees Framing in two large dimensions: the selection of issues and the emphasis or prominence of certain aspects of reality. Reality that is presented prominently or conspicuously has the possibility of having a greater impact on attracting attention and influencing the audience in understanding and accepting a reality.<sup>89</sup> The analysis stage carried out in this study begins with downloading news articles that are in line with the news of Operation Al Aqsa Storm reported by [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) and [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com) then the researcher reads news articles one by one in order from the date of issuance of the news article, which is October 8, 2023, at this initial stage the researcher determines what issues [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) and [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com) choose with the aim of finding the master frame taken [Republika.co.id](http://Republika.co.id) and [Kompas.com](http://Kompas.com) in the news to determine the prominence

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<sup>87</sup> Siti Fadjarajani et al., *Research Methodology: A Multidisciplinary Approach, Research Methodology*, 2020.

<sup>88</sup> Ahlan Syaeful Millah et al., "Data Analysis in Classroom Action Research," *Journal of Student Creativity* 1, no. 2 (2023). p. 141

<sup>89</sup> Eriyanto, *Framing Analysis: Construction, Ideology, and Media Politics*.

of certain aspects of what the media chooses, using the Framing device of Robert N Entman is able to assist researchers in defining the issue, as well as estimating the cause of the problem of the reporting of Operation Al Aqsa Storm. Furthermore, this analysis can also help researchers find the truth of meaning in the framing carried out by Republika.co.id and Kompas.com, starting from the first indicator, namely:

Define Problem, is the first element that can be seen regarding Framing. How do journalists understand an event, because the same event can be understood differently. How is an issue/event viewed? As what? or as a matter of what?<sup>90</sup> In the coverage of Operation Storm Al-Aqsa how media reporters Republika.co.id and Kompas.com frame the event, whether journalists are looking at it from the side of Hamas that started the offensive in the midst of peace after the ceasefire or Israel that started it all in the last few decades. After determining the issue chosen by the Republika.co.id and Kompas.com then the researcher can determine the issue as an analysis knife that can be used to determine what and who is chosen Republika.co.id and Kompas.com in its news to be the cause of the problem or source of masalah.

Diagnose Causes (estimating the source of the problem), is the second stage of the framing element used for journalists in framing the cause of an event. The cause here can mean what is the source of the problem and who is considered the cause of an event.<sup>91</sup> Whether in the news of Operation Al Aqsa Storm journalists Republika.co.id and Kompas.com determine the cause of the problem, is Hamas carrying out Operation Al Aqsa Storm or the Palestinian defense of Israel's oppression over the past few decades.

Make Moral Judgement is an element of Framing that is used for journalists Republika.co.id and Kompas.com provide a strong justification or argument for the definition and cause of the problem of a predefined

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<sup>90</sup> Entman, "*Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm.*"

<sup>91</sup> Ibid.

event.<sup>92</sup> At this stage, the researcher sees the effect of the actor's actions from the cause of the problem, there is a strengthening of the argument from the definition of the problem which is affirmed to convey ideas that are familiar to the *Republika.co.id* and *Kompas.com* media as a moral choice.

The last step taken by the researcher in analyzing the data is the Treatment Recommendation stage,<sup>93</sup> this element is used to assess what path is desired by *Republika.co.id* journalists and *Kompas.com* to determine the way out of the solution of the problem related to the Operation Al Aqsa Storm event which is framed in its coverage in the media, this settlement depends on the event is understood as what is found in the Indicators of problem definition, who is the causative actor of a problem found in the indicators of determining the cause of the problem, and how the arguments used by journalists to offer solutions to the problem. If the media considers that the events were caused by Hamas not accepting the end of the ceasefire between Palestine and Israel on October 7, 2023, then an extended ceasefire is a suitable solution to resolve the problems caused by the events of Operation Storm Al Aqsa.

#### **1.6.6. Data Validity Techniques**

In this study, the data obtained by the researcher was then tested for validity to determine its validity. The data validity techniques used by the researcher are as follows:

##### **1. Extension of Observation**

How long the extension of observation is carried out will affect the depth, breadth, and certainty of the data. In the extension of observations to test credibility, it should be focused on testing the data that has been obtained, whether the data obtained has been appropriate after being

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<sup>92</sup> Entman, "*Framing Bias: Media in the Distribution of Power.*"

<sup>93</sup> Ibid.

checked again has changed or not, if after rechecking the data is correct, then the research can be declared credible.<sup>94</sup>

The length of the observation extension depends on the depth, breadth, certainty of the data, and the ability of the researcher. Depth means whether the researcher wants to dig deeper into the data until the meaning that appears from the news article is obtained. The researcher extended the observation by carefully reading the news flow related to the news of the Al Aqsa Storm Operation because the analysis using the Robert N Entman model framing indicator can be continued if the data found is appropriate,<sup>95</sup> as found by the researcher in the indicators that cause the problem there is an understanding that is not in accordance with the definition of the problem which causes the researcher to not be able to determine moral choices and solve the problem in the news of Operation Al Aqsa Storm. Based on this, the researcher re-extended the observation on the indicators of the cause of the problem to match the definition of the problem set by Republika and Kompas with the aim that the researcher could analyze the indicators of moral choice and the emphasis on problem solving.

## 2. Increase research perseverance

Increasing perseverance in research means making careful and continuous observations. In this way, the certainty and sequence of events will be recorded definitively and systematically. The researcher double-checks the results of the analysis whether the collected data is correct or wrong, this aims to maintain the accuracy and validity of the data.<sup>96</sup> By reading this, the researcher's insights will be broader and sharper, so that they can be used to check the data that is found to be trusted or not.

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<sup>94</sup> Soegiyono, *Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Research Methods*.

<sup>95</sup> Entman, "Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm."

<sup>96</sup> Soegiyono, *Quantitative, Qualitative and R&D Research Methods*.