The Use of Ceasefire and Humanitarian Pause in "Hamas Bakal Bebaskan 50 Warga Israel Yang Disandera Setelah Tercapai Jeda Kemanusiaan Di Gaza Selama Empat Hari" in Jawa Pos: A Critical Discourse Analysis Study of Norman Fairclough Model

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Abstract

Abstract: The research of critical discourse analysis of online media news titled Hamas Will Free 50 Israeli Hostages After Achieving a Humanitarian Pause in Gaza for Four Days at Jawapos has a contribution in the field of Indonesian language and literature with the results of research studies that can meet the needs of references for researchers who will examine the critical discourse analysis of Norman Fairclough's model through online news media. The resulting study is in the form of describing social practices and interests in a text that is produced. The research used qualitative method with critical discourse analysis approach of Norman Fairclough model. The source of the research data is 1 piece of news text of the section Hamas Will Free 50 Israeli Citizens Held Hostage After Achieving a Humanitarian Pause in Gaza for Four Days obtained from the page www.jawapos.com. Data collection techniques are carried out by collecting data, condensing data, presenting, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study found a representation of clauses and a combination of clauses, then the Jawa Pos media which has become one of the largest news media with a circulation visited in the largest mass media in Indonesia which prioritizes and favors companies by having an International rubric, as well as socio-cultural links that prioritize humanity, especially women and children, and cannot be separated from the views of society and Pancasila.

Keywords: News; Discourse Analysis Critics; Norman Fairclough

Introduction

Conflict in a country usually occurs because of the relationship and contact between them both symbols and cultural elements. The conflict that occurred between Palestine and Israel resulted from the different desires of each group. These different interests will lead some parties to demand power in their area in order to strengthen the position of the community in it (Solikhin, 2023). The power struggle that occurred has opened the eyes of the world and has become an issue that is being discussed again in the country and internationally, both through news platforms and social media. The issue, which has been a hot topic of discussion since 2021, is noisy again due to the Palestinian territories seized by the state of Israel and the forced expulsion of the Palestinian population by Israel.

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The news of the conflict that is currently circulating is because the Jewish community living in the Palestinian territories prohibits Palestinians from praying morning prayers at Al-Aqsa Mosque (Firdaus, 2012). Another issue that made the conflict between Palestine and Israel peak when the Israeli community living in the Palestinian territories celebrated a seven-day holiday held on September 29 to October 6, 2023, which was held at the Aqsa Mosque. After the celebration, hundreds of Israelis forced their way into the Al-Aqsa mosque area, then a ceasefire was launched into the Al-Aqsa mosque when there were Zionists inside and resulted in the hostage of 50 nationalist-agamist groups who combined da'wah with armed strategies to fight to free Palestine from Israeli occupation in Israel.

Peace will not be achieved, if the root causes are not resolved. As a result of the conflict between the state of Palestine and Israel, the Indonesian people's alliance held an action to voice a strong protest against the aggression that occurred against the Palestinian people and the state of Israel. Not only Indonesia who voiced protests of aggression, similar actions were also intensified by the United Nations and the Qatar Embassy by proposing a permanent ceasefire.

The news that occurs can contain the author's partiality, so that the media reports from a constructive angle because the media acts as an information intermediary and has the right to write from the perspective of journalists as the main body of social construction (Setiawan et al., 2022). Discourse production has factors that cause a certain text or type of text to have power over existing social structures and social practices in the form of social actors involved in social events.The production of texts that are poured out can have personal tendencies and text makers influence a message from a certain ideology, so that the language in a discourse becomes not neutral (Fauzan, 2013).Therefore, critical discourse analysis is used for academics as a forum for criticizing social actions, events, and structures. There are ethics in criticizing through critical discourse analysis, one of which is by ensuring arguments that can be considered for their decisions, and the Society must moderate partisanship (Fairclough & Fairclough, 2018).

The conflict being discussed between Palestine and Israel has captured the attention of the news media and aroused researchers' desire for news circulating to be the object of research. Related to the reporting of the Palestinian and Israeli conflicts, there is research that is in line with the title "Critical Discourse Analysis of the Teun A. Van Djik Model of News of Israeli Army Attacks on the Gaza Strip by Solikhin, (2023)" has a focus on the study of critical discourse analysis with the Teun A. Van Djik model which is analyzed through three structures, namely macro structure, superstructure and micro structure. The results obtained from the three structures obtained two dimensions, namely the textual dimension and the social dimension.The textual dimension is obtained from the macro structure which raises the topic of the effects of the conflict of military attacks carried out between Palestine and Israel, then from the superstructure obtained from the initial design of the Israeli army's attack on the Gaza Strip area which resulted in the removal of Israeli weapons in the Gaza Strip, then the micro structure obtained from the background, assumptions, details and intentions.The social dimension that can be seen from the discussion of one of the sensitive things among the people of Indonesia, namely religion, because it has similarities rooted in the same religion and the majority of the Middle East region whose population is Muslim, the Indonesian people tend to side with Palestine and will fight for the independence of the Palestinian people. The similarity of the research conducted by Solikhin, (2023) is that both studies are related to the topic of the conflict between Palestine and Israel that is currently circulating in the news media. The difference between this research and Solikhin's research (2023) is in the analysis knife used. Solikhin's research (2023) was analyzed through the Teun A. Van Djik model with three dimensions, while this research was analyzed through the Norman Fairclough model with three elements, namely representation, identity, and relations.

From the explanation above, research related to the use of titles in the sentence of the news coverage of Hamas to Free 50 Israeli Hostages After Achieving a Humanitarian Pause in Gaza for Four Days in the Jawa Pos rubric through critical discourse analysis of the Norman Fairclough model, this study aims to describe related text analysis, discourse practices, and social practices. The fighting that

occurred has become a special discussion in national and international news media. Jawa Pos media has one of the hot topics of discussion, namely the Palestinian-Israeli conflict in the special international news media section. In its latest post with the same theme, Jawa Pos media with the title Despite Ceasefire Agreement, Attacks Continue and Killed More than 100 Palestinians on the edition of Thursday, November 23, 2023 which discusses the absence of signs of slowdown or fighting after the ceasefire was formalized, so it was reported that 100 Palestinians were killed on Wednesday. Although the linguistic forms used are different, it depends on the opinion of the interpretation of meaning. Readers can have different interpretations even though there are the same characters with different intentions and purposes (Anjayani & Hudiyono, 2023).

The benefits of research on critical discourse analysis of online media coverage entitled Hamas Will Free 50 Israelis Held Hostage After Achieving a Humanitarian Pause in Gaza for Four Days at Jawapos have a contribution in the field of Indonesian language and literature with the results of research studies that can meet the needs of references for researchers who will examine the critical discourse analysis of Norman Fairclough's model through online news media. The resulting study exposes social practices and interests in a text that is produced.

Theory Review

Fairclough's critical discourse analysis model has a differentiator from other types of critical discourse analysis, which is to create a theory with the assumption of a hegemonic struggle of power that is carried out to build a social reality, one of which is through the nature of a complete text with pieces of text that can be explicitly combined and there are assimilations and contradictions (Widdowson, 2008). Because language is a means of forming and shaping people's perceptions (Machin & Mayr, 2012). Norman Faiclough's Critical Discourse Analysis Model is famous for analyzing with a dialectical approach or social change approach in the form of the relationship between social structures and the discourse production process (Fauzan, 2014). Fairclough views social agency as a factor in the emergence of social transformation and will reshape ideology and discourse practices, while focusing if there is a constitutive aspect that is absolute makes the subject of demand from an agency regarding policies in certain fields (Fairclough, 2003), because discourse is a situation, identity and object between people or groups, the constitutive aspect helps maintain and reproduce to transform social status (Abdi & Basarati, 2016). Discourse in Fairclough's model has a view as a social practice that constructs between the social world, identity, and social relations. Fairclough's critical discourse analysis has another word that is text-oriented by bringing together three things, namely textual analysis, macro analysis, and interpretive traditions (Gee & Handford, 2012). Fairclough assumes that the text developed by linguists is insufficient, because it does not reveal the sociocultural in a text and the background of the text. Therefore, Fairclough thinks that by connecting social theory (discourse) with linguistic skills, it can create a combination to see the power behind the text and how ideological power is articulated (poured) textually (Munfarida, 2014).

Discourse analysis applied by Fairclough has three different concepts, namely discourse from the political or scientific field as a type of language used in a particular field, then discourse as a social practice can be seen from the role of discourse practices in the social world involving power, finally the use of discourse that gives meaning to a speech that comes from a particular experience or perspective (Hwia, 2019).

1. Text

Texts simultaneously represent aspects of the world, enacting social relationships between participants in social events and participants' attitudes, desires and values. It can link parts of the text coherently and cohesively, as well as linking the text to its situational context (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Text is seen as multi-functional, it can act as part of the social practice of acting, representing, and when it becomes writing, because when it is writing, text has a relationship with an event or an

occurrence between the social world and the people involved in the event. Fairclough divides the dimensions of the text into three, namely action, representation, and identification. Action, representation and identification can be seen simultaneously through the whole text and small parts of the text. For example, the sentence culture in a successful business is different from a failed business, seen by representing two entities, namely between a successful business and a failed business. Then, in terms of action, the sentence implies social relations by providing information, warning or in other forms of action. When viewed from identification, the sentence contains an effort, commitment, judgment by stating differently (Fairclough, 2003). So, in text analysis, Fairclough's model has indirectly done two things that are interconnected, namely seeing the text from being realized in vocabulary, grammar, and the relationship between social events and social practices articulated in the text.

2. Discourse Practice

Discourse practices produce in certain ways in certain social contexts, for example in news letters produced through complex and collective routines by a team (Fairclough, 1992). For example, when Singapore has separated itself from Malaysia and declared that communication in the course of work is enforced using English and more and more Singaporean speakers use English, but many people disagree and keep Singlish as the national language, then there is a local television network for the consumption of Singaporeans with advertisements in English, so that over time, more and more local TV produces using English because it prioritizes ratings, and English is not completely stopped (Johnson & Milani, 2010). This can lead to people's views on what they have seen. Another cause is due to the dominance that arises in society from the dominating relationship (Chagas & Paula, 2023).

3. Social Practice

Language in social practice can negate or combine possible linguistic elements, for example, in a book it does not mean that a book is possible, but the potential effect of the discourse written (Fairclough, 2003). Social practice focuses on the intermediary organization between the text and the social. Social practice is called the order of discourse, because language looks at socially shaped grammar (Halliday, 2002). Social practice is closely related to the socio-cultural framework in society. Fairclough states that there are three dimensions of analysis in social practice, namely situational (micro analysis), institutional (meso), and social (macro) (Mair & Fairclough, 1995). The dimension of social practice can be seen from the government that builds from the reality of discourse in the form of ideologically charged policies and results in the formation of marginalization of the community and social domination (Samsuri et al., 2022). Unbalanced social interactions due to marginalization factors for the weak result in resistance in the form of demonstrations. Therefore, the changes that occur in society are affected by the media discourse that appears.
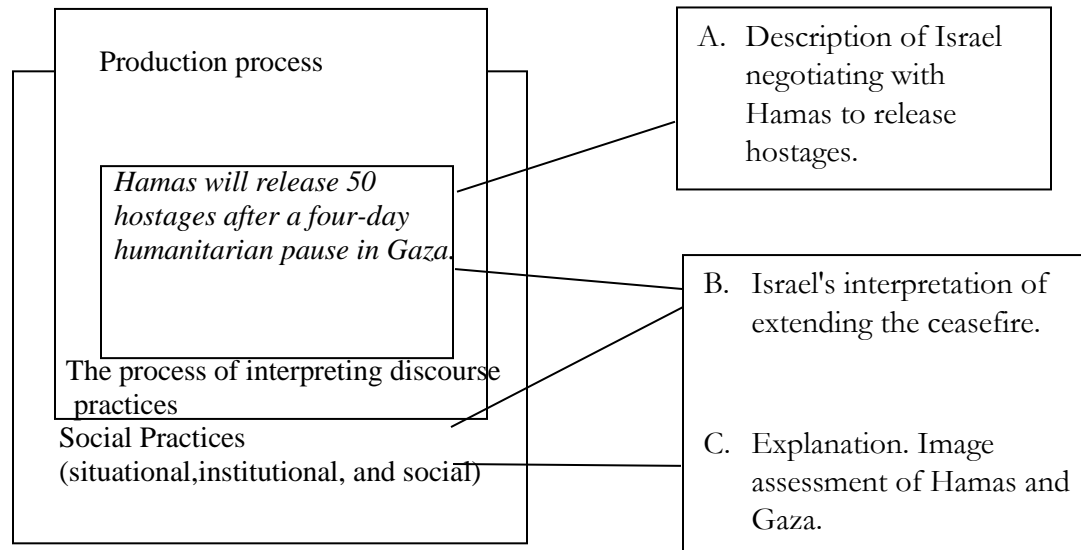
Methods

The research used qualitative method with critical discourse analysis approach of Norman Fairclough model. The source of research data is in the form of 1 piece of news text of the section Hamas Will Free 50 Israeli Hostages After Achieving a Humanitarian Pause in Gaza for Four Days obtained from the page www.jawapos.com. Jawa Pos online news media page has an international section that has news related to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

The method used is qualitative with a critical discourse analysis approach that refers to the Norman Fairclough model. The critical discourse analysis approach of the Norman Fairclough model is used to explore the text and obtain an overview of the text, discourse practices from the form of text production and consumption, and social practices from the goals and networks that shape the discourse of Hamas to Free 50 Hostage Israelis After Reaching a Humanitarian Pause in Gaza for Four Days

(Haryatmoko, 2017). Critical discourse analysis has a text discourse structure that is analyzed with reference to speech, writing, or all linguistic forms of text (word repertoire, grammar, syntax, matafora structure, rhetoric). Data collection from the discourse Hamas Will Release 50 Hostage Israelis After Achieving a Humanitarian Pause in Gaza for Four Days is in the form of vocabulary, phrases, and sentences.

Norman Fairclough Model Analysis Process Chart

Production process

Hamas will release 50 hostages after a four-day humanitarian pause in Gaza.

The process of interpreting discourse practices

Social Practices (situational,institutional, and social)

A. Description of Israel negotiating with Hamas to release hostages.

B. Israel's interpretation of extending the ceasefire.

C. Explanation. Image assessment of Hamas and Gaza.

Results and Discussion

Results

The results of data analysis were obtained from the online news source Jawapos.com on November 22, 2023 at 23.23 WIB with the title Hamas Will Free 50 Israeli Hostages After Reaching a Humanitarian Pause in Gaza for Four Days. The Jawa Pos news rubric fulfills Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis model consisting of text dimensions, discourse practices, and social practices. The following are the results of the analysis conducted on the portal in detail.

Discourse Structure	Elements	Analysis Result
Text	Clause representation and clause combination representation.	Active verbs, positive diction, and negative diction were found from the news section Hamas Will Free 50 Israeli Hostages After Achieving a Humanitarian Pause in Gaza for Four Days.
Discoursive Practice	Text production and text consumption.	It was found that Jawa Pos media has become one of the largest news media with the largest circulation of visits in mass media in Indonesia which prioritizes and excels the company by having an International rubric.
Praktik Sosial	Situational, institutional, and social.	The discovery of socio-cultural links that prioritize humanity, especially women and children, and are inseparable from the views of society and Pancasila.

Discussion

The news of the conflict between Palestine and Israel presented the results of a critical discourse analysis of the news construction rubric Hamas Will Free 50 Israeli Hostages After Achieving a Humanitarian Pause in Gaza for Four Days found text analysis, discourse practice analysis, and social practice analysis using the Norman Fairclough model. The clearer explanation is as follows.

A. Text

Text in Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis model is divided into three, namely representation, relation, and identity (Mair & Fairclough, 1995). For a deeper exploration, it can be done by exploring the context of text production, text consumption, and the socio-cultural aspects of the factors that influence text production. In the text analysis, it is examined through the use of dominant types of processes and participants, formal and informal vocabulary, the use of active or passive sentences, the use of modality, the use of positive or negative sentences. In the first stage of the text, representation is done through clauses, vocabulary, grammar.

1. Representation
a. Representation in Clauses

Representation in the clause is shown with the actor as the cause will be different when shown without the actor as the cause. The text maker will show it as an action or as an event against the object (Zainuddin et al., 2021).

1) Active Verbs

Kutipan (1):

> *Hal tersebut bertujuan untuk **membiarkan bantuan masuk** dan **membebaskan** sedikitnya 50 sandera warga Israel yang telah ditangkap oleh Hamas dan pertukaran setidaknya 150 warga Palestina yang dipenjara di Israel.*

Translation in English:

> Excerpt: It aims to let in aid and free at least 50 Israeli hostages who have been captured by Hamas and exchange at least 150 Palestinians imprisoned in Israel.

The data above indicates that journalists want to emphasize Israel as the subject and the actions taken against Hamas in the form of allowing aid to enter and liberate, so that the Israeli subject looks positive and is made superior to the actions taken.

Kutipan (2):

> *Namun, pihak Israel masih belum **mengonfirmasi** dan hanya **mengatakan** kemungkinannya akan **berlangsung** pada Kamis (23/11)*

Translation in English:

Excerpt (2):

> However, the Israeli side has yet to confirm and has only said it is likely to take place on Thursday (23/11).

Excerpt (2) indicates that the journalist overemphasizes the subject as a character through positive and negative actions. The subject is highly emphasized in the form of actions in the quote above by making the Israeli side and its decisions so that the reader gives the meaning of negative actions so that the Israeli side looks cornered.

2) Positive Distion

Kutipan (1):

> *Gencatan senjata ini menjadi **angin segar** dalam perang brutal yang telah berlangsung selama hampir tujuh minggu. Hal ini berhasil dicapai setelah adanya **mediasi** dari Qatar.*

Translate in English:

Excerpt (1):

> The ceasefire is a breath of fresh air in a brutal war that has lasted for nearly seven weeks. This was achieved after mediation from Qatar.

In the news-making process, the interviewer chooses the selection of meaning carefully to give different meanings. In this case, it can be seen in the words fresh air and mediation during the ongoing war between the two countries, Palestine and Israel. This means that the fresh air that occurs will be a pause in the war. Then "mediation" aimed from Qatar towards Israel can give meaning as a third party advisor. It is clear that journalists are on the side of Qatar because they favor and give a positive impression to defend Palestine.

3) Negative Diction

Kutipan (1):

> *Dalam pernyataan tersebut, mereka tidak menyebutkan **pembebasan tahanan** Palestina.*

Translation in English:

Excerpt (1):

> In the statement, they did not mention the release of Palestinian prisoners.

The quote if interpreted through KBBI becomes (a) the release of people who become obstacles, (b) the release of people accused of committing crimes. In context, the editorial mentions the release of prisoners. Why use the diction of prisoner? Why does the news use the diction of the release of prisoners, so that it has a meaning like the release of people who are obstacles or accused of committing crimes? Is a Gazan a prisoner? If what is done to Hamas citizens is a crime and is called a prisoner, then how is the action taken by Gazans on Palestinians.

Kutipan (2):

> *Kesepakatan ini menjadi tanda kemajuan yang dapat meringankan penderitaan warga Gaza serta membawa pulang lebih banyak warga Israel yang **disandera** Hamas.*

Translation in English:

Excerpt (2):

> The deal is a sign of progress that could ease the suffering of Gazans and bring home more Israel held hostage by Hamas.

In quote (2) there is the word taken hostage, according to the KBBI, it is defined as a person who is held captive to be used as collateral. In the perspective of society, being held hostage can also mean a form of terrorism. In the sentence many Israelis are held hostage by Hamas, it can mean that Israel is committing a crime by using other people as a police stop, this is because it is based on freeing their comrades who are also being held hostage, there are Palestinians held hostage by Gaza.

Kutipan (3):

> *Israel telah* **mengepung** *Gaza dan melakukan pemboman tanpa henti sejak serangan Hamas yang* **menewaskan** *1.200 orang, dengan* **sebagian besar** *warga sipil, menurut penghitungan Israel.*

Translate in English:

Excerpt (3):

> Israel has besieged Gaza and bombed relentlessly since the Hamas offensive that killed 1,200 people, most of them civilians, according to Israeli calculations.

When making news, journalists can sort out the diction that can be presented as a cornered or prominent subject. No news will be benefited or harmed when using certain diction. the selection of negative diction can harm or weaken the position of the subject being reported. In the quote above, the word besiege in KBBI means to surround something so that the surrounded cannot escape. Furthermore, the diction of killing in KBBI means causing death is used to corner the actions taken by Israel against Hamas, reinforced by the diction of most of which describes the number of casualties that have died due to ceasefire attacks.

b. Representation in clause combinations

1) Explanatory coherence

Kutipan (1):

> *Israel dan Hamas telah sepakat untuk melakukan gencatan senjata sebagai jeda kemanusiaan di jalur Gaza setidaknya selama empat hari. Kesepakatan ini tercapai pada Rabu (22/11).* ***Hal tersebut bertujuan untuk membiarkan bantuan masuk dan membebaskan sedikitnya 50 sandera warga Israel yang telah ditangkap oleh Hamas dan pertukaran setidaknya 150 warga Palestina yang dipenjara di Israel.***

Translate in English:

Excerpt (1):

> Israel and Hamas have agreed to a ceasefire as a humanitarian pause in the Gaza Strip for at least four days. This agreement was reached on Wednesday (11/22). It aims to let aid in and free at least 50 Israeli hostages who have been captured by Hamas and exchange at least 150 Palestinians imprisoned in Israel.

The first statement related to Israel and Hamas have agreed to a ceasefire as a humanitarian pause and is reinforced by the next sentence which has meaning as a support. It can be seen in the bolded sentence as a sentence reinforcing the meaning of the previous sentence. That way, journalists also support the ceasefire action as a humanitarian pause against Palestine with the aim of letting aid in and freeing Israeli hostages captured by Hamas and Palestinians imprisoned in Israel.

Kutipan (2):

> *Israel mengatakan gencatan   senjata dapat   diperpanjang   asalkan   lebih   banyak sandera yang dibebaskan oleh Hamas.* **Hamas dan kelompok sekutunya telah menyandera sekitar 240 orang dan sejauh ini hanya membebaskan empat sandera.**

Translate in English:

Excerpt (2):

> Israel says the ceasefire could be extended provided more hostages are released by Hamas. Hamas and its allied groups have taken about 240 people hostage and have so far released only four hostages.

The first statement is related to the release of hostages by Hamas and is reinforced by comparing in the next sentence. It can be seen in the bolded sentence as a sentence reinforcing the meaning of the previous sentence. That way, journalists also support the ceasefire action by Israel which can be extended by releasing the remaining hostages from Hamas and the group.

2) Contrast explanation coherence

Kutipan (1):

> Selain itu, gencatan senjata dapat diperpanjang asalkan sepuluh sandera tambahan dibebaskan setiap hari. Dalam pernyataan tersebut, mereka tidak menyebutkan pembebasan tahanan Palestina. Namun, Kementerian Kehakiman Israel menerbitkan daftar 300 nama tahanan Palestina yang dapat dibebaskan. Sedangkan dari pihak Hamas mengatakan bahwa 50 sandera awal akan dibebaskan dan ditukar dengan 150 perempuan dan anak-anak Palestina yang ditahan di penjara Israel.

Translation in English:

> Excerpt (1):

> In addition, the ceasefire can be extended provided that ten additional hostages are released each day. In the statement, they did not mention the release of Palestinian prisoners. However, the Israeli Justice Ministry published a list of 300 names of Palestinian prisoners who could be released. Hamas said that the initial 50 hostages would be released in exchange for 150 Palestinian women and children held in Israeli prisons.

Contrasting explanatory coherence contrasts one sentence with another. The aim is to compare or deny the previous sentence's statement. Journalists produce text by presenting contradictory explanations between the statements of the Israeli Ministry of Justice and Hamas. The statement can be seen from the use of the conjunction whereas. The comparison can be seen from the difference in the number of hostages to be released. Thus, it can be seen that journalists give support to Hamas.

2. Relation

Kutipan (1):

Israel mengatakan gencatan   senjata dapat   diperpanjang   asalkan   lebih   banyak sandera yang dibebaskan oleh Hamas.

Translate in English:

Excerpt (1):

Israel says the ceasefire can be extended provided more hostages are released by Hamas.

The purpose of the relationship is to find the relationship pattern of the participants in the news text. in the quote it is presented that what Israel is showing is good. It means that still extending the ceasefire means having humanity and the source is not written explicitly, so that it can respect the privacy of the source.

Kutipan (2):

Dikutip dari Reuters, Perdana Menteri Israel Benjamin Netanyahu mengatakan bahwa 50 perempuan dan anak-anak akan dibebaskan. Setidaknya Hamas akan membebaskan sekitar 10 orang per hari hingga empat hari ke depan.

Translate in English:

Excerpt (2):

Quoted from Reuters, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said that 50 women and children would be released. At least Hamas will release about 10 people per day for the next four days.

The quote above explains that the priority of the ceasefire hostage release as a power group, because it shows more arguments from an agency sourced from Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. In the news text, journalists presented the Israeli prime minister regarding Hamas who will release up to the next 4 days.

Kutipan (3)

Kementerian Luar Negeri Qatar berharap kesepakatan tersebut akan menjadi benih bagi kesepakatan yang lebih besar dan menghasilkan gencatan senjata permanen.

Translate in English:

Excerpt (3):

Qatar's Foreign Ministry hopes the deal will be the seed for a bigger deal and result in a permanent ceasefire.

The core news emphasizes to produce a permanent ceasefire agreement by the Qatari Foreign Ministry. The news explains the permanent ceasefire as a form of power group, because it features more

arguments sourced from the Qatari Foreign Ministry, a permanent ceasefire is not only fighting for the desired answer, but a permanent ceasefire is a form of event from a constructive thinking.

3. Identitas

Kutipan (1):

> *Hal ini berhasil dicapai setelah adanya mediasi dari Qatar. Kesepakatan ini menjadi tanda kemajuan yang dapat meringankan penderitaan warga Gaza serta membawa pulang lebih banyak warga Israel yang disandera Hamas.*

Translate in English

Excerpt (1)

> This was achieved after mediation from Qatar. This agreement is a sign of progress that can alleviate the suffering of Gazans and bring home more Israelis held hostage by Hamas.

In the news, the identity built by Qatar towards the reader is as a third party or liaison between Israel and Palestine shown in the news with the reader as the fourth party. Qatar's identity is to be able to become a bridge and become a hero for Palestine.

B. Discourse Practice

Discourse practices are carried out to obtain the ways in which writers/speakers as text producers produce their texts (Kristina et al., 2020). Discourse practices enter into the meso dimension of interpretation of texts with the process of using discourse, media profiles, editor procedures, and how journalists produce news texts (Kartikasari, 2020).

Discourse practice analysis is associated with publishing media. The news entitled Hamas Will Release 50 Israeli Hostages After Achieving a Humanitarian Pause in Gaza for Four Days was published in the online mass media Jawa Pos.com which has text production and consumption. Jawa Pos, which is managed by PT Jawa Pos Multimedia Group in 2018, has the largest circulation with an average visit of 842,000 per day. The vision and mission of Jawa Pos newspaper is to become a respected, respected, and exemplary world print and online media company. Jawa Pos media hopes to be the media information facility needed to meet the needs of the Indonesian people with actual news and based on the precepts contained in Pancasila. For example, the case of conflict between Israel and Palestine can be described from the second precept, namely fair and civilized humanity.

C. Social Practice

The main influence behind the ceasefire by Hamas was the capture of 50 Israeli hostages who had been captured by Hamas. The use of the ceasefire became a humanitarian pause when Hamas did not release Gazans and allowed a humanitarian pause that lasted for four days. Palestine and Israel implicitly respect women and children. This text has relevance to each other starting from the initial text related to the agreement to make a ceasefire as a humanitarian pause, to the final text that Israel has not confirmed the start of the ceasefire.

Conclusion

Jawapos media ideology regarding the conflict between Israel and Palestine has a bias that can be seen from the first text analysis which is divided into two representations, namely clause representation and clause combination representation. Representation of clauses in the form of active verbs by

displaying linguistic facts that want to highlight the Israeli side along with the actions taken on the Hamas side, positive diction is displayed by favoring and giving a positive impression to defend Palestine, then negative diction that can weaken and corner one of the characters with the form of action, secondly the representation of the combination of clauses in the form of explanatory coherence in the form of interpretation by journalists of the explanatory sentence of the previous sentence and contrast explanatory coherence.

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