

International Court Justice ruling for Palestine-Israel in Indonesian media: Discourse analysis in *Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, and *Detik.com*

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Abstract

This research analyzes the coverage of three major media in Indonesia, *Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, and *Detik.com*, regarding the ruling of the International Court of Justice in July 2024, which declared Israel's occupation of the Palestinian territories as illegal. Using a critical discourse analysis approach from Teun A. van Dijk, the research aims to reveal how these media report the ICJ ruling and represent their support for Palestine. Van Dijk's approach focuses on the relationship between discourse, power, and ideology, analyzing the news text's macrostructure (main themes and topics) and micro (choice of words, sentences, and rhetoric). Data were collected from articles published by *Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, and *Detik.com* following the ICJ ruling on 19 July 2024. The findings show that the three media support the ICJ ruling and strengthen the pro-Palestine narrative in Indonesia. Practically, the results of this research can be a reference for developing more effective media communication strategies in supporting international justice issues and building public solidarity.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis pemberitaan tiga media utama di Indonesia, yaitu *Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, dan *Detik.com*, tentang putusan Mahkamah Internasional (International Court of Justice) pada Juli 2024 yang menetapkan pendudukan Israel di wilayah Palestina sebagai ilegal. Menggunakan pendekatan analisis wacana kritis dari Teun A. van Dijk, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap bagaimana media-media tersebut memberitakan putusan ICJ dan merepresentasikan dukungan terhadap Palestina. Pendekatan van Dijk berfokus pada hubungan antara wacana, kekuasaan, dan ideologi, dengan analisis pada struktur makro (tema dan topik utama) serta mikro (pilihan kata,

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kalimat, dan retorika) dalam teks berita. Data dikumpulkan dari artikel-artikel yang diterbitkan oleh *Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, dan *Detik.com* setelah putusan ICJ pada 19 Juli 2024. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ketiga media tersebut mendukung putusan ICJ dan memperkuat narasi pro-Palestina di Indonesia. Secara praktis, hasil penelitian ini dapat menjadi referensi bagi pengembangan strategi komunikasi media yang lebih efektif dalam mendukung isu keadilan internasional dan membangun solidaritas publik.

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INTRODUCTION

The Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been a deep and complex issue for decades, which is stated by Putra Jaya Situmorang and Purwanti (2018) as the longest-running conflict in the Middle East that cannot be seen only from the events of the last 5 or 10 years. Therefore, the Israeli occupation of Palestine has become a concern of the international community and one of the significant focuses of the media. Ramadani et al. (2024) said that the media is important in framing the discourse that influences public views on this conflict, especially in countries with significant Muslim populations, such as Indonesia. As part of the mass media, the news can tell us what to think (Eriyanto, 2002). With this role, Achfandhy (2021) stated that the media needs to open up more expansive space as a source of information.

For the context of news coverage in the Indonesian media, significant media can play the proper role in conveying narratives about Palestine, one of which is when the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued a ruling in 2024 stating that Israel's occupation of Palestine is illegal. This ruling provides a strong legal basis for Palestine and increases international support for justice and human rights (Adhi, 2024). The ruling may also be an answer to the excitement of a similar topic in 2022, where Ahmed (2022) wrote that the International Court of Justice (ICJ) was expected to discuss the status of Palestine as a legal state concerning the relocation of the United States Embassy to Jerusalem at that time. News of the ICJ ruling could be another side of media coverage of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which, according to Ozohu-Suleiman (2014), usually news about conflicts only focuses on negative aspects of the war. Conflict frames of the news tend to focus on attacks, battles, threats, and destruction (Suleiman et al., 2014).

The development of digital information technology lately has presented many platforms that can be sources of information for the public (Istiani & Widhiyatmoko, 2020), including news that nowadays is available on digital sites. This research took data from three digital news sites in Indonesia, namely *Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, and

Detik.com. Through the critical discourse analysis approach of Teun A. van Dijk that could be applied to news delivery in different channels (Asmara et al., 2020), this study explores how Indonesian digital media present news about the ICJ ruling in 2024.

The purpose of this research is to analyze how three major media in Indonesia—*Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, and *Detik.com*—reported the ruling of the International Court of Justice declaring Israel's occupation of Palestine as illegal. Using a critical discourse analysis approach, this study aims to identify how these media frame Islamic issues, such as Palestinian independence with the ICJ ruling, in the view of the Indonesian public. The urgency of this study is to provide an understanding of how the Indonesian media, with its unique geopolitical position as a country with the largest Muslim population, frames international news that impacts the solidarity of the Muslim majority audience towards Palestine.

Research on media discourse in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict has been widely conducted, especially using critical discourse analysis to understand the media's influence in framing public perception. Nurul and Solikhin (2023), in their research, used a critical discourse analysis approach from Teun A. van Dijk to examine how Kompas Online reported on the Israeli attack on the Gaza Strip. This study found that Kompas Online used a narrative that highlighted the suffering of civilians, especially children and women, as well as international reactions condemning Israel's actions. This finding suggests that the media can utilize emotional aspects to increase public empathy and build solidarity with Palestine. In this study, the religious aspect was also mentioned as a factor influencing the response of the Indonesian public, which is predominantly Muslim.

There is also research by Arindita and Markhamah (2024) about Israeli-Palestinian conflict news on *Detik.com*. The study highlights that the media often focuses on specific aspects to direct the audience's attention. The media can choose the perspectives and topics they want to highlight, such as the rights of Palestinian civilians, the suffering caused by attacks, and international support for Palestine, in order to direct public opinion.

Research by Azizah et al. (2024) examines how the Twitter account @erlanishere mobilizes public support through emotional narratives and evocative visuals, especially in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In this study, social media becomes more interactive, allowing people to participate directly in voicing their support for Palestine. The use of emotional language and visualizations of violence that are consistently published on social media add to the participatory aspect and strengthen the pro-Palestinian narrative among Indonesian netizens. Although this study focuses on social media, this finding supports this research because it shows that support for Palestine in Indonesia comes not

only from mainstream media but also from social media users, thus expanding the impact of the pro-Palestinian narrative.

In their research, Prawira et al. (2021) analyzed media objectivity in three major Indonesian news portals, namely Okezone.com, Detik.com, and Kompas.com, in reporting the Israeli-Palestinian conflict during May and June 2021. Using quantitative content analysis, 225 out of 675 articles were randomly selected. The results show that the three media outlets reported the conflict with high intensity, which was generally in line with the public interest and the attitude of the Indonesian government. Although intended to be informative, their objectivity is often partial, with a tendency to support Palestine.

Those literature reviews show that mainstream and social media play an important role in shaping pro-Palestinian discourse in Indonesia. The critical discourse analysis approach allows us to see how textual elements and structures are used to build empathy and support for Palestine. At the same time, agenda-setting theory suggests that the media can direct public attention to specific issues.

Previous studies have not discussed in depth how Indonesian media framed the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling on Israel's occupation of Palestine. Meanwhile, this research contributes an analysis of how Indonesian media reported the ICJ ruling in July 2024 on the Israeli occupation of Palestine using a critical discourse analysis approach. This approach provides an overview of how Indonesian media construct narratives related to Palestine and how power, Islamic aspects, and international political positions are reflected in the reporting. This study is also expected to fill the gap in existing studies by highlighting the position of Indonesian media towards forming domestic political attitudes regarding the Palestine-Israel conflict. With the increasing global tensions and Indonesia's position, which is more active in advocating Palestine, this study provides new insights into how media discourse can support international justice and strengthen global solidarity towards Muslim issues such as the war in Palestine, as well as how Islamic ideology and international solidarity are mediated in the reporting.

METHODS

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method with the Critical Discourse Analysis approach from Teun A. van Dijk. Eriyanto (2002) wrote that this model allows researchers to understand how texts are empowered to shape public opinion through language, information arrangement, and rhetoric supporting specific ideological goals. Critical discourse analysis can be used to examine the information in news articles because what is published in the mass media cannot be accepted literally.

This method was chosen to explore how the Indonesian media framed the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling on the Israeli occupation of Palestine on three Indonesian media. Critical discourse analysis could be used as a tool for finding out the hidden meanings in a text through words, phrases, sentences, metaphors of news conveyed (Rahmatika & Mukhlis, 2021). Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis approach views discourse as a social construction influenced by power and ideology. This model consists of three main dimensions used to analyze media texts (Sobur, 2018):

- a. Macro structure: describes the global meaning or central theme in the text raised by the media. In this study, the analysis focuses on the central theme, namely the ICJ ruling regarding the illegality of Israel's occupation of Palestine and the support of Indonesian media for Palestine.
- b. Superstructure: analyzing the framework or organization of the text, including how the news is structured from beginning to end to form the desired narrative.
- c. Microstructure: involves analysis of local aspects of the text, such as word choice, sentences, and rhetoric used to build a particular point of view. This element includes semantic, stylistic, and rhetorical analysis.

Table 1. van Dijk's elements of discourse (Sobur, 2018, p. 74)

Discourse Structure	Observed Aspect	Element
Macro Structure	Thematic (What is being said?)	Topic
Superstructure	Schematic (How are opinions arranged and structured?)	Schema
Micro Structure	Semantic (Meaning emphasized in the news text)	Background, details, intention, presupposition, nominalization
Micro Structure	Syntax (How are opinions conveyed?)	Sentence structure, coherence, pronouns
Micro Structure	Stylistic (What word choices are used?)	Lexicon
Micro Structure	Rhetorical (How and in what way is emphasis applied?)	Metaphor, expression

The data sources in this research are online news published by *Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, and *Detik.com* related to the ICJ ruling on the Israeli occupation. The selection of these three media is based on data from Annur (2023), which shows that *Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, and *Detik.com* are the most accessed and trusted online media by Indonesian people. Data was collected from articles published immediately

after the ICJ ruling on July 19-22, 2024, including news reports that framed support for Palestine. The collected news was then analyzed in depth to understand how language, word choice, and other elements were used to frame the conveyed discourse.

Data analysis in this research began with determining the main themes and sub-themes in the text, such as the illegality of the Israeli occupation, support for Palestine, and aspects of international justice. Then, the researcher conducted a Macrostructure, Superstructure, and Microstructure analysis to understand the role of each in shaping the desired discourse. The analyzed data were then interpreted in a social and ideological context, considering the news reporting on Palestine in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research uses six news articles from three major online media in Indonesia: *Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, and *Detik.com*. By using Teun A. van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis, this research seeks to obtain a comprehensive picture of how mainstream media in Indonesia frame the International Court of Justice's ruling on Israel's occupation of Palestine. According to Kumala (2020), certain conditions can be revealed through Van Dijk's discourse analysis for better understanding.

Analysis of *Kompas.com* articles

The first site used as a data source is *Kompas.com*. We took two articles, the first released on July 19, 2024, and the second released on July 22, 2024. The analysis is in the table below.

Table 2. Analysis of *Kompas.com* articles (Data analysis results,2024)

Title	Mahkamah Internasional Putuskan Pendudukan Israel atas Wilayah Palestina adalah Ilegal, Perintahkan Evakuasi Pemukim (International Court Justice Decided Israeli Occupation of Palestinian Territory is Illegal, Orders Evacuation of Settlers)	Dukung Putusan Mahkamah Internasional, Indonesia Desak Israel Hengkang dari Palestina (Supporting International Court Justice's Ruling, Indonesia Urges Israel to Leave Palestine)
Macro Structure (Thematic)	This article highlights the ruling of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which stated that the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories is illegal and must be stopped. The article emphasizes the illegality of the Israeli occupation and settlements and the urgency to end	The central theme of this article is the Indonesian government's support for the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling, which states that Israel's occupation of Palestine is illegal and calls for Israel to end its occupation and settlement activities.

this situation for the sake of stability in the Middle East region.

Superstructure (Schematic)

The article begins with a summary of the ICJ ruling, quoting from a statement by ICJ President Nawaf Salam. It then provides additional details about the hearing, the historical context of the occupation, and the responses of several parties, including the US and Israel.

The article begins with information on Indonesia's stance urging Israel to end its occupation of Palestine. Then, it provides a detailed quote from an Indonesian Foreign Ministry official who supports the ICJ's ruling.

Micro Structure (Semantic)

The article uses terms such as "illegal occupation," "must end," "annexation," and "security needs" to give a serious and stern tone. The use of the word "illegal" confirms the ICJ's stance on Israel's actions and supports a strict interpretation of the law.

Semantically, the article shows Indonesia's moral and diplomatic support for Palestine to strengthen Palestinian rights to their land. The use of terms such as "illegal occupation" and "unlawful presence" conveys a negative impression of Israel's actions, while terms such as "right to self-determination" emphasize support for Palestine.

Micro Structure (Syntax)

The article uses formal and long sentences, reflecting journalistic and international legal language styles. Sentences are declarative, providing factual information firmly without opinion.

This article uses extensive direct quotes from Indonesian Foreign Ministry and ICJ officials, giving the news authority. The information is presented in concise and direct sentences, making it easy for readers to understand the stance of Indonesia and the ICJ.

Micro Structure (Stylistic)

The text has a high level of formalization appropriate to international law and policy. This helps to build a sense of urgency and legitimacy in the ICJ's ruling.

The article uses a formal and diplomatic style, keeping with the international news theme and the government's official stance. Words such as "urge," "illegal," "end existence," and "reparation" give the impression that Indonesia is taking a strong stance against Israel.

Micro Structure (Rhetorical)

The use of direct quotations, including from the ICJ President, provides an emotional impact that reinforces the moral and legal message of the article. The direct quotation about the "necessity of ending the occupation" is persuasive.

The article uses statements from international authorities such as the ICJ and Indonesian officials to increase the credibility and legitimacy of support for Palestine. By emphasizing that the Palestinian people have the right to self-determination, the article attempts

to build empathy in readers toward the suffering of Palestine.

Overall, the analysis in the first *Kompas.com* article shows how the article uses various text strategies to convey the ICJ ruling as an authoritative and urgent statement on the situation in Palestine, as well as strengthening the international narrative that supports Palestinian rights. Then, the second article from *Kompas.com* is structured to support the pro-Palestinian narrative by highlighting Indonesia's support for the ICJ ruling, using a strong language style, and emphasizing the legitimacy of international law. This article effectively conveys the message that Israel's actions violate Palestinian rights and have international support to be stopped immediately.

Analysis of *CNNIndonesia.com* articles

The second data source is *CNNIndonesia.com*. We took two articles, the first released on July 20, 2024, and the second released on July 22, 2024. Table 3 below shows the analysis of the two articles.

Table 3. Analysis of *CNNIndonesia.com* articles (Data analysis results, 2024)

Title	Mahkamah Internasional Putuskan Pendudukan Israel di Palestina Ilegal (International Court Justice Decided Israeli Occupation of Palestine is Illegal)	RI usai ICJ Sebut Pendudukan Israel Ilegal: Momentum Akui Palestina (RI after ICJ Calls Israeli Occupation Illegal: Momentum to Recognize Palestine)
Macro Structure (Thematic)	The central theme in this article is the ruling of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which stated that the Israeli occupation of Palestine is illegal and must be ended immediately. The article also raises several sub-themes, such as the response from the Israeli and Palestinian sides and related incidents that strengthen the narrative of Palestinian suffering due to the occupation.	The central theme of this article is Indonesia's support for the ICJ ruling opposing Israel's occupation of Palestine, and this opportunity is used as momentum to push for recognition of Palestine by the international community. The article underlines Indonesia's efforts in fighting for Palestinian independence and support for the two-state solution.
Superstructure (Schematic)	The article begins with the ICJ's ruling statement delivered by the ICJ's chief justice, Nawaf Salam. The article then presents responses from relevant	The structure of this article begins with an introduction regarding the stance of the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which

figures, including Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Palestinian Foreign Minister Riyad Al-Maliki. The article ends with additional context highlighting the impact of Israel's attacks on Gaza and the ongoing military conflict. This structure helps readers understand the ICJ's ruling and its social and political implications.

sees the ICJ ruling as an opportunity for other countries to recognize Palestine. Next, the article presents a statement by an Indonesian official, namely Abdul Kadir Jailani, who emphasized the importance of recognizing Palestine and the two-state solution. Finally, the article touches on Israel's historical claims that the ICJ refuted.

Micro Structure (Semantic)

On a semantic level, the article uses terms such as "illegal," "occupation," "annexation," and "aggression" to give a strong impression of Israel's actions in Palestine. The use of these terms has a negative connotation, indicating disapproval of Israel's actions and sympathy for the suffering of Palestine. In addition, the article also highlights the number of victims who died, most of whom were children, and women, to strengthen the emotional effect on the reader.

Semantically, the article uses language that emphasizes solidarity and justice for Palestine. Words like "freedom," "recognition," "two-state solution," and "momentum" reinforce the narrative that Palestine deserves recognition and sovereignty, while Israel is seen as violating these principles.

Micro Structure (Syntax)

The sentences in this article tend to be short and direct, which is effective for reporting. A sentence like, "The International Court of Justice ruled that Israel's decades-long occupation of Palestinian territory is illegal and must end as soon as possible," makes a point quickly and clearly. The article also incorporates direct quotes from figures to provide credibility and different perspectives.

This article emphasizes a clear and straightforward declarative sentence structure, especially in the statements of Indonesian officials. Using sentences directly quoting Abdul Kadir Jailani clarifies the Indonesian government's official stance and adds weight to the arguments in favor of recognizing Palestine.

Micro Structure (Stylistic)

For the language style this article uses a formal and objective language style but also inserts words that trigger empathy for Palestine. For example, "The Palestinian people have suffered unbearable suffering and injustice" shows an empathetic approach to the Palestinian condition without having to highlight the opinions of the author or the media.

The language style used tends to be formal and diplomatic in the context involving international issues and official statements from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This article presents the views of the Indonesian government without using emotional or provocative language, thus remaining professional but supporting a pro-Palestinian position.

Micro Structure (Rhetorical)	The rhetoric used includes direct quotes from Nawaf Salam, Netanyahu, and Palestinian figure Riyad Al-Maliki, strengthening each side's arguments. The use of data on the number of deaths from the Israeli attack on Gaza gives a sense of urgency and human tragedy, encouraging readers to side with or sympathize with Palestine. In addition, "the occupation must be ended as soon as possible" emphasizes the importance of justice and immediate action.	This article's rhetoric often uses direct quotes from Indonesian officials, reinforcing the main message. In addition, "momentum" and "two-state solution" serve as persuasive techniques to encourage other countries to follow Indonesia's lead in recognizing Palestine.
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The first article from *CNNIndonesia.com* not only informs the ICJ ruling but also frames the Israeli occupation as an action that needs to be stopped immediately with the support of the international community, building a narrative that strengthens Palestine's position in the eyes of readers. The second article frames Indonesia's position as a supporter of Palestine by utilizing the ICJ ruling as a diplomatic basis and using a structure and rhetoric that strengthens the call for other countries to recognize Palestinian sovereignty.

Analysis of *Detik.com* articles

The last site used as a data source is *Detik.com*. The researchers took two articles, the first released on July 20, 2024, and the second released on July 22, 2024. The analysis is on the table 4.

Table 4. Analysis of *Detik.com* articles (Data analysis results, 2024)

Title	Mahkamah Internasional: Israel Wajib Akhiri Segera Pendudukan di Palestina (International CourtJustice: Israel Must End Occupation of Palestine Immediately)	Kemlu: Putusan ICJ Momentum Kuatkan Masyarakat Internasional Akui Palestina (Ministry of Foreign Affairs: ICJ Ruling Momentum to Strengthen International Community's Recognition of Palestine)
Macro Structure (Thematic)	This text talks about the ruling of the International Court of Justice, stating that the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories is an illegal act that must be ended immediately. Supporting themes include the order to stop new settlements by Israel, the pros and cons of the Israeli and	The central theme in this article is Indonesia's support for the ICJ's ruling, which declared Israel's occupation of Palestine as an illegal act and encouraged the international community to recognize Palestine as a sovereign state. The article emphasizes that

Palestinian sides, and the diplomatic implications of this ruling.

the ICJ's ruling is an important moment for the recognition of Palestine by the international community.

Superstructure (Schematic)

The text begins with an explanation of the International Court of Justice's ruling declaring Israel's occupation of Palestine illegal, followed by a statement by the chief justice, Nawaf Salam, who emphasized that Israel must immediately end its occupation. After that, the article conveys the mixed reactions from Israel (which condemned the ruling) and Palestine (which welcomed it as a historic moment). In the end, it is emphasized that this ruling also concerns the cessation of new settlement activities and the evacuation of Israeli settlers from the Palestinian territories.

This article begins with a statement of the importance of the ICJ ruling as a momentum for the recognition of Palestine, followed by details about the ICJ's advisory opinion. The article then details Indonesia's position on the two-state solution and the importance of recognizing the state of Palestine. Next, the historical arguments put forward by Israel and the response from the Indonesian side underline the ICJ's rejection of the claim. The article ends with an affirmation of the Indonesian government's position that Israel's actions are contrary to international law.

Micro Structure (Semantic)

Semantically, the article uses vocabulary that contrasts Israel's actions, which are considered unlawful, with the international response that affirms the need to end the occupation. Words such as "illegal," "historic," and "lies" are used to underline the different positions of Israel and Palestine. The use of the term "annexation" for Israel's wall-building and new settlement activities confirms the court's view that these actions are aggressive and violate Palestinian sovereignty.

The article strengthens the legitimacy of Indonesia's support for Palestine. By highlighting that the ICJ rejected Israel's historical claims, this article provides an understanding that Israel has no legitimate rights to the occupied territories. Hence, Palestine has the right to be recognized as a state. The article also provides a positive meaning to the "momentum of recognition" and the "two-state solution" proposed by Indonesia as a peaceful effort to resolve the conflict.

Micro Structure (Syntax)

The article uses direct sentences from the official statement of the International Court of Justice and the reactions of the Israeli and Palestinian parties. The use of direct sentences gives the impression of authority and testimony that supports the credibility of the news content. In addition, the sentences tend to be short and informative, which is suitable for news to be easily understood by readers.

In terms of syntax, the article uses a direct and informative sentence structure. The sentences are arranged coherently to outline statements from Indonesian officials, especially Abdul Kadir Jailani, thus clarifying the government's official position. For example, sentences such as "ICJ does not consider Israel's ancestral history" convey a firm view, emphasizing that the ICJ rejects the arguments used by Israel to claim the territory.

Micro Structure (Stylistic)

The language style used in this article is formal and direct, without any explicit emotional phrases. The choice of words shows the media's neutral position in conveying information. Still, it describes the situation's urgency through statements "immediately" and "violating the law."

This article uses formal and authoritative language to convey the opinion of the Indonesian government. Terms such as "advisory opinion," "momentum," and "illegal presence" are used to indicate a serious and formal attitude toward the issue. The names of related officials and institutions are also mentioned to strengthen the authority of the information conveyed.

Micro Structure (Rhetorical)

To add credibility and authority, the text uses direct quotes from the Chief Justice of the International Court of Justice and the parties' reactions. Strong words such as "annexation" and "unlawful" also give weight to the arguments favoring the international court's ruling.

The article adopts several rhetorical techniques to strengthen its pro-Palestinian position, such as "momentum" and "recognition," which are repeated several times to emphasize the importance of international recognition of Palestine. Direct quotes from government officials express opinions with an authoritative and authentic feel, such as "all Israeli actions are contrary to international law."

The first article by *Detik.com* focuses on the ruling of the International Court of Justice, stating that the Israeli occupation of Palestine is illegal and must be ended immediately. This article covers additional themes, such as the cessation of new settlements, the pros and cons of the Israeli and Palestinian responses, and the diplomatic impact of the ruling. Furthermore, the second article conveys Indonesia's position in support of Palestine by utilizing the ICJ ruling to strengthen international support. The discourse technique aims to direct readers to the perspective that recognizing Palestine as a sovereign state is a legitimate and urgent step.

Discussions

The results of this research indicate that *Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, and *Detik.com* use various discourse strategies to support the pro-Palestinian narrative regarding the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling declaring Israel's occupation of Palestine illegal. The findings are in line with previous research showing that Indonesian media tend to take a pro-Palestinian position, especially in the context of humanitarian conflicts and international law. In their research, Nurul and Solikhin (2023) stated that

Kompas Online actively raised the humanitarian side of the conflict, focusing on the suffering of Palestinian civilians as a form of framing aimed at increasing public sympathy. This strategy is also seen in this study, where the three media highlighted the ICJ ruling as a defense of the rights of the Palestinian people.

In addition, this research found that the Indonesian media not only framed the ICJ ruling as a tool of legal legitimacy but also as a driver for other countries to recognize Palestine as a sovereign state. The Indonesian media actively linked the ICJ ruling to the principles of justice and human rights, which can strengthen support for Palestine in Indonesian society, who have high sensitivity to religious and humanitarian issues. Regarding this tendency, Fahmi et al. (2024) said that elements of religious tension are often involved in influencing the public response, especially Muslims, regarding the conflict. According to Elis (2020), religion is an important element in human life that directs human thought patterns, feelings, and actions. Therefore, the influence of religion also becomes a part of media coverage.

Besides the legal and humanitarian aspects, this study also highlights the importance of religious sensitivity in supporting Palestine. Azizah et al. (2024) emphasized that strong emotional and religious ties to Muslim countries in the Middle East influence Indonesian public support for Palestine. It is in line with research by Prawira et al. (2021) that Indonesian media tend to support Palestine in their reports. These results support the findings of this study, where the three media construct narratives that not only support Palestine in terms of international justice but also utilize religious values to strengthen public solidarity with Palestine. Mainstream media positions Palestine in the context of a “struggle” that is close to Islamic values, thereby increasing resonance among the majority Muslim Indonesian public. By choosing topics and narratives that are pro-Palestinian, Indonesian media helps strengthen public opinion about justice for Palestine and directs public discussion to the importance of supporting human rights in the region.

As an additional discussion, there is an interesting aspect to be looked at critically, where previous research shows that the reporting of the Palestine-Israel conflict by these three Indonesian media—*Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, and *Detik.com*—has different patterns of representation, especially at the beginning of the outbreak of the Tufanul Aqsa conflict on October 7, 2023. This difference can be seen in the framing, focus of the news, and choice of narrative used by each media.

For instance, *Kompas.com*, as said by Septiani et al. (2024), tends to underscore Israel's declaration of war on Hamas and the victims of the attacks, giving emphasis to Israel's actions in response to the attacks and creating sympathy for Israel. They also underlined Hamas' exploitation of the geopolitical gap in the Middle East. Research by

Alfriandi and Zuhriah (2024) also shows that in the initial reporting of Tufanul Aqsa, *Kompas.com* tended to blame Palestine by emphasizing that they were the ones who started the attack on Israel.

And then, *CNNIndonesia.com*, quoting Annisarahma & Assegaf (2024), emphasized Israel's losses due to Hamas's attacks on October 7 several times in its selection of news titles. With titles such as "Hamas Hostages Die of Starvation in Gaza," according to Maulana & Febriana (2024), *CNNIndonesia.com* makes readers wonder whether Hamas intentionally abandoned its hostages.

Similarly, *Detik.com*, according to Sulistyaningsih et al. (2024), explained more about the Israeli military aggression and blamed Hamas in its reporting. Dedi et al. (2022) wrote that *Detik.com* gave a title that emphasized the impact of Hamas' attack on October 7 on Israel's conditions.

These differences in representation show how the media can follow public discourse through their respective focus and reporting styles. As the conflict escalates and support for Palestine becomes more massive, these three media outlets contribute to providing different views on the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories, especially after the ICJ ruling. This seems to show that the choice of media narrative is influenced by the audience they are targeting and the values they want to convey.

Overall, these findings underscore the important role of Indonesian media in building and maintaining public support for Palestine through coverage that combines legal legitimacy, humanitarian values, and religious sensitivity. This research adds to the understanding that Indonesian mainstream media function as information providers and actors influencing public perception and shaping solidarity with Palestine in a complex international conflict.

Nevertheless, this study has limitations. First, the study only focuses on three major online media in Indonesia, namely *Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, and *Detik.com*, so the results may not fully represent the entire media discourse in Indonesia. Second, this study is qualitative descriptive, so it does not present quantitative data on the impact of news reporting on public opinion. This limitation opens up opportunities for further research to expand the scope with more diverse methods and data sources.

CONCLUSION

This research reveals that *Kompas.com*, *CNNIndonesia.com*, and *Detik.com*, as major online media in Indonesia, play an important role in building a pro-Palestinian narrative regarding the International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling that declared the Israeli occupation as an illegal act. Critical discourse analysis found that the three media

consistently highlighted aspects of humanity, international law, and religious sensitivity in their reporting. Indonesian media used the ICJ ruling as a basis for legitimacy to strengthen public support for Palestine and emphasized the importance of justice and human rights as relevant issues for Indonesian audiences. This approach reflects Indonesian society's cultural and religious sensitivities and helps strengthen public opinion in favor of Palestine.

Further research could compare Indonesian media and media from other countries, especially countries with different political positions on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. This would enrich my understanding of how social, cultural, and political contexts influence news framing in international issues. Given that the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is an evolving issue, future research could also conduct a longitudinal study to see how media framing of this issue has evolved. This would provide insight into changes or consistency in media attitudes toward the conflict and the factors that influence it.

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