

**SOCIAL ACTOR REPRESENTATION IN AL JAZEERA AND
HAARETZ COVERAGE OF ISRAEL AND HAMAS WARS: A
CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

THESIS

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**STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MAULANA MALIK
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2024

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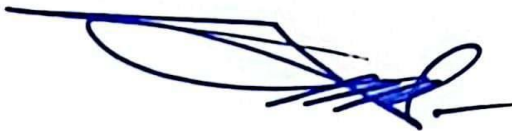
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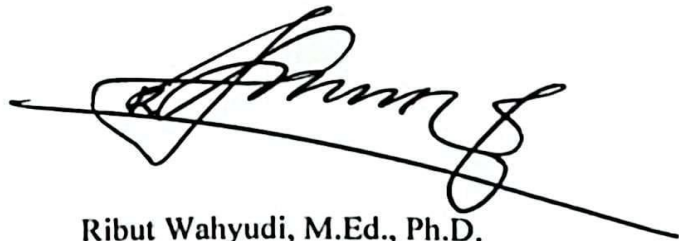
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MOTTO

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا

“Allah does not burden a soul more than it can bare”

[Q.S. Al-Baqarah:286]

“Everything that we went through is solely for to serve the greater good”

[Zulkifli]

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my beloved parents, for their constant love and support, to my loved ones, for always believing in me, and to my dear self, for the strength and resilience throughout this journey.

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All praise and gratitude are due to Allah SWT, the Almighty God, the Most Compassionate and Merciful, for all His gifts, grace, and guidance, which have given me the ease and strength to complete this thesis. Second, sholawat and salam may always be poured out to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has led humanity to the path of light and truth, so that I can complete this thesis entitled “Social Actor Representation in Al Jazeera and Haaretz Coverage of Israel and Hamas Wars: A Critical Discourse Analysis” with great results.

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Malang, 25 December 2024

The Researcher,

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ABSTRACT

Taiwanti, Molina Junidar Andarita Indah (2024). *Social Actor Representation in Al Jazeera and Haaretz Coverage of Israel and Hamas Wars: A Critical Discourse Analysis*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Mudjia Rahardjo, M. Si.

Key words: Critical Discourse Analysis, Israel, Hamas, Al Jazeera, Haaretz, Social Actor Representation, Van Leeuwen

The media plays a significant role in shaping public perceptions of international conflicts. This study investigates the representation of social actors in the coverage of the Israel and Hamas wars by Al Jazeera and Haaretz. Utilizing Van Leeuwen's Social Actor Representation (SAR) approach within the framework of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), this research aims to uncover the inclusion and exclusion strategies employed by these two prominent news outlets. The study analyzes news articles published between October and November 2023, a period marked by intense conflict and significant media coverage. By examining the language, structure, and context of the reports, the research identifies patterns of bias and objectivity in the portrayal of the actors involved. The findings reveal that Al Jazeera tends to highlight the humanitarian impact on Palestinians, often using passivation and backgrounding to minimize the agency of Israeli actors. Conversely, Haaretz frequently employs activation and specification strategies to emphasize the actions of Hamas militants, framing them as aggressors. Both media outlets exhibit instances of suppression and functionalization, reflecting their respective geopolitical and ideological stances. The study underscores the importance of critical media literacy and the need for diverse perspectives in news reporting. It concludes that while both Al Jazeera and Haaretz strive to inform their audiences, their representations are influenced by underlying biases, which shape public understanding of the Israel-Hamas conflict.

ABSTRAK

Taiwanti, Molina Junidar Andarita Indah (2024) *Social Actor Representation in Al Jazeera and Haaretz Coverage of Israel and Hamas Wars: A Critical Discourse Analysis*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Mudjia Rahardjo, M. Si

Kata Kunci: Analisis Wacana Kritis, Rohingya, Burma News International, Analisis Tekstual, Teun A. Van Dijk

Media memainkan peran penting dalam membentuk persepsi publik tentang konflik internasional. Penelitian ini menyelidiki representasi aktor sosial dalam liputan perang Israel dan Hamas oleh Al Jazeera dan Haaretz. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan Representasi Aktor Sosial (SAR) Van Leeuwen dalam kerangka Analisis Wacana Kritis (CDA), penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap strategi inklusi dan eksklusi yang digunakan oleh kedua media berita terkemuka ini. Penelitian ini menganalisis artikel berita yang diterbitkan antara Oktober dan November 2023, periode yang ditandai dengan konflik intens dan liputan media yang signifikan. Dengan memeriksa bahasa, struktur, dan konteks laporan, penelitian ini mengidentifikasi pola-pola bias dan objektivitas dalam penggambaran aktor yang terlibat. Temuan mengungkapkan bahwa Al Jazeera cenderung menyoroti dampak kemanusiaan terhadap warga Palestina, sering menggunakan strategi pasivasi dan backgrounding untuk meminimalkan agensi aktor Israel. Sebaliknya, Haaretz sering menggunakan strategi aktivasi dan spesifikasi untuk menekankan tindakan militan Hamas, membingkai mereka sebagai agresor. Kedua media menunjukkan contoh-contoh supresi dan fungsionalisasi, mencerminkan sikap geopolitik dan ideologis mereka masing-masing. Penelitian ini menggarisbawahi pentingnya literasi media kritis dan kebutuhan akan perspektif yang beragam dalam pelaporan berita. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa meskipun Al Jazeera dan Haaretz berupaya untuk menginformasikan khalayak mereka, representasi mereka dipengaruhi oleh bias yang mendasarinya, yang membentuk pemahaman publik tentang konflik Israel-Hamas.

الملخص

تاوانتي، مولينا جونيدار أنداريتا إنداه (٢٠٢٤) تمثيل الفاعل الاجتماعي في تغطية الجزيرة وهآرتس للحرب بين إسرائيل وحماس: تحليل نقدي للخطاب. رسالة جامعية للحصول على درجة البكالوريوس. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية الآداب. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: البروفيسور. الدكتور موجيا ر هارجو، م. س.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تحليل الخطاب النقدي، إسرائيل، حماس، الجزيرة، هآرتس، تمثيل الفاعل الاجتماعي، فان ليوين

يلعب الإعلام دورًا مهمًا في تشكيل التصورات العامة للصراعات الدولية. تبحث هذه الدراسة في تمثيل الفاعلين الاجتماعيين في تغطية الحروب بين إسرائيل وحماس من قبل الجزيرة وهآرتس. باستخدام نهج تمثيل الفاعل الاجتماعي لفان ليوين في إطار تحليل الخطاب النقدي، يهدف هذا البحث إلى الكشف عن استراتيجيات الإدراج والاستبعاد التي تستخدمها هاتان المؤسستان الإخباريتان البارزتان. تحلل الدراسة المقالات الإخبارية المنشورة بين أكتوبر ونوفمبر ٢٠٢٣، وهي فترة تميزت بصراع مكثف وتغطية إعلامية كبيرة. من خلال دراسة اللغة وبنية التقارير وسياقها، يحدد البحث أنماط التحيز والموضوعية في تصوير الفاعلين المعنيين. تكشف النتائج أن الجزيرة تميل إلى تسليط الضوء على التأثير الإنساني على الفلسطينيين، وغالبًا ما تستخدم استراتيجيات التسلب والإبعاد للتقليل من فاعلية الجهات الإسرائيلية. وفي المقابل، يستخدم هآرتس بشكل متكرر استراتيجيات التفعيل والتخصيص للتأكيد على أعمال المسلحين من حماس، مصورًا إياهم كمعتدين. تُظهر كلتا الوسيلتين الإعلاميتين حالات من القمع والتوظيف، مما يعكس مواقفهما الجيوسياسية والأيدولوجية. تؤكد الدراسة على أهمية محو الأمية الإعلامية النقدية والحاجة إلى وجهات نظر متنوعة في التقارير الإخبارية. وتختتم بأنه في حين تسعى كل من الجزيرة وهآرتس إلى إعلام جمهورهما، إلا أن تمثيلاتهما تتأثر بالتحيزات الكامنة، والتي تشكل الفهم العام للصراع بين إسرائيل وحماس.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a description of the background of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

The conflict between Israel and the Palestinians has been a significant cause of anxiety and unrest throughout the world. The conflict between these two parties has run for many years and it has kept happening up until the present day. The conflict is not just in the duration of the humanity problem, but also in the crisis itself. The conflict that causes misery for both sides involved has been "officially" begun in 1967, when Israel invaded Egypt, Jordan, and Syria, as well as establishing the Sinai, Gaza Strip, West Bank, Golan Plateau, and Jerusalem (Purnama, 2023). Peaceful situation has developed by the United Nation which serves as the “mediator” for worldwide society. Nevertheless, despite a number of bilateral agreements that were approved by both parties involved, the war still continues. As a consequence of this, it has grown to be a serious issue for many nations around the world. Moreover, since Hamas (*a Palestinian militant group*) carried out a surprise attack on October, 7, 2023 to Israel, thousands of lives were lost as a result of this feud.

The news relayed by several media then emerge with their own ways of reporting after the event. The news media must adhere to strict objectivity standards when reporting the crucial event (Warman, 2018). However, the news today is an industry with its own commercial interests (Suwarsono, 2022). It appears that they fall short of their obligations because it is believed that they are prejudiced and add their own perspective to their reporting of events. The news media has a bias toward one group or another or they may choose to be impartial (Eriyanto, 2020). Related to this issue, Al Jazeera and Haaretz as the largest news agencies in Qatar and Israel, might have diverse perspective on the world, especially when it comes to the conflict in Palestine. In this case, news is a medium that they play a crucial role in shaping the views of readers and also have an impact on how their readers perceive the world (Erdiana, 2023). Furthermore, from the Israel and Palestinian conflict, it has been demonstrated in numerous media reports that language is never neutral. It can be used to influence public opinion about something. (Nuryani & Wibisono, 2023).

In addition, CDA (Critical Discourse Analysis) is one of the fields of linguistics that might examine ideologies and complex social issues. CDA is a complex approach and highly intricate method or subfield for deconstructing the dynamics of power within language (Irawanto, 2022). CDA aims to investigate implicitly stated ideologies, power relations, and inequality embedded within the discourse. Therefore, CDA can use a discourse to highlight injustice, inequality, and prejudice (Wang, 2021 in

Nuryani & Wibisono, 2023). In CDA, discourse cannot be understood in the same way as language studies. Despite the fact that the language investigated here differs from the linguistic examination of conventional language meanings, a review of critical discourse analysis reveals that language features are still present in the text employed as analysis material. In analyzing the discourse, language is examined not only in linguistic perspective but also within its contextual framework (Wulandari, Zamzani, & Liliani, 2023). In this sense, it means that the word is used as a tool to carry out specific objectives and practices, such as the exercise of power. CDA examines language as the determining element. This point of view demonstrates how language can be used to detect power bias in public settings.

Theo Van Leeuwen is one of the most popular models for analyzing the social actor exist in the media discourse. Eriyanto (2012) claims that social actors can be portrayed in the media in terms of dominating (a positive image) or marginalized (a negative image) people or groups by using discourse strategy. Van Leeuwen (2008) referred to this critical discourse analysis as the social actor representation approach (SAR). Social actor representation analysis is an approach to identify the portrayal of actors in news media and uncovering particular message within the media concerning the viewpoint of news reader (Irawanto, 2022). The framework for discourse analysis developed by Van Leeuwen (2008) puts more emphasis on Social Actor Representation (SAR), which looks at how

people, groups, or other social entities are portrayed in a discourse. In this case, discourse and the mass media are intimately intertwined. The mass media's function goes beyond merely serving as a channel for the dissemination of news but it also serves to carry out the goals of its owner who controls it. In general, the way that news is reported and how events are explained by the media has certain traits and patterns. The media's ideology is reflected in the news text, which in turn reflects the society's ideologies. The mass media can indirectly shape the audience's knowledge and alignment towards the reported events through news that is consistently conveyed. Van Leeuwen (2008) proposes two factors that must be taken into account in discourse analysis, namely the process of removing the actor (exclusion) and the process of actor appearance (inclusion), to determine how the media represents social actors in discourse.

Thus, Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach with SAR theory proposed by Van Leeuwen would be the most suitable method to conduct this study about the representation of social actors exists in discourse. It is worth to study as newspapers hold a critical role, they are regarded as one of the most effective mediums for disseminating information and influencing public opinion, it is important to conduct an examination of how social actors are portrayed. Additionally, journalists may deliberately employ language to attain specific objectives, such as supporting or marginalizing specific individuals, organizations, or ideologies.

As an instance of reference for this research, many previous studies on Critical Discourse Analysis have been conducted by several researchers. Ghoul & Nedjai (2023) identify the linguistic and discursive techniques used by CNN and Al Jazeera in their reporting on the first month of the Syrian uprising using Critical Discourse Analysis by Norman Fairclough and the ideology square of T.van Dijk's theory. Nuryani & Wibisono (2023) examined the inherent ideology of the news platform using Fairclough's three-dimensional framework and Hallyday's systemic functional grammar as its theory. Afdhila, Razzaq, & Manulullaili (2023) explores the description of critical discourse analysis in Prabowo Subianto's victory declaration speech in the 2019 election. using Teun A. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model. Then, Al Amery (2023) investigates the ideologies and power relations that were present during pre-Iraq war interviews with British Prime Minister Tony Blair that was appeared on the BBC using Wodak's (2015) critical discourse theory.

Several researchers also have done prior studies using Van Leeuwen's Critical Discourse Analysis such as Harun (2021) who used Van Leeuwen's theory to explore the portrayal of Saudi women in news reports between 2010 and 2014 in Al-Jazirah and BBC Arabic. Another study was conducted by Putriani & Juita (2021) who used Van Leeuwen's theory to examine the crime news report about the conflicts that exist between Asmat residents and Fayit Koramil members in the CNN Indonesia Online News. The study conducted by Evayani & Rido (2019) investigates how social

actors are portrayed in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times coverage of sexual violence using Van Leeuwen's SAR theory. Purwaningsih & Gulo (2021) using Van Leeuwen's theory to identifies how The Jakarta Post and BBC News portray the news regarding Reynhard Sinaga rape case.

Moreover, several researchers also have done their study that focuses on Critical Discourse Analysis on the issue of Israel and Hamas war using Van Leeuwen's theory. Qawariq (2020) using the concept of Van Leeuwen's social actor model to examine several discursive elements related to the competition of less dominant ideologies with more dominant narratives in Palestine. Amer (2017) using Van Leeuwen's Critical Discourse Analysis to identify how political social actors are portrayed in the news media coverage of the 2008–2009 Gaza. Purnama (2015) using Van Leeuwen's representation of social actors to investigate how the American and Arabian mass media, respectively, represented Israel and Hamas during the conflict.

Based on the previous studies above, the similarities between the research mentioned and the present research, lie in the linguistics scope of the research which used CDA theory. Moreover, the use of SAR theory as theoretical foundation has been implemented in the various objects, also object of the research which focus on the issue of Israel and Hamas has been studies with different theoretical framework. To fill the gaps, this research used Social Actor Representation (SAR) which focuses on the issue of Israel and Hamas war with using exclusion and inclusion strategies in two

different news media to reveal how these two news media represent the actor and which actor that being marginalized. Thus, the readers can get a good or bad perspective according to the issue of Israel and Hamas war.

Related to this issue, Al Jazeera and Haaretz are chosen to be the object of this study since they are today's leading news media worldwide English. Due to the sensitivity involved in creating media bias, Al Jazeera and Haaretz as the largest news agencies in Qatar and Israel, might have diverse perspective on the world, especially when it comes to the conflict in Palestine. In this case, this study aims to reveal the image representation which displayed by these two news media. This study was supposed to be able to broaden readers' perceptions and show that news media has a major significance to impact its reader on several aspects including politics, economics, and socio-cultural.

B. Research Questions

Considering the background of the study above, the researcher formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What are the exclusion and inclusion strategies used by Al Jazeera and Haaretz coverage of Israel and Hamas war?
2. How do Al Jazeera and Haaretz represent the social actor on the issue of Israel and Hamas war?

C. Significance of the Study

This study holds practical significance. The result of this study is expected to provide a deeper insight into the role of the media in shaping people's perceptions and views on international conflicts, help identify potential biases or imbalances in news coverage, and highlight the importance of critical discourse analysis in unpacking media narratives. By using Van Leeuwen's Critical Discourse Analysis, focusing on the social actor representation of two different news media, it is hoped that this study might find possible reporting biases, and can reveal hidden ideologies. In accordance, Al Jazeera and Haaretz can reveal how the international news media represent the Israel and Hamas issue, whether the reporting is influenced by geopolitical concerns or regional biases.

D. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is Critical Discourse Analysis. Critical Discourse Analysis is a method which looks into the power dynamics, inequality, and implicitly expressed ideologies that are present in the discourse. This study focuses on Van Leeuwen's 2008 Social Actor Representation (SAR) to get an in-depth result which party being marginalized by news media. The researcher chooses the object of the study on Al Jazeera which represents the Government of Qatar media and Haaretz which represents Israeli media. Furthermore, the researcher only chooses the news article coverage of Israel and Hamas war from early October until

the end of November. The researcher took the data from that time because it was when the conflict between Israel and Hamas reached its peak.

The limitations of this study rely on the research scope which is Critical Discourse Analysis. It should be noted that critical discourse analysis is a qualitative research approach that emphasizes its subjective and interpretative nature. Therefore, the research findings are susceptible to the influence of the researcher's personal biases and viewpoints. In addition, this study is limited to the analysis of two news media, which may not be representative of all media outlets. With a limited sample size, the generalizability of the findings is limited in scope. Lastly, because the study only examined a single time period, it might not accurately represent how the conflict was covered in other periods.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA): an analysis that goes beyond only looking at textual discourse. It is an analysis of language, ideology, power, and social structure. CDA also looks at how language and other forms of communication are used to create, reproduce, legitimize, and oppose social inequality.
2. Social Actor Representation (SAR): a discourse analysis approach to identify and investigate the ways in which an actor, whether a person or a group, is marginalized in a discourse through the removal or presentation of actors (inclusion or exclusion)

3. Exclusion Strategies: techniques used to minimize or omit certain social actors or their actions from a discourse.
4. Inclusion Strategies: techniques used to highlight and emphasize certain social actors or the actions.
5. Al Jazeera: a daily newspaper based in Doha, Qatar.
6. Haaretz: an Israeli newspaper of record.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will discuss the review of related literature which contains some previous of the study and theoretical framework. It discusses the previous study that has been done by several researchers, the concept of Critical Discourse Analysis and Van Leeuwen's Critical Discourse Analysis Model.

A. Previous Studies

Following its popularity, many previous studies that focus on the Critical Discourse Analysis approach have been conducted by several researchers. Firstly, these previous studies would be categorized based on its research scopes according the researcher. Several researchers that had previously use Critical Discourse Analysis including Ghoul & Nedjai (2023), Nuryani & Wibisono (2023), Afdhila, Razzaq, & Manulullaili (2023), and Al Amery (2023).

Ghoul & Nedjai (2023) identifies the linguistic and discursive techniques used by CNN and Al Jazeera in their reporting on the first month of the Syrian uprising. This study use qualitative method with the approach of Critical Discourse Analysis drawing on the social discoursal framework of Norman Fairclough and the ideology square of T.van Dijk. The result of this study shows that there are distinctions between the two channels at the textual and discursive levels and that Al Jazeera made more explicit use of group polarization than the CNN.

Next, the study conducted by Nuryani & Wibisono (2023) examined the inherent ideology of the news platform. This study uses Fairclough's three-dimensional framework and Hallyday's systemic functional grammar as its theory and chooses news on the Kanjuruhan tragedy's chronology based on two different news outlets, Tempo and CNN Indonesia. The result of this study shows that Tempo tends to place the blame on the police institution in relation to the Kanjuruhan tragedy while CNN Indonesia tends to blames the supporters.

Then, Afdhila, Razzaq, & Manulullaili (2023) explores the description of critical discourse analysis in Prabowo Subianto's victory declaration speech in the 2019 election. This study employs a library research with using Teun A. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis model which applied in the descriptive qualitative approach and data analysis procedures. The findings of this study demonstrate the need for Indonesian unity. The speech contained in Prabowo Subianto's political philosophy addressing his ambitious goals for Indonesia, including building a strong economy and upholding the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila. Prabowo Subianto made an ardent appeal to create a wealthy Indonesia through many projects during his victory speech, which was delivered before the 2019 election.

Lastly, a study conducted by Al Amery (2023) investigates the ideologies and power relations that were present during a pre-Iraq war interviews with British Prime Minister Tony Blair that was appeared on the

BBC. This study employs Wodak's (2015) critical discourse approach as a structural framework for the analysis with the objectives of raising readers' awareness of the ideologies and power relation within the interviews. The findings demonstrate the existence of a dynamic, powerful interaction in which both parties actively exert their power and uphold their respective political ideologies by dominating the interaction.

Secondly, the previous study would be categorized based on the use of Van Leeuwen's Critical Discourse Analysis in news reporting. Several researchers have done prior studies, including Harun (2021), Putriani & Juita (2021), Evayani & Rido (2019), and Purwaningsih & Gulo (2021).

Harun (2021) explores how Saudi women are portrayed in news reports between 2010 and 2014 by analyzing how language is strategically employed by Al-Jazirah and BBC Arabic (Saudi Arabian and United Kingdom news outlet). This study using corpus analysis methodologies and applies the critical discourse analysis theories of Van Leeuwen and Fairclough. The result shows that the two outlets engaged in group polarization practices. Al-Jazirah's coverage focuses on Saudi women and the government as its in-groups, hence the publication creates hegemonic discourse and supported the policies of the government. In contrast, women activists who oppose government policy for women are the in-group on BBC Arabic.

Putriani & Juita (2021) examines the crime news report about the conflicts that exist between Asmat residents and Fayit Koramil members in the CNN Indonesia Online News. This research employs a qualitative method based on the content analysis approach using Theo Van Leeuwen theory. The research discovered there two types of exclusion (passivation and nominalization) and three types of inclusion (differentiation, abstraction, and identification). Therefore, the passive voice was used by the journalists to cover up the actor in the criminal news story "4 Asmat residents shot dead, Kodam forms an investigation team on CNN Indonesia online news".

The study conducted by Evayani & Rido (2019) investigates how social actors are portrayed in The Jakarta Post and The New York Times coverage of sexual violence. This research use Van Leeuwen's SAR theory. The findings indicate that both newspapers primarily portrayed the actor, particularly the victim, as a passive agent, while the perpetrator as an active agent in order to separate the actor (exclusion). The used of inclusion revealed the most obvious distinctions. This demonstrates that The Jakarta Post identified the actor as a specific person, including their gender, age, and occupation, whereas The New York Times identified them only by their last name and title, such as "Professor".

The study conducted by Purwaningsih & Gulo (2021) identifies how The Jakarta Post and BBC News portray the news regarding Reynhard Sinaga rape case. This study uses Theo Van Leeuwen theory with a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The research found that both media employed the inclusion technique when deciding which facts they would use as Reynhard Sinaga's basis references. BBC UK tends to use the inclusion strategy to highlight the severity of Reynhard Sinaga's sexual violence case. In contrast, The Jakarta Post use the inclusion strategy to compares how the Indonesian media has covered his case and explains the differences between Reynhard Sinaga's case and crimes committed by heterosexual people

Thirdly, these previous studies would be categorized based on the Critical Discourse Analysis on the issue of Israel and Hamas war by using SAR theory proposed by Van Leeuwen. Prior research that have been conducted by several researchers including Qawariq (2020), Amer (2017), and Purnama (2015).

The research conducted by Qawariq (2020) examines several discursive elements related to the competition of less dominant ideologies with more dominant narratives in Palestine and depict the hidden changes in Palestinian political culture and how they are expressed in discourse. This study used a qualitative language-based analysis and adopt the transitivity approach (Halliday, 1985; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004), the concept of the social actor model (van Leeuwen, 2008), and referential strategies

(Reisigl & Wodak, 2009) as a basis for carrying out detailed bottom-up analysis. The findings demonstrate that Palestinian news websites employ deceptive strategies to strengthen their authority, representativeness, and legitimacy. It also draws attention to the emergence in Palestine of a less mainstream ideology that challenges the prevailing national narratives. The less mainstream ideology stresses deep contextualization and a bottom-up approach within the socio-political culture, whereas the dominant ideology depends on common knowledge.

Amer (2017) identifies how political social actors are portrayed in the news media coverage of the 2008–2009 Gaza War and looks at how text is used by four international news publications such as *The Guardian*, *The Times London*, *The New York Times*, and *The Washington Post*. This research uses the socio-semantic inventory by Van Leeuwen's Critical Discourse Analysis. The results demonstrate that the four publications' representation patterns are quite similar. In particular, the chosen publications emphasise the importance of Israeli agents in bringing about a ceasefire, with Israeli actors playing mostly active roles. On the other hand, the four newspapers emphasize Palestinian agency by designating activated roles in defying the ceasefire.

Purnama (2015) investigate how the American and Arabian mass media, respectively, represented Israel and Hamas during the conflict, with CNN serving as the primary representative of both groups. This study employ Halliday's transitivity combine with Leeuwen's representation of

social actors to analyze the data. The findings demonstrate that CNN portrayed Israel comparatively positively during the conflict while portraying Hamas in a negative light. Al Jazeera, on the other hand, provided a comparatively flattering portrayal of Hamas and a relatively critical portrayal of Israel. The impression that the mass media gives the opposing sides of the conflict determines both the positive and negative representation.

While previous studies have made significant contributions to understanding the representation of social actors in various conflict contexts, there is a void in the literature regarding an in-depth analysis of how two media outlets with different perspectives, such as Al Jazeera and Haaretz, portray social actors in the Israel and Hamas conflict. This research is unique because it not only analyzes the representation of social actors using Van Leeuwen's theory, but also compares two media outlets that have very different political and ideological affiliations. Al Jazeera is known for its pro-Palestinian perspective, while Haaretz often shows more support for Israel. By examining the intense conflict period from October to November 2023, this research provides a new understanding of how strategies of exclusion and inclusion are used by both media to shape the conflict narrative. This is important for identifying differences in the representation of social actors and their impact on public perception and global opinion about the Israel and Hamas conflict.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a linguistic study that investigates discourse not only from linguistic elements, but also relates it to context. Critical discourse analysis is based on the concept that texts and speech play a significant role in supporting and legitimizing inequality, injustice, and oppression within social structures (Renkema, 2009).

Critical discourse analysis is more than just a pattern for dissecting a problem in language, it is also a tool for dissecting a social ideology in a discourse. Social context can be incorporated into discourse through critical discourse analysis. The goal of critical discourse analysis is to expose power struggles, social dominance, and political objectives through the critical examination of texts and discourses (Wodak, 2001).

In critical discourse analysis language is viewed as a social practice. Critical discourse analysis views social practice as generating a dialectical relationship between social contexts, institutions, and structures, and specific discursive events. Fairclough (1995), explained that critical discourse analysis attempts to clarify social issues by examining how ideology and power interact. Additionally, the goal of this critical discourse analysis is to uncover subtle forms of power in language and comprehend the ways in which language is employed to uphold or alter social structures.

2. Van Leeuwen's Critical Discourse Analysis Model

The Critical Discourse Analysis proposed by Theo Van Leeuwen (2008) states that social practices can be recontextualized in the context of discourse. This indicates that an overview of the social practice actors is given in the text. By that means, language, sound, and behavior can be examined in relation to certain circumstances or issues. It demonstrates how people or institutions are portrayed through the deliberate use of language in the media, encouraging people to look at issues or situations from another perspective.

Based on the book *Discourse and Practice : New Tools for Critical Discourse Analysis*, Van Leeuwen stated that as social cognition, discourse is a specialized social method for understanding social practices. Therefore, discourse can be and are utilized as a resource to describe social practices in texts. This suggests that discourse can be reconstructed from the texts that refer to it.

According to Van Leeuwen (2008), social practices are behaviors that are governed by social norms. There are several elements that are carried out to portray social practices such as participants, actions, performance modes, eligibility conditions (participants), presentation styles, times, locations, eligibility conditions (locations), resources: tools and materials,), and eligibility conditions (resources).

3. Social Actor Representation

The critical discourse analysis model developed by Van Leeuwen is known as Social Actor Representation (SAR). The portrayal of social actors is also a concern of critical discourse analysis. It provides a framework for comprehending representation by explaining why specific decisions in texts convey different aspects of reality and how those decisions relate to the ability to represent individual actors. In this study, social actors are portrayed from a perspective that assists in comprehending discourse as a recontextualization of social practice. Since every alternative for representation is connected to a certain realistic or rhetorical linguistics, the portrayal of social actors is based on linguistics. It shows that the practice involves a certain group of social actors.

The analysis of social actor representation by Van Leeuwen demonstrated how the representation of a social actor (individual or group) in a specific context (typically found in news analysis) works. The theory of social actor representation will demonstrate how the author marginalizes or inserts social actors into the text. Of course, this will assist the researcher in general in determining the ideology of news on the way their news is presented. Social actor representation will also assist in revealing how the character of social actors in the news can be represented.

1. Exclusion

Exclusion strategy is a strategy used in news texts to leave out a specific person or group. By taking out the actors, this strategy seeks to shield people who would prefer not to be featured in the news and can reveal the media's bias towards a specific group. Suppression and backgrounding are the two subcategories of exclusion that fall under van Leeuwen's Social Actor Representation (SAR) theory (2008).

1) Suppression

In order to omit the participants, suppression completely avoids any mention of social actors in the news text. This subcategory eliminates social actors entirely from the news texts, erasing any presence. Consequently, van Leeuwen (2008) occasionally labels this category as radical exclusion. Suppression demonstrates several strategies or methods for marginalizing or eliminating actors, such as passive agent deletion, non-finite clauses, and nominalizations.

a. Passive agent deletion

Passive agent deletion involves transforming an active sentence structure into passive voice, leading to the exclusion of the agent responsible for the action. This alteration overlooks the

agent entirely. Through the utilization of passive voice, this procedure has the potential to marginalize actors in the media, directing readers to focus more on the news object and less on the news subject.

b. Non-finite clauses

A non-finite clause is a phrase that includes a verb without a full subject or object and lacks the ability to function independently as a complete sentence. Such clauses are employed within a broader sentence structure, often comprising a main clause and a subordinate clause. According to van Leeuwen (2008), non-finite clauses in the media can designate an actor or agent, as demonstrated in the sentence "to maintain this policy is difficult" (van Leeuwen, 2008:29). In this statement, it remains unclear who specifically upholds the policy.

c. Nominalizations

Normalizations is the process of turning verbs, adjectives, or other words into nouns. According to Huddleston and Pullum (2007),

nominalization is the process of changing a word from a verb to a noun by adding the suffix "-ing", "-tion", "-ment", "-ance", or "-ism". According to Van Leeuwen (2008), nouns in the media can be used to favor or disfavor actors and agents.

2) Backgrounding

Backgrounding is one method used by Van Leeuwen (2008) to include or exclude actors/agents from the media. slightly different from suppression in cases where the sentence contains no hints at all. An actor or agent in a sentence cannot be removed through backgrounding. Actors and agents can be excluded from text in a number of ways by using backgrounding, such as:

a. Non-finite clauses with *-ing* or with *-ed* participles

The use of non-finite clauses with *-ing* will not bring up the actor/agent in the sentence, as well as the use of non-finite clauses with *-ed* in the sentence. For example "by providing some samples, it will be tested in the lab."

b. Infinitive clauses with –to

Sentences containing Infinitival clauses with -to can be used to select or marginalize the actor/agent in the sentence because these clauses do not require a subject. For example, "he must exercise in order to maintain his health."

c. Paratactic clause

When a clause follows another clause and uses a coordination like or, also, either, typically use a comma, etc., the sentence is said to be paratactic. For instance, "they feel more fit and healthy because they play sports."

2. Inclusion

The inclusion strategy, which focuses on how a particular actor, agent, or group is portrayed in the media, is the opposite of the exclusion strategy. The inclusion strategy is more commonly used in texts than the exclusion strategy, meaning that social actors are highlighted and made the main subjects of the text. Van Leeuwen (2008) categorizes inclusion into the following types in his theory of SAR:

1) Activation-Passivation

Activation occurs when a subject is presented as an active actor or agent, as exemplified by the statement "Currently, North Sumatra Police investigators are continuing their inquiries into the potential involvement of a new suspect in the case." In this sentence, the district explicitly underscores the significant role played by the "North Sumatra Police," as depicted in the media. As for the passivation strategy, an illustration of the aforementioned sentence would be "The investigation is still being pursued concerning the potential involvement of a new suspect." In this passivation, the media employs a passive sentence structure, eliminating the explicit role of the actor/agent.

2) Genericization-Specification

According to Van Leeuwen (2008), genericization represents an actor/agent as a group or class. An actor will be represented individually or specifically in the specification. Genericization can be formed by using the plural without the article, as in "Indonesian ministers." It can also be formed in the singular with a definite article like "the doctor" or in the indefinite article like "a doctor." A specification, on the other hand, may be

realized in the absence of habitual or present tense. Furthermore, the specification can be realized by the presence of numerative.

3) Assimilation-Individualization

The presentation of social actors as a group is achieved through assimilation, whereas the presentation of actors as individuals is achieved through individualization. Generally speaking, plurality leads to assimilation while singularity leads to individualization. Furthermore, assimilation can also be attained by a noun denoting a collective. Van Leeuwen (2008) distinguished between two categories of assimilation:

- a. Aggregation, is essential in many situations because it allows the actor to be quantified using "statistics" like "10% of Americans."
- b. Collectivization, which focuses on representing actors without regard for nonstatistics. It can be represented by first-person plural and collective words like "this tribe," "the society," etc.

4) Association-Disassociation

Associations may develop when the portrayal of social actors is linked with another group, as seen in the example of "many high school students experiencing

cases of sexual harassment, with at least 10 reported victims within a month." This stands in contrast to dissociation, which tends to focus more on individual representation and lacks connection to other groups, as in the example "there are at least 10 victims of sexual harassment within 1 month."

5) Indetermination – Differentiation

In cases of indetermination, an actor/agent is intentionally left unspecified and often represented anonymously. Indetermination typically arises through the use of indefinite pronouns like somebody, some people, etc. Conversely, differentiation or determination involves specifically representing actors/agents. In determination, detailed distinctions are made between individuals and groups. For instance, "Some sources suggest that the suspect is an individual frequently in debt."

6) Nomination-Categorization

Nomination serves as a strategy to depict an actor/agent by elucidating the identity of the individuals nominated, as illustrated by "a man arrested by the police for smuggling drugs in his pants pocket." On the other hand, categorization is employed as a strategy to portray

social actors by highlighting their specific identity categories. This aspect is also connected to the ideology embedded in news presentation, as exemplified by "a black man arrested by the police in a case of smuggling drugs in his pants pocket."

7) Functionalization-Identification

Functionalization occurs when the social actors were represented as what their action is. Van Leeuwen (2008) stated that functionalization may be realized by:

- A noun that formed a verb by adding a suffix after the verb. For example the word "dancer", "singer" and others.
- A noun that denotes a place or tool. For instance the word "pianist", "drummer" and others.
- The compounding of nouns denoting places or tools. For example the word "businessman".

While classification focus on the actors as who they are. The classification was divided into three kinds. First, classification means when the social actors are portrayed according to their classes, such as age, gender, religion, and others. The second, relational identification means when the actors are portrayed according to their relation each other, for instance, the word "brother",

“friend”, etc. The third is physical identification represents the social actors based on their physical character and appearance, for example, the word “long hair”, “sharp nose”, etc.

8) Personalization-Impersonalization

According to Van Leeuwen (2008) personalization is when the social actors are portrayed as human beings and personalize which includes the meaning of “human”. On contrary, impersonalization means that representation of social actors refers to the abstract noun and do not contain the meaning of “human”.

9) Overdetermination

Overdetermination means when social actors are participating on the same time, in more than one social practice. There are four kinds of overdetermination. Inversion means when the social actors are described as the participant of two practices that opposite each other. Symbolization means when fictional social actors represent as nonfictional social practice. Connotation means when there is a unique determination stands for classification or functionalization, distillation means a kind of determination that is constructed from combination of generalization and abstraction.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter attempted to present the research methodology used by the researcher to examine and analyze the data of the study. It is divided into several parts, addressing aspects such as research design, research instrument, data sources, data collection, triangulation and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study adopts post-positivism paradigm with quasi-qualitative approach. Post-positivism paradigm assume that social reality is seen as something holistic, complex, dynamic, and full of meaning (Abdussamad, 2021). Post-positivism is in line with positivism that the truth is depends on the researcher, but not completely. In the post positivism paradigm, the researcher is unlikely to obtain absolute truth as the positivism paradigm perspectives. This is because in the research process, especially when collecting and analyzing data, there are always shortcomings or weaknesses such as the data is not valid or credible, the data is incomplete, the analysis is not appropriate, etc. Therefore, the researcher cannot possibly obtain the absolute truth (Rahardjo, 2023). Post-positivism paradigm emphasizes the significance and formation of innovative knowledge, and can support dedicated social movements that seek to change the world and contribute to the achievement of social justice (Ryan, 2006).

Meanwhile, the quasi-qualitative derives from the post positivism paradigm. Quasi-qualitative is a research approach that is similar to qualitative or appears to be qualitative. This design is not purely qualitative, but rather a quantitative method that has been modified to be more qualitative in nature, hence, it is termed "quasi." The quasi-qualitative design comes from the post-positivism paradigm, therefore it can be said to be an attempt to qualify qualitative aspects into quantitative approach. Thus, quasi qualitative is an approach that attempts to integrate qualitative elements into a fundamentally quantitative research framework, although it has not fully achieved the characteristics of qualitative research (Rahardjo, 2023).

The method used in this study is Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is a qualitative research methodology that aims to understand the relationship between language and social context. This approach analyzes the way language is used in various forms, be it written, spoken, or visual, to reveal meanings that reflect and shape the dynamics of social power, ideology, and cultural practices that exist in society (Cummings, 2020). Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is one of the methods in discourse analysis that aims to “understand, reveal, and ultimately fight social inequality” (van Dijk, 2005: 352). This approach focuses on the relationship between discourse and various other aspects of social practice, including the policy-making process. CDA methodology has two main strengths. First, it enables the

analysis of policy documents by identifying biases and claims contained within them in a systematic and structured way. This helps to reveal hidden views and show how the document reflects different kinds of discourses, such as dominant, marginal, oppositional or alternative. Second, the methodology has an inherent activist nature, as in its final stage, it aims to identify new discourses, narratives and arguments that can challenge the “social untruths” present in the current dominant discourse. By using the CDA method, this research can help analyze how discourse in policy reflects power, ideology, and social inequality. This method also makes it possible to identify biases in policy documents and uncover dominant discourses that can suppress alternative voices, as well as offer new narratives to challenge social injustice.

This method is in line with the study that discusses the representation of social actors in two different news media, using news texts and reports as research data. This research can be categorized as critical discourse analysis (CDA) because its main focus is to reveal how the language used in news texts reflects and shapes existing social views, power, and ideology. Through CDA, this research analyzes how the media presents social actors in various ways, both dominating and marginalized, and how these representations influence public opinion and reinforce power structures in society. Moreover, the data sources of this study were obtained from online news media. There are many different types of data sources that researchers can use to study critical discourse analysis. Some common sources include

news websites and online news sources, which provide information on current events and news stories. In order to arrive at the research findings, the collected data were identified and analyzed using a critical discourse analysis approach by implementing the social actor representation strategy proposed by Van Leeuwen (2008).

B. Research Instrument

The research instrument of this study is the researcher herself. In this case, the researcher is considered as the “human instrument” because the researcher took an active role in its execution such as collecting, identifying, and analyzing the research data. The researcher is responsible for selecting appropriate methods, tools and techniques in the process of data collection and data analysis. They must ensure the quality of the data and carefully interpret the results to draw significant conclusion. Creswell (2009) stated that the primary research instrument was the one who collected and processed the data. Additionally, Rahardjo (2020) also mentioned that in conducting qualitative method, the researcher serves as the research instrument.

C. Data Sources

The data source in this study was taken from two different online news media. To be specific, the researcher took the data from Al Jazeera and Haaretz news media which coverage of the issue related to Israel and Hamas wars. The selection of these two objects is based on the reason that Al Jazeera represents the Eastern news media while Haaretz represents the

Israeli news media. Al Jazeera and Haaretz were selected because the researcher wants to find out how these two news' media covered the issue related to Israel and Hamas wars. In addition, due to the sensitivity involved in creating media bias, it is necessary to do further analysis the differences between Eastern media (Al Jazeera) and Israeli media (Haaretz). This analysis should be carried out to determine the extent to which the two media outlets support or contradict the common view that Eastern and Israeli media frameworks tend to be different, sometimes even contradictory.

The data source was taken from early October 2023 until the end of November 2023. The reason for selecting this time period is because it is the period when the war between Hamas and Israel began until the last ceasefire. After researchers made observations on the news media, this period had the most significance in the context of Hamas and Israel wars. The period is considered important because it covers a crucial phase of the conflict between Hamas and Israel that received extensive coverage in the international media and represents the escalation and situation after the last ceasefire.

D. Data Collection

The researcher employs a technique to get the data. The data collection technique used in this study is documentation. Documents are comprised of existing records (Biddix, 2018). That is the process of gathering data through looking into written materials like books, articles,

news, magazines, journals, the internet, or other data derived from a study that will be investigated. The data in this study were obtained by reading several news related to the issue of Hamas and Israel wars on Al Jazeera and Haaretz news media. Moreover, the researcher reads the news related to that issue.

There are several steps that have been done by the researcher to collected the data. First, the researcher reads and collects all the news articles in Al Jazeera and Haaretz related to the issue of Israel and Hamas wars which were published in early October until the end of November 2023. Second, the researcher sorting only those collections of data that are potentially suitable to be analyzed using Van Leeuwen's SAR theory. Third, the researcher collects and examines the words, phrases, and sentences in each article concerning Van Leeuwen's social actor and social action strategies. Then, the researcher classified and analyzed the data that had been collected into Social Actor and Social Action categories proposed by Van Leeuwen (2008).

E. Triangulation

The triangulation method was used in this study to confirm the validity of the data that was gathered. Since triangulation is widely considered to be the most reliable approach, it is the most widely used technique for guaranteeing data validity (Putra, 2013). This is because triangulation makes it possible to examine multiple viewpoints and test conclusions using a variety of techniques and data sources (Rahardjo, 2007).

Denkin states in Rahardjo (2010) that triangulations consist of the following four elements: (1) Method triangulation, (2) An inter-researcher triangulation (if the research is done in groups), (3) Data source triangulation, (4) Theory triangulation, (5) Time triangulation.

This study employed triangulation of time. The researcher validates the data by collecting data from news media covered by Al Jazeera and Haaretz related the issue of Hamas and Israel wars at different times. The researcher conducted the study by finding how these two news media covered the issue between two parties. The research conducted by reading the news uploaded from early October to the end of November 2023. To validate the data, the researcher has looked at the news related to the possibility for SAR analysis on Al Jazeera and Haaretz news which uploaded at different times then found the social actor and social action of both news media. Time triangulation can therefore be used to strengthen data against the social actor and social action represent on news media which uploaded at different times.

F. Data Analysis

To analyzed the data, the researcher takes several steps as follows. First, the researcher recognizes the way Hamas and Israel as the main actors are represented in Al Jazeera and Haaretz. Second, the researcher classifies the data based on Social Actor Representation theory proposed by Van Leeuwen (2008). Third, the researcher uses Social Actor Representation theory to identify the data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences that

represent Hamas and Israel as the main actors and the actions done by Hamas and Israel. Then, the researcher examines a total number of data that has been classified and determine using Social Actor Representation (inclusion or exclusion strategy).

Furthermore, the researcher will investigate the categories and the subcategories of social actor and social action. Social actor covered exclusion strategy that include (suppression and backgrounding) and inclusion strategy that include (activation and passivation, subjection and beneficialization, personalization and impersonalization, determination and interdetermination, association and dissociation, differentiation and indifferentiation, categorization and nomination, single determination and overdetermination, genericization and specification, individualization and assimilation, abstraction and objetivation). Then, for the social action covered (reaction and action, activation and deactivation, agentialization and deagentialization, abstraction and concretization, single determination and overdetermination).

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings and discussion of this research. This chapter contains two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter presents the research finding which analyzed using exclusion and inclusion strategies. The following sub-chapter contains the discussion of the findings that apply Van Leeuwen's theory regarding to social actor representation

A. Findings

The following is data obtained from a number of news articles discussing the Israel and Hamas wars issue, collected from the online media portals Al Jazeera and Haaretz news. The articles used in this study were published in early October, when the Israel and Hamas wars issue reached its peak, until the end of November 2023, which became the limitation for data collection. As data sources, two news articles were selected from each of Al Jazeera and Haaretz News.

In this sub-chapter, researchers will describe the results of the analysis regarding the strategies applied by Al Jazeera and Haaretz News online media in representing social actors of Israel and Hamas. There are two stages of analysis explained. In the first stage, the researcher analyses the discourse context contained in the selected quotes. After that, the researcher classifies the quotes based on the exclusion and inclusion strategies applied, and provide an explanation of the reasons behind the selection of these strategies.

Table 1.1 Exclusion Strategy in Al Jazeera Online News 1: “Israel retaliation kills 230 Palestinians after Hamas operation”. Published on 7 October 2023.

No.	Exclusion Strategy	Data	Findings
1.	Suppression	<i>“At least 232 people have been killed and 1,600 wounded in the Palestinian enclave.”</i>	Casualties not attributed to specific actors
2.	Suppression	<i>“The growing casualty toll on Saturday came after the Palestinian group running the Gaza Strip launched the largest attack on Israel in years, infiltrating areas in the south of the country following a barrage of thousands of rockets fired from the besieged territory.”</i>	nominalization and passive phrasing removes the actor who caused the death.
3.	Backgrounding	<i>“An unknown number of Israeli soldiers and civilians were also seized and taken into Gaza.”</i>	Actors not given further attention
4.	Backgrounding	<i>“Dozens of [Israeli military] fighter jets are currently striking a number of targets belonging to the Hamas terrorist organization in the Gaza Strip”</i>	Focus on the action of the attack rather than the actors involved.

Table 1.2 Inclusion Strategy in Al Jazeera Online News 1: “Israel retaliation kills 230 Palestinians after Hamas operation”. Published on 7 October 2023.

No.	Inclusion Strategy	Data	Findings
1.	Specification & Activation	<i>“Israel’s Defence Minister Yoav Gallant warned Hamas it made a “grave mistake” in launching the attack”</i>	Specific mention of Yoav Gallant; described as giving a warning.
2.	Activation	<i>“Israel’s military launched a series of air raids on Gaza in response to the attack.”</i>	Israel's military is the subject performing the action.

3.	Activation	<i>“Israeli warplanes started to pound locations in Gaza”</i>	Israeli warplanes are actively carrying out the attack.
4.	Passivation	<i>“At least 250 people were killed and hundreds wounded”</i>	The focus is on the victims rather than the perpetrators.
5.	Nomination & Categorization	<i>“Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu tells his shocked nation: ‘Citizens of Israel, we are at war’ after at least 250 citizens killed in unprecedented attack.”</i>	Specific mention of Benjamin Netanyahu; his role as Prime Minister is emphasized.
6.	Nomination & Functionalization	<i>“Mohammed Deif, a senior Hamas military commander, said the rocket fire marked the start of “Operation Al-Aqsa Flood”, and he called on Palestinians everywhere to fight the Israeli occupation.”</i>	Specific mention of Mohammed Deif; his role as a senior Hamas military commander is emphasized.
7.	Individualization	<i>“Enas Keshta, a resident of Rafah in southern Gaza, said Palestinians are looking at a “tough night” ahead as Israeli attacks on the blockaded enclave continue.”</i>	Specific mention of Enas Keshta as an individual resident of Rafah.
8.	Assimilation & Specification	<i>“Our forces are now fighting on the ground,” Israel’s army spokesman Richard Hecht told reporters.”</i>	Mention of Israeli army spokesman Richard Hecht; use of collective "our forces".
9.	Nomination & Functionalization	<i>“Tor Wennesland, United Nations special coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, condemned “the multi-front assault against” Israeli towns and cities near Gaza, which he called “heinous attacks targeting civilians”.</i>	Specific mention of Tor Wennesland; his role as UN special coordinator is emphasized.

10.	Nomination & Functionalization	<i>“Ismail Haniyeh, the leader of Hamas, told fellow Arab countries that Israel cannot provide protection despite recent diplomatic rapprochements.”</i>	Specific mention of Ismail Haniyeh; his role as the leader of Hamas is emphasized.
11.	Nomination & Functionalization	<i>“Saleh al-Arouri, an exiled Hamas leader, said “Operation Al-Aqsa Flood” was a response “to the crimes of the occupation”.</i>	Specific mention of Saleh al-Arouri; his role as an exiled Hamas leader is emphasized.

Table 1.3 Exclusion Strategy in Al Jazeera Online News 2: “Israel pounds Gaza ahead of truce, killing and injuring dozens”. Published on 24 November 2023.

No.	Exclusion Strategy	Data	Findings
1.	Suppression	<i>“27 fatalities from a strike on the Abu Hussein School”</i>	Specific perpetrators not mentioned.
2.	Backgrounding	<i>“The Palestinian death toll from Israeli attacks on the Gaza Strip has soared to 14,854, the government media office in the blockaded enclave said on Thursday.”</i>	Casualties not attributed to specific actors.

Table 1.4 Inclusion Strategy in Al Jazeera Online News 2: “Israel pounds Gaza ahead of truce, killing and injuring dozens”. Published on 24 November 2023.

No.	Inclusion Strategy	Data	Findings
1.	Activation	<i>“Israeli forces also launched fresh attacks on the Indonesian Hospital, targeting the main entrance and power generators.”</i>	Israeli forces are explicitly mentioned as the actors responsible for the attacks.
2.	Passivation	<i>“Dozens of Palestinians have been killed and hundreds wounded as Israeli forces step up attacks in Gaza in advance of the truce that</i>	Palestinians are presented as the passive recipients of the violence.

		<i>came into effect on Friday morning."</i>	
3.	Nomination & Functionalization	<i>"Ashraf al-Qudra, the ministry's spokesperson, said the hospital had come under "intense bombardment", and that "large parts of the building" were being targeted."</i>	Ashraf al-Qudra is specifically identified by his full name and professional role.
4.	Genericization	<i>"More than 200 patients, medical staff and internally displaced people were currently at the hospital in Beit Lahiya, which has been under siege for a week."</i>	Groups are represented in general categories without individual identification.
5.	Genericization	<i>"About 7,000 people remain unaccounted for, including more than 4,700 children, the media office said."</i>	General categories are used to represent the number of unaccounted individuals and children.

Table 1.5 Exclusion Strategy in Haaretz Online News 1: "250 Israelis Killed by Hamas Infiltrators; 'Substantial' Number Kidnapped to Gaza". Published on 7 October 2023.

No.	Exclusion Strategy	Data	Findings
1.	Suppression	<i>"At least nine people gunned down at a bus shelter in the town were laid out on stretchers on the street, their bags still on the curb nearby."</i>	Specific perpetrators not mentioned; the focus is on the victims and the aftermath.
2.	Suppression	<i>"More than 230 Palestinians were killed and another 1,700 wounded in Israeli retaliation attacks"</i>	Specific perpetrators (Israeli forces) not mentioned; focus is on the impact on Palestinians.
3.	Backgrounding	<i>"Soon after crossing into Israel, Palestinians militants took control of numerous</i>	The specific individuals or groups responsible for the action are not detailed.

		<i>agricultural communities on the border”</i>	
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Table 1.6 Inclusion Strategy in Haaretz Online News 1: “250 Israelis Killed by Hamas Infiltrators; 'Substantial' Number Kidnapped to Gaza”. Published on 7 October 2023.

No.	Inclusion Strategy	Data	Findings
1.	Activation	<i>“ Hamas uses rocket fire as cover to infiltrate more than a dozen communities ”</i>	Hamas is explicitly mentioned as the active agent performing the actions of using rocket fire and infiltrating communities.
2.	Genericization	<i>“ Palestinian militants infiltrated Israel on Saturday morning by land, by sea and by air in one of the deadliest attacks in the nation’s history ”</i>	Palestinian militants are represented as a general group without individual identification.
3.	Passivation	<i>“ a “substantial” number of Israeli soldiers and civilians, captured by Hamas forces, were being held hostage in Gaza. ”</i>	Israeli soldiers and civilians are presented as the passive recipients of the action (being held hostage).
4.	Individualization	<i>“ German Chancellor Olaf Scholz echoed Biden's support, tweeting "in solidarity with Israel" in both English and German alongside a picture of Berlin's Brandenburg Gate with the Israeli flag projected on it. ”</i>	Olaf Scholz is identified as an individual expressing support.
5.	Interdetermination	<i>“ In some towns, a trail of civilians’ bodies lay where they had encountered the advancing gunmen. ”</i>	The term "some towns" provides a vague reference, without specifying which towns are involved.
6.	Assimilation	<i>“ Thousands of Hamas missiles and rockets rained</i>	The use of the word "thousands" aggregates

		<i>down on Israel throughout the day, reaching as far north as Jerusalem."</i>	the number of missiles and rockets to represent the scale of attack.
7.	Specification & Nomination	<i>"National Security Minister Itamar Ben-Gvir declared a national state of emergency that went into effect in the evening, and called for police volunteers across the country to show up for duty."</i>	Itamar Ben-Gvir is identified by his full name and official role, highlighting his authority and actions.
8.	Specification & Activation	<i>"Israeli Energy Minister Yisrael Katz signed an order Saturday evening that would disconnect the Gaza Strip from the Israeli electricity grid."</i>	Yisrael Katz is identified by his full name and official role, and is actively performing the action of signing the order.
9.	Assimilation	<i>"Local residents of the nearby agricultural communities, mainly kibbutzim, reported that the terrorists went from house to house, trying to break in and take hostages."</i>	Local residents are described as part of a larger community (kibbutzim), emphasizing the collective impact.
10.	Indetermination	<i>"Many local residents were still sheltering in their safe rooms at the end of the day."</i>	The term "many local residents" provides a vague reference, without specifying which individuals are involved.
11.	Assimilation & Passivation	<i>"On Kibbutz Be'eri, over 50 residents were reportedly being held hostage, but were released around 1 A.M. by Israeli forces."</i>	Over 50 residents are described as part of a group and are presented as passive recipients of the action.
12.	Indetermination	<i>"Residents of many communities in the vicinity complained that it took hours for the army to send forces to assist them."</i>	The term "residents of many communities" provides a vague reference, without specifying which

			communities are involved.
13.	Assimilation & Identification	<i>“Nine Israelis in a Bedouin village lacking proper air-raid shelters.”</i>	Nine Israelis are quantified and identified by their location and lack of proper air-raid shelters.

Table 1.7 Exclusion Strategy in Haaretz Online News 2: “Four Israelis Killed, Six Wounded in Jerusalem Terror Attack; Hamas Claims Responsibility”.
Published on 30 November 2023.

No.	Exclusion Strategy	Data	Findings
1.	Backgrounding	<i>“The shooting attack took place at a busy bus stop in Jerusalem's main entrance.”</i>	The perpetrators are not mentioned; the focus is on the event and location.
2.	Suppression	<i>“Six other people were injured, two of them seriously, three moderately, and one lightly.”</i>	The specific perpetrators are not mentioned; the focus is on the victims and their injuries.
3.	Backgrounding	<i>“In a separate incident, two IDF reserve soldiers were lightly injured in an attack at an IDF checkpoint near Beka'ot in the northern West Bank.”</i>	The perpetrators are not mentioned; the focus is on the victims and the location.

Table 1.8 Inclusion Strategy in Haaretz Online News 2: “Four Israelis Killed, Six Wounded in Jerusalem Terror Attack; Hamas Claims Responsibility”.
Published on 30 November 2023.

No.	Exclusion Strategy	Data	Findings
1.	Genericization	<i>“The terrorists were from East Jerusalem, one of them had been imprisoned in Israel previously.”</i>	The terrorists are described in general terms, without specific identification of who they are as individuals.

2.	Identification	<i>“Four Israelis, including a 24-year-old woman, a 60-year-old woman, and a 73-year-old man, were killed in a shooting attack on Thursday at the entrance to Jerusalem.”</i>	The victims are identified by their nationality, ages, and genders.
3.	Categorization	<i>“The assailants, two Palestinian brothers from the neighborhood of Tzur Baher in East Jerusalem, were shot dead.”</i>	The assailants are categorized by their ethnicity, family relationship, and geographical location.
4.	Activation & Genericization	<i>“Other soldiers at the scene shot and killed the driver.”</i>	Soldiers are described as actively performing the action of shooting and killing the driver, without specifying which soldiers.
5.	Activation	<i>“Two soldiers and a civilian in the area fired back at them, killing the attackers.”</i>	The soldiers and civilian are described as actively responding to the attackers.
6.	Identification	<i>“The Shin Bet stated that the two attackers were Murad and Ibrahim Namer, aged 38 and 30.”</i>	Murad and Ibrahim Namer are identified by their full names and ages.
7.	Identification & Functionalization	<i>“One of the victims of the attack in Jerusalem is 73-year-old Rabbi Elimelech Wasserman, who was a judge in the rabbinical court in Ashdod”</i>	Rabbi Elimelech Wasserman is identified by his full name, age, and professional role (functionalization).
8.	Identification	<i>“67-year-old Hanna Ifergan and 24-year-old Libiya Dickman were also identified as victims killed in the attack.”</i>	Hanna Ifergan and Libiya Dickman are identified by their full names and ages.
9.	Specification & Nomination	<i>“U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken, who was visiting Tel Aviv, said Thursday's shooting was a reminder...”</i>	Antony Blinken is identified by his full name and official role.

1. Al Jazeera

Online News 1: “Israel retaliation kills 230 Palestinians after Hamas operation”

The data above was taken from the online news media Al Jazeera, published on October 7, 2023. This article concerned about the escalation of violence between Israel and Hamas in October 2023, starting with a major attack by Hamas into Israel on October 7, involving rocket fire and infiltration of militants into Israeli territory. The article will be discussed in detail through exclusion and inclusion strategies.

1) Exclusion Strategy

Excerpt 1

“At least 232 people have been killed and 1,600 wounded in the Palestinian enclave.”

In excerpt 1 above, the sentence is included in **suppression**. Suppression is clearly seen in the sentence "**At least 232 people have been killed and 1,600 wounded in the Palestinian enclave**". In this sentence construction, despite the phrase "during Israel's retaliation", the specific perpetrators of the acts of killing and injuring are not explicitly mentioned. The use of the passive voice "have been killed" and "injured" effectively removes the actor responsible for the act. This can be interpreted as a strategy to focus attention on the impact and victims, rather than the perpetrators.

Excerpt 2

“The growing casualty toll on Saturday came after the Palestinian group running the Gaza Strip launched the largest attack on Israel in years, infiltrating areas in the south of the country following a barrage of thousands of rockets fired from the besieged territory.”

Excerpt 2 can be identified as **suppression**. Based on Van Leeuwen, the sentence **“The growing casualty toll on Saturday came after...”** explains that this is a form of **“nominalization”** where a process is turned into an entity. "Casualty toll" removes the active process of killing and injuring, turning the murderous act into a noun, thus removing the actor who caused the death. In other words, nominalization can remove the social actor completely from the representation and make the act of violence appear as if it happened on its own. The use of the phrase “came after” also obscures the direct causal relationship between the action and its consequences.

Excerpt 3

“An unknown number of Israeli soldiers and civilians were also seized and taken into Gaza.”

In excerpt 3, the sentence can be identified as **backgrounding**, because the main actors (Israeli soldiers and civilians) are not further explained or given more attention. In this sentence, the emphasis is on the process of arrest and taking (**“were seized and taken into Gaza”**), rather than who carried out the action. The social actors involved (i.e.,

those who carried out the arrest) are in the background, and are not explicitly described in the sentence.

In addition, this sentence uses a passive structure (were seized and taken), which shifts the attention from who is performing the action to the action itself. The process is presented without putting much emphasis on who performed the action, thus making the event more passive and giving less prominence to the actor, which is characteristic of *backgrounding*.

Excerpt 4

“Dozens of [Israeli military] fighter jets are currently striking a number of targets belonging to the Hamas terrorist organization in the Gaza Strip”

In excerpt 4 above, it is included to **backgrounding**. It is obvious in the sentence because the focus is more on the action of the attack (the process) than on the actors involved. Although it is mentioned that warplanes belonging to the Israeli military were involved, Israeli actors are not explicitly described or given significant emphasis. There is no further development of the actors involved and who controlled the plane or its impact on the citizens under attack, which leaves the Israeli military positioned in the background. The main actor in this attack, the Israeli military, is mentioned only briefly in parentheses, but is not given any further emphasis.

Moreover, this sentence contains a non-finite verb form (*“striking”*), which gives the impression that the focus is on the process

of the action (attack) itself, rather than on the actor who carried it out. The use of -ing participle like “striking” creates the impression that the action is taking place without giving more details about who is doing it or why it is being done, which puts the actor in the background. This is consistent with the characteristics of backgrounding, where information about the actor is shortened or omitted to highlight the action or situation.

2) Inclusion Strategy

Excerpt 5

“Israel’s Defence Minister Yoav Gallant warned Hamas it made a “grave mistake” in launching the attack”

In excerpt 5, the sentence is identified using **specification** strategy. This sentence shows a specification strategy through the name of **Yoav Gallant**, it is specifically mentioned as an individual who has a certain name and position. The clear mention of a personal name and position gives a deeper identification of this social actor, rather than a general category which helps distinguish him from other social actors and provides additional context regarding his role and authority in the situation. The use of the personal name “*Yoav Gallant*” leads to a deeper identification of who he is or what role he carries, as the person taking action in the context of this narrative.

In addition, in the phrase “*Israel’s Defence Minister Yoav Gallant warned Hamas it made a “grave mistake” in launching the attack*” also included in the **activation** strategy because *Yoav Gallant* is

described as an *active* actor who takes action, namely giving a **warning to Hamas**. Here, Gallant is not only mentioned as an individual who has a position, but is also described as performing a concrete action, giving a *warning*. This makes him an *active* actor in the narrative, as opposed to just being mentioned as a passive subject.

Excerpt 6

“Israel’s military launched a series of air raids on Gaza in response to the attack.”

The excerpt above can be classified using **activation** strategy. In this sentence, **“Israel's military”** is placed as the subject that performs the active action of “launched” against the object “a series of air raids on Gaza”. The use of the active verb **“launched”** shows Israel's military as the actor who deliberately and planned to carry out a series of air raids (**“a series of air raids”**) against Gaza. The choice of this strong verbal phrase gives a proactive impression and portrays Israel's military as the party that took the initiative. Furthermore, the context of the action provided through the phrase **“in response to the attack”** builds a narrative that the Israeli airstrikes were a retaliation for the previous attack. This is a form of activation, where the actor (Israel's military) is positioned as the one performing the active action.

Excerpt 7

“Israeli warplanes started to pound locations in Gaza”

In excerpt 7 above, the sentence is included to **activation**. In this sentence, **“Israeli warplanes”** are presented as the actors who

performed the active action of "**started to pound**" against locations in Gaza. The choice of the verb "pound" which has the meaning of striking or attacking aggressively, as well as the use of the phrase "started to" which gives the impression of an ongoing action, portrays Israeli warplanes as actors who directly and actively carry out attacks. This activation strategy presents Israel as the actor who takes the initiative and is proactively involved in the military operation against Gaza.

Excerpt 8

"At least 250 people were killed and hundreds wounded"

In excerpt 8, the sentence can be identified as **passivation**. The sentence "**At least 250 people were killed and hundreds wounded**" is included in the passivation category because it uses the passive form to describe an event in which the victims are used as objects rather than active subjects. In this sentence, the subject who committed the violent act (i.e., who killed or wounded) is not mentioned, and the focus is more on what happened to the victims, namely those who were "killed" and "wounded". The use of passive forms such as "were killed" and "wounded" emphasizes that the victims are the recipients of the act, not the perpetrators. By omitting or not mentioning the actor who performed the action, this sentence reduces responsibility to the actors involved in the event, makes the victims the object of the event, and diverts attention from who is responsible.

Excerpt 9

“Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu tells his shocked nation: ‘Citizens of Israel, we are at war’ after at least 250 citizens killed in unprecedented attack.”

The sentence above is identified using **nomination** strategy. The use of nomination is obvious through the mention of the specific name **"Benjamin Netanyahu"** which directly identifies the figure who is the social actor in the news. The full name provides a clear identification of who is involved in the event or context. The full name emphasizes the personalization and clarity of the actor's identity in the narrative.

In addition, the nomination is reinforced by **categorization** through **functionalization** shown by the title **“Israeli Prime Minister”**, which gives legitimacy and authority to the statement delivered. The use of functionalization provides context about Netanyahu's social and political role in the Israeli government structure. Prime Minister is an authoritative position that indicates that Netanyahu is the supreme leader of the country. Thus, this position categorizes Netanyahu as a state leader who has the responsibility to make strategic decisions and represent the state at both domestic and international levels.

Moreover, there is also **categorization** through **classification** shown in the phrase **“Citizens of Israel”**, where this group is categorized by their nationality. This categorizes the people listening to or receiving the

statement as part of one national entity, the citizens of Israel. This indicates that the sentence is not just referring to a specific individual, but categorized the nation of Israel as a social group that is facing a major event together. This categorization is reinforced by the use of the word “**shocked nation**”, which further describes the nation's collective emotional state.

Excerpt 10

“Mohammed Deif, a senior Hamas military commander, said the rocket fire marked the start of “Operation Al-Aqsa Flood”, and he called on Palestinians everywhere to fight the Israeli occupation.”

In excerpt 10 above, “**Mohammed Deif**” is mentioned by his full name, which is a clear example of **nomination**. The use of this full name provides specific identification of the individual, making him easily recognizable as the actor involved in the situation. The mention of the full name is an effective way to indicate that the person in question is a specific individual, who has a clear role and position in the context being discussed.

In addition, the nomination is then reinforced by **categorization** through **functionalization**, which is shown in the phrase “**a senior Hamas military commander**”. In this case, functionalization refers to the way in which a social actor (*Mohammed Deif*), is described based on the functions or specific roles he performs within an organization. The mention of “**senior**” adds a hierarchical dimension, indicating that Deif is an individual with a high position in the Hamas military

structure. This phrase highlights his strategic role within the organization, confirming that Deif is not just an ordinary member, but rather a senior military commander who has great responsibility in planning and executing military operations. As such, this functionalization clarifies Deif's as a key decision-maker in aspects of Hamas' military power and strategy.

Excerpt 11

“Enas Keshta, a resident of Rafah in southern Gaza, said Palestinians are looking at a “tough night” ahead as Israeli attacks on the blockaded enclave continue.”

In excerpt 11 above, the sentence is identified using **individualization** strategy. The sentence **above** describes **Enas Keshta** as a specifically identified **individual**. In this sentence, *Enas Keshta* is an individual mentioned by her **full name**, which indicates that she is a social actor who is **different** from others. The mention of *Enas Keshta's* name in this sentence makes her an identified individual, not just a Gazan in general or part of a larger group. In addition to the name, this sentence also provides information about Enas Keshta's **social identity as a resident of Rafah**. While this also provides context about where he is from, more important is the fact that he is portrayed as an individual who speaks with his personal perspective on the situation in Gaza. Thus, **individualization** emphasizes Enas' **unique** role in the narrative, as an individual who gives a statement about the situation.

Excerpt 12

“Our forces are now fighting on the ground,” Israel’s army spokesman Richard Hecht told reporters.”

In excerpt 12 above, the sentence is found using **assimilation** strategy through **collectivization**. The excerpt above can be identified as *collectivization* because it uses third-person plurals *our* as can be seen in the clause “**Our** forces are now fighting on the ground”. To be specific, *our forces* refers to a large group (the Israeli army), and does not identify specific individuals within it. The word *our* here serves to associate social actors as part of a larger collectivity, in this case the Israeli military forces. It emphasizes that the action being taken is the result of cooperation or collective action, rather than separate individuals.

In addition, **specification** is also found the excerpt above. The mention of “**Richard Hecht**”, who is the **Israeli military spokesperson**, identifies who is speaking in this sentence. It can be identified using specification, as the specific name of an individual is included to explain who is providing the information to the journalist. Thus, spokesperson is a specific social role and thus gives more information about Richard Hecht's social identity in this context.

Excerpt 13

“Tor Wennesland, United Nations special coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, condemned “the multi-front assault against” Israeli towns and cities near Gaza, which he called “heinous attacks targeting civilians”.

In the excerpt 13 above, the sentence is identified using **nomination** strategy. The use of *nomination* is identified through the mention of the name “**Tor Wennesland**”, which gives immediate identification to the individual speaking. Moreover, the mention of the name “*Tor Wennesland*” provides a clear identity of who is speaking or acting in this narrative. The name directly identifies the individual and distinguishes *Tor Wennesland* from other individuals or groups. Therefore, this is a form of nomination that uses names to give the reader or audience a clear identification.

In addition, the use of **functionalization** is also found through the phrase “**United Nations special coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process**”. This phrase describes *Tor Wennesland's role or social position* in international organizations, namely as the UN special coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process. It provides a very important context for understanding Tor Wennesland's role in the conflict under discussion, and also indicates the authority or legitimacy that the individual has in giving statements or opinions. As someone who holds an important position in the UN, Tor Wennesland's statements carry weight and legitimacy in the narrative.

Excerpt 14

“Ismail Haniyeh, the leader of Hamas, told faellow Arab countries that Israel cannot provide protection despite recent diplomatic rapprochements.”

The excerpt above is identified using **nomination** strategy. “**Ismail Haniyeh**” is a nomination that refers to the character's full name. As in the previous analysis, the mention of the full name identifies this specific individual in the narrative. It provides a clear identity of who is being referred to, which is important in providing credibility and understanding of the actors involved in a particular event or context.

In addition, the mention of “**the leader of Hamas**” is an example of **functionalization**, where Haniyeh is grouped based on his social role as the leader of the Hamas organization. This title emphasizes his function as the head of an organization that has great influence in the Palestinian political and social context. As “leader”, Haniyeh is positioned as the individual with the highest authority in the organization, who has the responsibility to determine the direction and policies of Hamas. This designation helps readers to understand that Haniyeh is not just an individual in the organization, but a leader who directs major decisions that affect the political dynamics in Gaza and Palestine as a whole.

Excerpt 15

“Saleh al-Arouri, an exiled Hamas leader, said “Operation Al-Aqsa Flood” was a response “to the crimes of the occupation”.

In excerpt 15 above, the sentence is identified using **nomination** and **functionalization** strategy. **Nomination** refers to a strategy in which social actors are identified by using specific names or labels that clearly indicate their identity. In this sentence, “**Saleh al-Arouri**” serves as a form of nomination. The mention of *Saleh al-Arouri* provides a clear

identification of the individual speaking. By mentioning his full name, this sentence confirms that the statement comes from a specific individual. Without the use of this name, the reader may not know who is delivering the statement. Therefore, nomination ensures that Saleh al-Arouri, who in this context is the *exiled Hamas leader*, becomes a known individual, identified and given space in the narrative.

In addition, **functionalization** refers to a strategy in which social actors are described by emphasizing the social roles or functions they perform. In this sentence, “**an exiled Hamas leader**” describes *Saleh al-Arouri's* social role in the context of a political and militant organization, namely as a **Hamas leader** who is now in exile. The mention of this position provides a very clear social function that he is a leader in the Hamas organization, who plays an important role in the organization's decision-making and strategy. It also provides the additional context that he is being “**exiled**”, which may point to his current political and social state or position.

Online News 2: “Israel pounds Gaza ahead of truce, killing and injuring dozens”

The data above was taken from the online news media Al Jazeera, published on November 24, 2023. The article concerned about an escalation of airstrikes by Israeli forces in Gaza before the start of the ceasefire on Friday morning. The attacks caused heavy casualties among Palestinians,

with dozens killed and hundreds injured. The article will be discussed in detail through exclusion and inclusion strategies.

1) Exclusion Strategy

Excerpt 16

“27 fatalities from a strike on the Abu Hussein School”

In excerpt 16 above, there is an application of the **suppression** strategy where the perpetrator or actor who carried out the attack on Abu Hussein School is completely removed from the sentence. According to van Leeuwen (2008:28-29), suppression is a strategy used when there is no reference at all to social actors in the text. In this context, although readers may be able to assume that Israel is the perpetrator based on the overall news context, linguistically the perpetrator of the attack is deliberately omitted from the sentence.

Excerpt 17

“The Palestinian death toll from Israeli attacks on the Gaza Strip has soared to 14,854, the government media office in the blockaded enclave said on Thursday.”

In excerpt 17 above, the sentence can be classified as **backgrounding**. This sentence shows backgrounding through the omission of the identity of the actor responsible for the attack (i.e. **Israeli forces**). Instead of emphasizing who carried out the attack, this sentence focuses attention on the number of casualties and the impact on Gaza. This leads the reader to think more about the human losses rather than the accountability of who caused the losses, by placing the

responsible actor (Israel) in the background. This **backgrounding** process reduces the role or attention to these social actors in the narrative, making them more a part of the context or statistics rather than individuals or groups with a more active and detailed role in the event.

2) Inclusion Strategy

Excerpt 18

“Israeli forces also launched fresh attacks on the Indonesian Hospital, targeting the main entrance and power generators.”

In excerpt 18 above, the sentence demonstrates the inclusion strategy through **activation**. Here, **"Israeli forces"** is explicitly positioned as the active agent that carried out the attack. Activation is seen in the use of the active verb **“launched”**, which indicates that the Israeli forces acted directly and carried out the attack on the Indonesian Hospital. This verb reinforces the image that the Israeli forces were not just involved in a passive situation, but as actors who actively carried out the attack, namely by targeting specific parts of the hospital, such as the main door and the electricity generator. This confirms that the Israeli forces are positioned as agents responsible for the action, not just as subjects passively involved in the event.

Excerpt 19

“Dozens of Palestinians have been killed and hundreds wounded as Israeli forces step up attacks in Gaza in advance of the truce that came into effect on Friday morning.”

In excerpt 19 above, the sentence demonstrates the inclusion strategy through **passivation**. In this sentence, the verbs "**have been killed** 'and '**wounded**'" are passive forms that place the Palestinians as the object receiving the action, rather than the agent performing the action. In other words, the Palestinians here are not the active subjects, but they are the victims of an attack carried out by another party. "Palestinians" are portrayed in a passive position, as they are not the ones doing the action, but rather the ones receiving the consequences of the ongoing attack.

Excerpt 20

"Ashraf al-Qudra, the ministry's spokesperson, said the hospital had come under "intense bombardment", and that "large parts of the building" were being targeted."

In excerpt 20, the sentence is obviously using **nomination** strategy. The use of nomination strategy by clearly stating the full name of the social actor, **Ashraf al-Qudra**. The mention of this name gives the social actor a firm and specific identity, allowing the reader to identify the individual involved in the narrative and lends authority and credibility to the statements made.

Furthermore, the sentence also demonstrates how **categorization** through **functionalization** reinforces the nomination which is shown in the phrase "**the ministry's spokesperson**". In this case, the mention of "the ministry's spokesperson" is a way of describing the social position and professional function that he performs. This label gives a broader

context to the authority Ashraf al-Qudra has to speak on behalf of the ministry, and lends credibility to the statements he makes. It also indicates that he is speaking in an official capacity, rather than simply a personal opinion.

Excerpt 21

“More than 200 patients, medical staff and internally displaced people were currently at the hospital in Beit Lahiya, which has been under siege for a week.”

In excerpt 21 above, the sentence demonstrates **genericization** strategy. Genericization occurs when individuals or groups are represented as a more general categories, which in this case includes people who are in the hospital. In this sentence, the groups mentioned such as **patients, medical staff, and internally displaced people** are linked in one general category without specific mention of individuals. By using general terms such as *"patients," "medical staff,"* and *"internally displaced people,"* this sentence creates a collective picture of the situation faced by many people in the hospital, without providing individual identities or characteristics. This serves to highlight the scale and impact of the humanitarian situation and shows that many people are affected by the same conditions. As such, it not only conveys information, but also builds awareness of the wider crisis faced by people in Gaza.

Excerpt 22

“About 7,000 people remain unaccounted for, including more than 4,700 children, the media office said.”

In excerpt 22 above, the sentence is identified using **genericization** strategy. It can be shown in the phrase **“About 7000 people”** and **“more than 4.700 children”**. These two phrases are represented in the form of very general categories, with no emphasis on the identity or role of individuals in detail. The phrase **“7,000 people”** does not emphasize the identity of the individuals belonging to this group, but simply mentions the total number of people whose identities have not yet been confirmed. There is no further information about who they are, whether they are men, women, parents, children, or individuals with specific social roles, so the individuals are represented in the form of the general category “people.” Similarly, **“4,700 children”** does not provide more specific information about age categories, so the phrase is **generic** because it does not specify who these children are or how they relate to other social contexts. They are represented simply as a group of children without further identification (for example, whether they are refugees, victims of an attack, or part of a particular family).

2. Haaretz

Online News 1: “250 Israelis Killed by Hamas Infiltrators; 'Substantial' Number Kidnapped to Gaza”

The data above was taken from the online news media Haaretz, published on October 8, 2023. This article concerned about the massive

attack by the militant group Hamas against Israel on October 7, 2023, which was one of the deadliest attacks in the country's history. The attack began with rocket attacks that were used as cover for the infiltration of Hamas militants into Israeli territory by land, sea and air. The article will be discussed in detail through exclusion and inclusion strategies.

1) Exclusion Strategy

Excerpt 23

“At least nine people gunned down at a bus shelter in the town were laid out on stretchers on the street, their bags still on the curb nearby.”

In excerpt 23 above, the sentence is classified as **suppression**. Suppression is a strategy where the social actor responsible for an action or event is omitted or not mentioned. In this sentence, the perpetrator of the shooting is not mentioned at all, leading to the omission or emphasis the information about who is responsible for the violent event. This sentence focuses more on the victims **“at least nine people gunned down at a bus shelter...”** and their circumstances after the event, such as their position on the street with their belongings left on the sidewalk. By not mentioning the perpetrators, this sentence omits who did the shooting and brings the reader's attention to the effects of the event, which are the victims and the post-incident conditions. This focus on the effects of violence, without providing information about the perpetrators.

Excerpt 24

"More than 230 Palestinians were killed and another 1,700 wounded in Israeli retaliation attacks"

In excerpt 24 above, the sentence can be identified as **suppression**. In this sentence, the actor (Israeli forces) is completely omitted. The use of the phrase "Israeli retaliation attacks" removes the actor who directly kills and shoots Palestinians. The use of the passive structures "**were killed**" and "**were wounded**" also removes the role of the actor and focuses only on the victim. By that means, it emphasizes the impact of the attack (the dead and wounded) without providing further context or explanation as to who was responsible for the attack. This reduces the clear and direct mention of social actors and lowers the visibility of Israel as the perpetrator, which is often part of the broader narrative of the conflict. Thus, Israel's role as the perpetrator of the attack is ignored, and the reader is focused more on the number of casualties and the damage done. This is an effective way to reduce the visibility and mention of social actors, which is often used in the media to change the way people understand and respond to certain events.

Excerpt 25

"Soon after crossing into Israel, Palestinians militants took control of numerous agricultural communities on the border"

In excerpt 25 above, the sentence demonstrates the **exclusion** strategy through **backgrounding** by describing **Palestinian militants** only in very general labels without further identifying individuals or groups. The social actors performing the acts of "**crossing into Israel**"

and “**taking control**” are “**Palestinian militants**”, but they are mentioned only as “**Palestinian militants**” without further details regarding the identity or position of the specific individuals involved. As such, the actors involved in the act are positioned in the background, reducing the focus on them as the individuals or actors responsible. This creates a narrative that focuses more on the action (the occupation of the farming community) than on the actors who carried out the action, which is a characteristic of backgrounding in Van Leeuwen's *Social Actor Representation* theory.

2) Inclusion Strategy

Excerpt 26

*“**Hamas uses rocket fire as cover to infiltrate more than a dozen communities**”*

In excerpt 26 above, the sentence can be classified using **activation** strategy. This sentence has **Hamas** as the active agent performing concrete actions, which is **uses rocket fire as cover to infiltrate more than a dozen communities**. The use of the active verbs “**uses**” and “**infiltrate**” shows that Hamas is the actor responsible for these actions, making it a clear and active agent in the event. The act of “infiltrating” the community using “rocket fire” as a diversion shows that Hamas played an active role in initiating and executing the attack on Israeli territory. This sentence places Hamas in the position of an active subject that triggered the event, rather than an object that was merely influenced by the situation. Thus, Hamas is portrayed as an active agent that

performs certain actions, in accordance with the activation category in van Leeuwen's Social Actor Representation theory.

Excerpt 27

“Palestinian militants infiltrated Israel on Saturday morning by land, by sea and by air in one of the deadliest attacks in the nation’s history”

In the excerpt 27 above, it is found that the sentence using **genericization** strategy. In this sentence, the social actor involved is **“Palestinian militants”**, which is generalized as a group without mentioning specific individuals or roles are within the organizational structure. The phrase “Palestinian militants” refers more to the collective representation of the Palestinian militant group as a whole, rather than to the names or identities of the individuals involved in the attack. This removes the differences between individuals within the group and presents them as an infiltrating collective entity. As such, it creates a broader image and obscures individual details or specific roles, giving the impression that the action was that of a larger group rather than a specific individual.

Excerpt 28

“a “substantial” number of Israeli soldiers and civilians, captured by Hamas forces, were being held hostage in Gaza.”

In excerpt 28 above, the sentence is included to **passivation** strategy. In this sentence, the perpetrator (Hamas forces) is not explicitly described in the subject of the sentence, but is only mentioned in the phrase **“captured by Hamas forces”**, which removes the clarity of their

role in the main sentence. The main focus of the sentence is instead placed on the action taken against the Israeli soldiers and civilians, which is “**being held hostage**, showing their passive state and suffering. The use of the passive structure “**were being held hostage**” emphasizes the condition of the victims without giving much information about who committed the act. This takes the attention away from the perpetrators, in this case Hamas, and puts the focus on the victims, Israeli soldiers and civilians. This is an example of passivation because it emphasizes the action the victim is receiving rather than the action the perpetrator is taking. In other words, passivation here downplays the role of the actor who carried out the detention and instead emphasizes the suffering of the detained victims.

Excerpt 29

“German Chancellor Olaf Scholz echoed Biden's support, tweeting "in solidarity with Israel" in both English and German alongside a picture of Berlin's Brandenburg Gate with the Israeli flag projected on it.”

This excerpt demonstrates inclusion strategy through **individualization**. The social actors are represented through specific identification, with German Chancellor **Olaf Scholz** being named explicitly. Moreover, the mentions Olaf Scholz as a specific individual, using his full name emphasize that the action or statement comes from an individual and not just an institution. By mentioning Scholz's personal name, the sentence focuses on the personal actions and statements of a state leader, who shows direct support for Israel, and

visualizes solidarity with an image of the Brandenburg Gate decorated with the Israeli flag. This emphasizes Scholz's active role as an individual in expressing solidarity, rather than simply representing a group or country.

Excerpt 30

“In some towns, a trail of civilians’ bodies lay where they had encountered the advancing gunmen.”

In excerpt 30 above, the sentence is found using **indetermination** strategy. Indetermination happens when the actor is not mentioned specifically but rather represented anonymously. Besides, indetermination here is also marked by the use of the quantifier determiner. It can be shown in the phrase **“some towns”**. In this case, the use of the word *“some”* serves as a determinant quantifier that indicates uncertainty or ambiguity regarding the number or identity of the cities involved. By referring to *“some towns”*, the sentence obscures information about how many towns were affected and where they are located, giving a more general description of the event without specifically naming the towns.

Excerpt 31

“Thousands of Hamas missiles and rockets rained down on Israel throughout the day, reaching as far north as Jerusalem.”

In the excerpt 31 above, it is found that the sentence uses **assimilation** strategy. It can be identified through the use of the word

“**thousands**” which indicates quantification or counting. In van Leeuwen's theory, assimilation refers to the representation of social actors as groups, which can be divided into two sub-categories: aggregation (using numbers or quantification) and collectivization (using words that indicate groups). In this sentence, the use of the word “**thousands**” clearly indicates **aggregation**, where the actor (*Hamas*) is represented through the number of weapons (*missiles and rockets*) they use. This strategy has a significant impact in building a representation of the strength and scale of Hamas' attacks. By using the word “*thousands*”, the news creates an image of the scale of the attack and the potential destruction caused. The use of the metaphorical verb “*rained down*” further reinforces this impression, describing the intensity and density of the attacks. Through this assimilation strategy, Hamas is represented as a group that has large and organized military capabilities, capable of launching attacks on a massive scale against Israel.

Excerpt 32

“National Security Minister Itamar Ben-Gvir declared a national state of emergency that went into effect in the evening, and called for police volunteers across the country to show up for duty.”

The sentence above is identified using **specification** strategy. This sentence identifies the social actor, *Itamar Ben-Gvir*, and provides further details about his role, which is “**National Security Minister**”. The addition of the role “National Security Minister” provides a clear

context of the authority and responsibility held by Itamar Ben-Gvir, which strengthens the credibility and legitimacy of his actions in the sentence. In other words, this title indicates the legitimate role played by Itamar Ben-Gvir, thus clarifying the authority and responsibility attached to his actions in declaring a state of emergency.

In addition, there is also a **nomination** in the sentence. In this case, **“Itamar Ben-Gvir”** is specifically mentioned by his full name as the actor. Writing his full name emphasizes who is being identified as the actor in the event. Thus, the name “Itamar Ben-Gvir” reveals who holds the role in the action described in this sentence.

Excerpt 33

“Israeli Energy Minister Yisrael Katz signed an order Saturday evening that would disconnect the Gaza Strip from the Israeli electricity grid.”

In excerpt 33 above, the sentence is classified as **specification**. Specification refers to the way social actors are identified or defined in more detail. In this sentence, the social actor mentioned is **“Israeli Energy Minister Yisrael Katz.”** By mention his full name and specific role, this sentence puts Yisrael Katz in a highly identified context. This suggests an attempt to give the individual a more complete and formal identity, leading to a clear process of actor specification.

In addition, **activation** is also found the excerpt above. It can be shown in the phrase **“signed an order”**. This phrase indicates that he is taking an action that serves as an active agent. The verb *“signed”* shows that Yisrael Katz is not only an identified actor in the social context, but

he is also portrayed as an active actor, who sets events in motion by making decisions that have concrete effects. This action is not passive or merely describing existence, but rather describing his active role in influencing the situation, which is to sign an order that will cut off the electricity to Gaza.

Excerpt 34

“Local residents of the nearby agricultural communities, mainly kibbutzim, reported that the terrorists went from house to house, trying to break in and take hostages.”

Based on the excerpt above, the sentence can be identified using **assimilation** through **collectivization**. It can be proven by the phrase *“Local residents of the nearby agricultural communities, mainly kibbutzim...”*. This phrase describes individuals as part of a larger community, namely “local residents” of “nearby agricultural communities”. The word “local residents” indicates that the individuals involved in these events are described as part of a larger social group, namely people who live in agricultural communities or kibbutzim. This sentence puts less emphasis on specific individuals and more on those as part of a collective with a shared identity, that is, those who live in a particular agricultural community.

Excerpt 35

“Many local residents were still sheltering in their safe rooms at the end of the day.”

In excerpt 35 above, the sentence is included to **indetermination** strategy. This can be identified through the use of the word “**many**”

which is an indefinite pronoun. The use of the word “**many local residents**” does not refer to a specific individual or group, but rather describes a group of people who are not clearly identified as such. This indetermination strategy has the effect of creating anonymity and generalization of the affected population. By not mentioning the specific identities of the local residents, the news depicts a broader and more generalized situation of the impact of the attack on Israeli society. The use of the words “their safe rooms” also reinforces the impression that this is a situation experienced collectively by an unidentified population. Through this strategy of indetermination, the news managed to illustrate the wide scale of the impact of the attack on the civilian population without the need to identify them specifically.

Excerpt 36

“On Kibbutz Be’eri, over 50 residents were reportedly being held hostage, but were released around 1 A.M. by Israeli forces.”

In excerpt 36 above, the sentence is identified using two inclusion strategies which are **assimilation** and **passivation**. The first strategy that is found in the sentence is **assimilation** strategy through **aggregation**. The phrase “**over 50 residents**” is included to **aggregation**, as the individuals *involved (i.e. the residents of Kibbutz Be'eri)* are described as part of a large group, without mentioning who they are individually. This sentence emphasizes the number or scale of the event (more than 50 people) and describes the victims as one collective entity, the “*residents*” without further identifying who they are as individuals. This

puts less emphasis on the role or character of individuals and more emphasis on the group or number.

In addition, **passivation** strategy is found in the sentence, “**were reportedly being held hostage**” and “**were released around 1 A.M.**” The use of passive structure reduces the emphasis on who committed the act. In the first part, the Kibbutz residents are described as “**being held hostage**”, without mentioning who is holding them, thus shifting the focus away from the perpetrators and emphasizing more on the condition of the victims. Similarly, in the second section, “**were released by Israeli forces**”, makes the role of the released residents inactive, they only experience the action of being released, without further mentioning how they were involved in the event. The focus is more on their circumstances than on the active actions they took.

Excerpt 37

“Residents of many communities in the vicinity complained that it took hours for the army to send forces to assist them.”

In excerpt 37 above, the sentence is included to **indetermination** strategy. This sentence describes social actors in an unidentified and undetailed way. The phrase “**Residents of many communities**” obscures who exactly is involved in the complaint, without naming specific communities or individuals, thus creating a lack of clarity as to who is being referred to. By using this phrase, the sentence creates a

picture of a group of people without providing further details about who they are, such as names or other specific characteristics. This could imply that the complaints are from many people, but it does not give them a clear identity. Similarly, although “**the army**” is mentioned, there is no further explanation of the military unit or force in reference, making it sound more general and less clearly identified. Thus, this sentence uses indetermination Strategy as it describes social actors collectively and unspecifically, de-emphasizing the identity or role of individuals in the event.

Excerpt 38

“nine Israelis in a Bedouin village lacking proper air-raid shelters.”

Based on the excerpt above, the sentence can be classified using **assimilation** through **aggregation** techniques. the use of the number “**nine**” indicates a specific quantification of the number of victims. In van Leeuwen's theory, aggregation occurs when social actors are represented as statistics through the use of definite numbers. The use of the number “**nine**” provides specific statistical data on the number of victims, which can create an impression of objectivity and measurable facts in news reporting.

In addition, the sentence also using **identification** strategy in the phrase “*in a Bedouin village*” identifies victims based on their ethnic origin and background. The use of the word “**Bedouin**” identifies the victim based on their ethnic identity, which is an inherent characteristic.

Furthermore, the additional information “lacking proper air-raid shelters” provides an important context that identifies the infrastructure conditions in the village, which indirectly shows the gaps in security facilities experienced by the Bedouin community. Through this combination of aggregation and identification strategies, the story not only reports the number of casualties, but also highlights a dimension of social inequality that exists in Israeli society, where minority communities such as Bedouins may not have equal access to basic security infrastructure.

Online News 2: “Four Israelis Killed, Six Wounded in Jerusalem Terror Attack; Hamas Claims Responsibility”

The data above was taken from the online news media Haaretz, published on November 30, 2023. The article reports on a terrorist attack in Jerusalem that killed four Israelis and injured six. The Hamas-linked attackers, two brothers from East Jerusalem, were killed by soldiers and civilians. Hamas claimed responsibility. The article will be discussed in detail through exclusion and inclusion strategies.

1) Exclusion Strategy

Excerpt 39

“The shooting attack took place at a busy bus stop in Jerusalem's main entrance.”

In excerpt 39 above, the sentence demonstrates the exclusion strategy through **backgrounding**. The backgrounding strategy is

applied through the use of *non-finite clause ending with -ing* “**shooting**”, which turns the verb “*shoot*” into a noun and shifts the focus from the perpetrator to the event itself. Thus, the perpetrator of the attack is not mentioned, while the attention is directed more towards the occurrence and location of the event. This sentence structure hides the actor responsible and emphasizes the impact and setting of the event, which is typical of the backgrounding strategy in van Leeuwen's theory.

Excerpt 40

“Six other people were injured, two of them seriously, three moderately, and one lightly.”

In excerpt 40 above, the **suppression** strategy is clearly seen in the sentence “**Six other people were injured, two of them seriously, three moderately, and one lightly**” through the use of the passive construction “**were injured**”, which removes the agent responsible for injuring the victim. In this case, the agent or perpetrator of violence is removed from the narrative, and the focus of the discourse is directed towards the impact or outcome of the event, that is, the number of victims and the extent of their injuries. By not mentioning who committed the act of violence and obscuring the identity of the perpetrator. In addition, the use of passive also emphasizes the victims and makes them the center of attention, while the perpetrators are ignored.

Excerpt 41

“In a separate incident, two IDF reserve soldiers were lightly injured in an attack at an IDF checkpoint near Beka'ot in the northern West Bank.”

In excerpt 41 above, the sentence is found using **exclusion** strategy through **backgrounding**. This is evidenced by the deliberate omission of the perpetrator who carried out the attack. The use of the passive structure “*were lightly injured*” without mentioning the agent/perpetrator is typical of the backgrounding strategy, where the perpetrator of the action is put in the background or not mentioned in the sentence but the information can be found elsewhere in the text. Furthermore, in this sentence, the attacker/perpetrator is not explicitly mentioned. The sentence only mention “**in an attack**” without further emphasis on the perpetrators or details of the incident. The focus is more on the condition of the victims, that is the “*two injured IDF reserve soldiers*”, while the role of the event and the perpetrators of the attack are kept in the background of the narrative. As such, this sentence draws less attention to the attack itself and more on its impact on the individuals involved

2) Inclusion Strategy

Excerpt 42

“The terrorists were from East Jerusalem, one of them had been imprisoned in Israel previously.”

Based on the excerpt above, the sentence is included to **genericization** strategy. The sentence is included to *genericization* because the social actors, referred to as “**the terrorists**” are described

in general terms without specific identification of who they are as individuals. Although their origin is mentioned (*East Jerusalem*), the use of the label “*the terrorists*” generalizes them as part of a broader category, obscuring information about each individual's identity or role. In addition, while there is information that one of them has been imprisoned in Israel, the sentence does not provide further details about who this person is, such as a name or personal background. Thus, this sentence describes the social actors in a collective and general way, without providing more specific identification, which is the characteristic of the genericization strategy.

Excerpt 43

“Four Israelis, including a 24-year-old woman, a 60-year-old woman, and a 73-year-old man, were killed in a shooting attack on Thursday at the entrance to Jerusalem.”

In excerpt 43 above, the sentence is classified using **identification** strategy. The identification strategy in this sentence can be seen in the mention of “**Four Israelis**”, which directly identifies the victims based on their *nationality*. This gives information about the social group involved, in this case, people who have Israeli citizenship. This use of “*Israelis*” gives a clear picture of the actors' origins, which makes them more defined in the context of the event. Furthermore, the sentence provides **more details** about the individuals involved, mentioning the *age and gender* of the victims, stating “**a 24-year-old woman, a 60-year-old woman, and a 73-year-old man**”. This is a form of

identification strategy, where actors are further identified through their **classification**. In this case, age and gender serve to give a more complete and specific identity of who the victim is, showing the actor in a more human and concrete dimension.

Excerpt 44

“The assailants, two Palestinian brothers from the neighborhood of Tzur Baher in East Jerusalem, were shot dead.”

In excerpt 44 above, the sentence is found using **categorization** strategy. In this sentence, the assailants are described through a clear social category: they are referred to as **“two Palestinian brothers”**, which classifies them by ethnicity and family relationship. The mention of their origin, **“from the neighborhood of Tzur Baher in East Jerusalem”**, adds a geographical and political dimension that associates them with a region that has certain connotations in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. As such, it categorizes social actors as part of a larger group based on their ethnic, geographical and kinship identities.

Excerpt 45

“Other soldiers at the scene shot and killed the driver.”

In excerpt 45 above, there is an application of **activation** and **genericization** strategy. This sentence is included to activation strategy because it describes **“other soldiers”** as actors who actively perform actions, which are **“shot and killed”**. Their actions are emphasized as

active and deliberate. Therefore, this sentence emphasizes the agency of the soldiers (in this case, the soldiers involved at the scene of the incident) as the main actors in the event, who took the decision to shoot and kill **“the driver”**.

In addition, the sentence also identified using **genericization** strategy because it describes *soldiers* in general without mentioning their specific identities or roles. The use of the word **“other”** suggests that they are part of a larger group (soldiers), but without providing more details about specific individuals or groups of soldiers. As such, it obscures the identity and the role of individuals, focusing more on the collective category of **“soldiers”**, rather than highlighting who is specifically involved in the action.

Excerpt 46

“Two soldiers and a civilian in the area fired back at them, killing the attackers.”

The excerpt 46 above is identified using **activation** strategy. The sentence “Two soldiers and a civilian in the area fired back at them, killing the attackers” clearly shows the activation strategy by portraying **“soldiers”** and **“civilians”** as actors who perform active actions. The use of verbs such as **“fired”** and **“killing”** places them in a dynamic role, where they have control over the situation and act directly to respond to the threat. This reinforces their image as actors responsible for the defensive and aggressive actions that shape the course of events,

and shows that they are not just passive or trapped in the situation, but take initiative in the face of threats.

Excerpt 47

“The Shin Bet stated that the two attackers were Murad and Ibrahim Namer, aged 38 and 30.”

Based on the excerpt above, the sentence is found using **identification** strategy. Identification strategy is found as it identifies social actors by mentioning specific attributes attached to them. In this case, the attackers are identified through their names, **Murad and Ibrahim Namer**, which gives them a personal identity and distinguishes them from other social actors. In addition, the mention of their **ages, 38 and 30**, adds an additional dimension to their portrayal, providing further information about the life stage or maturity of the two individuals. In this way, it concretizes the identity of the attackers and makes it clear who they are in the context of the event being discussed, rather than just as a generic entity such as “attackers.”

Excerpt 48

“One of the victims of the attack in Jerusalem is 73-year-old Rabbi Elimelech Wasserman, who was a judge in the rabbinical court in Ashdod”

In excerpt 48 above, it is found that the sentence using **identification** strategy. Identification strategy is found through the addition clause

“73-year-old Rabbi Elimelech Wasserman”. The mention of age (**73-year-old**) also serves to give a more in-depth description of this individual, providing a more detailed context of who he is in society. By stating the name and age, this sentence emphasizes the personal identity of the victim, giving the reader a clearer picture of who the victim is.

In addition, **functionalization** strategy was also found by describing the victim's social function in society. This is reflected in the phrase **“who was a judge in the rabbinical court in Ashdod”**. Here, Elimelech Wasserman's social function role as a *judge* in the rabbinical court is described. This phrase transforms the victim into a broader social role that is relevant in social and religious contexts. The use of the word “*judge*” shifts the focus from the individual as an ordinary human being to the role he plays in his social life, which gives an additional dimension to his identity.

Excerpt 49

“67-year-old Hanna Ifergan and 24-year-old Libiya Dickman were also identified as victims killed in the attack.”

In excerpt 49 above, there is an application of **identification** strategy. The application of this strategy is found because both individuals are identified through the deeply personal attributes of **name** and **age**. The mention of **Hanna Ifergan** and **Libiya Dickman** 's full names gives them a clear identity, distinguishes them from other social actors, and makes them identifiable individuals in the narrative. In addition, the mention of their **ages**, **67 years** for Hanna and **24 years** for

Libiya, adds a further dimension that enriches the reader's understanding of the two victims' life stages. By including their names and ages, this sentence provides a more concrete and specific picture of who the two victims are, rather than simply categorizing them as “victims” or “attack victims,” thus reinforcing the use of identification Strategy in this text.

Excerpt 50

“U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken, who was visiting Tel Aviv, said Thursday's shooting was a reminder...”

In the excerpt 50 above, the sentence is identified using the exclusion strategy through **specification**. The specification in this sentence can be found in the phrase **"U.S. Secretary of State"**, where *Antony Blinken* is clearly identified by the official role or position he holds in the *U.S. government*. The mention of *"U.S. Secretary of State"* confirms Blinken's formal position as a high official in the US government. The role provides additional information about the official position that he holds in the US government, makes it clear who Blinken is in the context of international politics and what his place is in the government hierarchy.

In addition, the **nomination** strategy is also found the excerpt above. **"Antony Blinken"** is a form of **nomination**, which identifies an individual by using a personal name. It is categorized as nomination because he as a social actor is identified in a more direct and personal way. In this case, the mention of the name directly connects the

individual to the role. It provides a more complete and balanced picture of Blinken as an individual and a state official.

Based on the analysis of Al Jazeera and Haaretz's coverage of the Israel-Hamas war, both media show different patterns of representation of social actors in covering the conflict. Al Jazeera tends to use suppression and backgrounding strategies to obscure Israel's role as the perpetrator of violence, while using nomination, functionalization, and individualization strategies to highlight the identity of Palestinian victims and Hamas officials. On the other hand, Haaretz uses more activation strategies to portray Hamas as the active aggressor, as well as identification and specification strategies when describing Israeli victims. This pattern reflects how both media have different ideological tendencies and viewpoints in representing the parties involved in the conflict, where Al Jazeera is more in favor of the Palestinian narrative while Haaretz is more inclined to the Israeli perspective.

Furthermore, the analysis shows that Al Jazeera often uses passivation strategies when describing Palestinian suffering to build reader sympathy, as well as using categorization and functionalization strategies to lend legitimacy to the statements of Hamas officials. In contrast, Haaretz tends to use genericization strategies when describing

Palestinian attackers to reduce their individual identity, while using detailed specification and individualization strategies when describing Israeli victims, including mentioning their names, ages, and social roles. Haaretz also consistently uses assimilation through aggregation strategies to emphasize the number of Israeli casualties, while Al Jazeera uses similar techniques to describe the scale of damage in Gaza. These differences in the use of linguistic strategies show how the two media construct the reality of the conflict according to their respective interests and ideological perspectives, which in turn can affect readers' understanding and attitudes towards the Israel-Hamas conflict.

B. Discussion

Based on the critical discourse analysis of news articles from Al Jazeera and Haaretz covering the Israel-Palestine conflict from October to November 2023, the findings reveal strategic applications of Van Leeuwen's social actor representation theory, specifically through exclusion and inclusion strategies. A textual examination of selected excerpts from Al Jazeera's reports demonstrates the frequent use of exclusion strategies, particularly suppression and backgrounding. For instance, in sentences such as "232 people have been killed," there is a clear omission of the social actors responsible for the violence. This aligns with the suppression strategy described by Van Leeuwen, where actors are entirely omitted, thereby shifting focus to the impact on the victims and minimizing the emphasis on the perpetrators. The use of passive constructions and nominalizations effectively redirects the reader's attention from the agents

of violence to the human consequences, shaping a narrative that foregrounds the tragedy rather than the initiators.

Backgrounding also appears in Al Jazeera's reporting, evident in descriptions where Israeli military actions are mentioned without significant elaboration on individual actors or decision-makers. For example, the phrase "Dozens of Israeli military fighter jets are currently striking a number of targets" shifts the focus from the individuals orchestrating the attacks to the actions themselves. This approach frames the military's role as implicit, emphasizing the process and its consequences while positioning the social actors in the background. This strategy aligns with Van Leeuwen's theory of social actor representation, where backgrounding reduces the prominence of the actors to keep attention on the broader context.

Conversely, Al Jazeera utilizes inclusion strategies to highlight key figures and emphasize their roles in the conflict. The naming of individuals such as "Israel's Defence Minister Yoav Gallant" illustrates the specification strategy, where explicit identification adds context and authority. For example, in "Israel's Defence Minister Yoav Gallant warned..." the mention of Gallant's name and position provides a deeper understanding of his influence and significance in the situation. The inclusion of such details reflects the use of specification to individualize social actors, underscoring their active participation. Activation is also used to depict these actors as instigators of significant actions, with sentences like "Israel's military launched a series of air

raids” framing them as proactive agents engaged in deliberate military operations.

The analysis of Haaretz’s articles also demonstrates strategic applications of Van Leeuwen’s exclusion and inclusion strategies. Suppression is evident in sentences like “More than 230 Palestinians were killed and another 1,700 wounded in Israeli retaliation attacks,” where the omission of explicit references to the Israeli forces carrying out the actions shifts the focus to the victims. This approach aligns with Van Leeuwen’s description of suppression, where actors are excluded from the narrative to emphasize outcomes and reduce perceived responsibility. Backgrounding is similarly observed in descriptions such as “Palestinian militants infiltrated Israel,” where the actors are generalized and positioned in the background, directing attention more to the events than the individuals involved.

Haaretz’s use of inclusion strategies includes nomination and activation, which frame specific social actors as central to the narrative. The mention of figures such as “Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu” in “Benjamin Netanyahu tells his shocked nation: ‘Citizens of Israel, we are at war’” exemplifies the nomination strategy. Here, Netanyahu’s full name and title provide direct identification, positioning him as an authoritative voice and active participant in the conflict. Activation is also found in statements like “ Hamas uses rocket fire as cover to infiltrate,” portraying Hamas as the initiator of aggressive actions and emphasizing their role as proactive agents. Such framing

shapes the perception of responsibility and agency, illustrating the strategic use of inclusion to create a detailed portrayal of involved actors.

Thus, it can be interpreted that both Al Jazeera and Haaretz strategically employ Van Leeuwen's social actor representation theory in their coverage of the Israel-Palestine conflict, particularly through exclusion and inclusion strategies. Through exclusion strategies, both media outlets demonstrate sophisticated use of suppression and backgrounding techniques, where Al Jazeera tends to omit specific actors in reporting casualties through phrases like "232 people have been killed" and backgrounds Israeli military actions, while Haaretz applies similar techniques in phrases like "More than 230 Palestinians were killed" to shift focus from direct responsibility. In terms of inclusion strategies, both outlets show distinct patterns: Al Jazeera employs specification when naming officials like "Israel's Defence Minister Yoav Gallant" to establish context and authority, while Haaretz uses nomination and activation particularly when covering Israeli leadership, as seen in its treatment of Netanyahu's statements and Hamas's actions. Overall, these findings indicate how both media outlets deliberately utilize Van Leeuwen's theoretical framework to construct their narratives, though each employs these strategies differently to frame their coverage of the conflict, reflecting their distinct editorial approaches to representing social actors in conflict reporting.

The analysis reveals distinct patterns in how Al Jazeera and Haaretz represent key social actors through various elements of social practice. In terms of participants and actions, Al Jazeera tends to foreground Palestinian casualties

while backgrounding Israeli military figures, except when quoting official statements from figures like Defense Minister Yoav Gallant. The performance modes in Al Jazeera's reporting are evident in phrases like "Dozens of Israeli military fighter jets are currently striking," which emphasizes the action while maintaining distance from the actors. Meanwhile, Haaretz demonstrates different social practice patterns, particularly in its presentation styles, by directly naming Israeli officials like Netanyahu and framing their actions through authoritative performances, as seen in direct quotes like "Citizens of Israel, we are at war." Regarding locations and times, both outlets contextualize events differently - Al Jazeera frequently references Palestinian territories under attack, while Haaretz emphasizes Israeli locations targeted by Hamas. The resources element is also notable in how both outlets describe military capabilities: Al Jazeera focuses on Israeli military equipment and its impact, while Haaretz details Hamas's weapons and infiltration tactics. These distinct social practice representations reveal how each media outlet constructs their narrative through careful selection and emphasis of different social practice elements, reflecting their respective editorial stances in the conflict coverage.

Thus, this shows that representation of social actors in the Israel-Palestine conflict varies significantly between media outlets, where Al Jazeera tends to present Israeli military forces as distant institutional actors while emphasizing Palestinian civilian casualties through detailed social practice elements. The actions and performance modes chosen by Al Jazeera often highlight the impact of Israeli military resources on Palestinian locations, creating a narrative that

positions Palestinians as victims of systematic military operations. Meanwhile, Haaretz's social practice representation demonstrates a different pattern, where Israeli leaders are given prominent roles through specific naming and direct quotes, while Hamas is represented through their militant actions and resources used in attacks. The distinct use of presentation styles and performance modes by both media outlets reveals how their coverage shapes public perception of the conflict's participants, with each outlet's choice of social practice elements reflecting their broader editorial approach to representing the involved actors.

The findings of the analysis on Al Jazeera and Haaretz's coverage of the Israel-Palestine conflict support Van Leeuwen's social practice theory, demonstrating how different elements of social practice work together to create distinct representations of social actors. While Van Leeuwen's (2008) theory emphasizes regulated ways of doing things through various elements, these findings show how media outlets strategically employ these elements to construct their narratives. The analysis of participants, actions, performance modes, and other social practice elements reveals how both media outlets carefully select and emphasize different aspects to frame their coverage of the conflict. This aligns with Van Leeuwen's view that representation is inherently based on social practices and focuses on what actors do.

Although Van Leeuwen's social practice theory was initially developed for broader social analysis, these findings indicate its particular relevance in analyzing media representation of conflict. The way both Al Jazeera and Haaretz utilize social practice elements demonstrates how media can strategically present

social actors to align with their editorial perspectives. For instance, Al Jazeera's emphasis on locations and resources in describing Israeli military actions, and Haaretz's focus on participants and presentation styles in covering Israeli leadership statements, show how these elements can be manipulated to construct specific narratives.

However, there are some unique aspects in how each media outlet applies these social practice elements. Al Jazeera tends to emphasize certain elements like actions and locations when reporting on Palestinian casualties, while backgrounding participant elements in Israeli military actions. Meanwhile, Haaretz demonstrates a different pattern, prominently featuring participant elements in Israeli leadership coverage while focusing on actions and resources when reporting on Hamas. These differences in element emphasis show how the same theoretical framework can be applied differently to serve distinct narrative purposes, particularly in conflict reporting where representation of social actors plays a crucial role in shaping public perception.

In addition, there are comparisons and contrasts made to related previous studies, discussing both similarities and differences. The findings of this study, which reveal how Al Jazeera and Haaretz employ different social practice elements in representing social actors, align with and extend some previous research. Putriani & Juita's (2021) analysis of CNN Indonesia's coverage of conflicts between Asmat residents and Fayit Koramil members showed similar patterns in how media can strategically represent social actors, particularly through exclusion strategies, although their focus was more limited to

passivation and nominalization. This supports our findings that media outlets employ various social practice elements to shape their narrative, although our study reveals a broader range of strategic representations through multiple social practice elements.

Furthermore, the findings of this study demonstrate how Al Jazeera and Haaretz differently emphasize social practice elements in their coverage, which aligns with Evayani & Rido's (2019) comparative analysis of The Jakarta Post and The New York Times. While their study focused on how different newspapers portrayed actors in sexual violence cases, our findings similarly reveal how different media outlets can employ distinct approaches to represent social actors. Just as The Jakarta Post and The New York Times showed different patterns in identifying actors, Al Jazeera and Haaretz demonstrate distinct patterns in their use of participants, actions, and other social practice elements.

Purwaningsih & Gulo's (2021) study on the Reynhard Sinaga case coverage provides an interesting comparison in terms of media representation strategies. While they found that BBC UK emphasized the severity of the case through inclusion strategies, and The Jakarta Post focused on comparative coverage, our study reveals similar patterns of strategic representation in conflict reporting. Al Jazeera's emphasis on Palestinian casualties through specific social practice elements and Haaretz's focus on Israeli leadership through participant and presentation style elements demonstrate how media outlets can employ different strategies to highlight particular aspects of events.

In terms of social practice representation, the difference between our findings and previous research focusing on criminal news coverage is important to note. While previous studies often focused on specific representation strategies like inclusion and exclusion, our analysis reveals a more complex interplay of social practice elements in conflict coverage. This difference highlights how the nature of the content being reported can influence the way media outlets utilize various elements of social practice in their representation of social actors. Overall, these comparisons support our research by confirming how media outlets strategically employ different elements of social practice to construct their narratives, although the specific patterns and emphases may vary depending on the context and nature of the coverage.

This study seeks to fill the research gap by using Van Leeuwen's Social Practice theory to examine how two prominent media outlets, Al Jazeera and Haaretz, represent social actors in their coverage of the Israel-Palestine conflict. In contrast to previous studies that primarily focused on inclusion and exclusion strategies or analyzed single media outlets, this study provides a comprehensive analysis of how various social practice elements are strategically employed by different media outlets to construct their narratives. The findings show distinct patterns in how both media utilize participants, actions, performance modes, and other social practice elements to represent key actors in the conflict. Al Jazeera tends to emphasize Palestinian casualties through specific locations and actions while backgrounding Israeli military participants, while Haaretz prominently features Israeli leadership through participant elements and presentation styles.

This contrast in social practice element utilization reflects how media outlets' perspectives and ideological positions can influence their representation of social actors in conflict coverage.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This is the final chapter of this study. In this chapter, the conclusions drawn from the research findings and discussions will be summarized. Additionally, this chapter will offer recommendations for future research, particularly for those interested in exploring further aspects of social actor representation.

A. CONCLUSION

A critical analysis of Al Jazeera and Haaretz news coverage on the Israel-Palestine conflict reveals significant insights into how media outlets employ social practice elements to represent social actors. Using Van Leeuwen's social practice theory, this study examined how participants, actions, performance modes, presentation styles, locations, times, and resources are utilized in the coverage of both media outlets.

The findings consistently show that both media outlets strategically employ different social practice elements to construct their narratives of the conflict. Al Jazeera tends to emphasize Palestinian casualties through specific locations and resources while backgrounding Israeli military participants, as evident in their use of passive constructions like "232 people have been killed" and emphasis on military actions without clear actor attribution. Meanwhile, Haaretz demonstrates different patterns by prominently featuring Israeli leadership through specific participant elements and presentation styles, particularly evident in their direct quotes of officials like Netanyahu.

Furthermore, both outlets show distinct patterns in representing Hamas - Al Jazeera often backgrounds their actions through generalized terms, while Haaretz explicitly highlights their militant activities through specific action and resource elements.

Moreover, in a broader context, this research contributes to the development of social actor representation studies by offering new insights into how media outlets utilize social practice elements to frame conflict coverage. By applying Van Leeuwen's social practice theory comprehensively to analyze various elements in news coverage, this study demonstrates how media outlets strategically select and emphasize different elements to construct their narratives. The findings reinforce the importance of understanding how media representation through social practice elements can shape public perception of conflicts. In a media landscape where representation significantly influences public opinion, the strategic use of social practice elements plays a crucial role in shaping narrative perspectives. Therefore, this research encourages further examination of how media outlets utilize social practice elements in their coverage, ultimately highlighting the significance of critical media analysis in understanding how social actors are represented in conflict reporting.

B. SUGGESTION

Based on the research findings, there are several suggestions that can be considered for future research and media practice. First, future research is encouraged to explore how other media outlets, both regional and international, utilize social practice elements in representing social actors during conflicts.

By expanding the analysis to include media outlets with different cultural, political, and ideological backgrounds, we can obtain a more comprehensive understanding of how social practice elements are employed in conflict reporting. This will reveal whether there are similar patterns or significant variations in how different media outlets strategically use participants, actions, performance modes, and other social practice elements to construct their narratives.

Furthermore, considering the evolution of digital journalism and multimedia content, it is recommended to examine how social practice elements manifest in various forms of media presentation. Analysis could extend to video reports, social media coverage, and interactive digital content to understand how different platforms influence the representation of social actors through social practice elements. It would be valuable to investigate how new media formats might introduce novel ways of employing social practice elements in representing key actors in conflicts, particularly in how they utilize visual and interactive elements alongside traditional textual representation.

Finally, for media professionals and journalists, the findings of this study emphasize the importance of understanding how their choices in representing social actors through various social practice elements can significantly impact public perception of conflicts. Training programs should be developed to enhance awareness of how different elements of social practice can be used more consciously and responsibly in conflict reporting. Meanwhile, media literacy educators and researchers are encouraged to develop frameworks that

help audiences better understand how media outlets utilize social practice elements to construct their narratives. This will enable the public to more critically analyze media coverage of conflicts and understand how different representations of social actors are constructed through strategic use of social practice elements.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Molina Junidar Andarita Indah Taiwanti was born on June 22, 2000. She started her higher education in 2020 at the English Literature Department in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and is currently pursuing her studies. During her study at the university, she actively participated in student organizations, particularly the English Letters Student Association (ELSA) UIN Malang. She also engaged in external campus organizations, namely Gerakan Yuk Ngampus (GYN) Probolinggo. Through these organizations, she gained valuable experience in leadership, teamwork, and event management. Throughout her bachelor's degree, she has been exploring the working life by taking on a part-time position as a waitress at a European bakery, where she developed customer service skills and gained practical work experience in a professional environment.

APPENDIX

A. Types of Exclusion and Inclusion Strategies Used by Al Jazeera

No.	Sentence	Strategy	Types of Strategies
1.	At least 232 people have been killed and 1,600 wounded in the Palestinian enclave. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Exclusion	Suppression
2.	The growing casualty toll on Saturday came after the Palestinian group running the Gaza Strip launched the largest attack on Israel in years, infiltrating areas in the south of the country following a barrage of thousands of rockets fired from the besieged territory. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Exclusion	Suppression
3.	An unknown number of Israeli soldiers and civilians were also seized and taken into Gaza. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Exclusion	Backgrounding
4.	Dozens of [Israeli military] fighter jets are currently striking a number of targets belonging to the Hamas terrorist organization in the Gaza Strip. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Exclusion	Backgrounding
5.	Israel's Defence Minister Yoav Gallant warned Hamas it made a "grave mistake" in launching the attack. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Specification Activation
6.	Israel's military launched a series of air raids on Gaza in response to the attack. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Activation
7.	Israeli warplanes started to pound locations in Gaza. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Activation
8.	At least 250 people were killed and hundreds wounded. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Passivation
9.	Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu tells his shocked nation: ' Citizens of Israel , we are at war' after at least 250 citizens killed in unprecedented attack. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Nomination Functionalization Classification
10.	Mohammed Deif, a senior Hamas military commander , said the rocket fire marked the start of "Operation Al-Aqsa Flood", and he called on Palestinians everywhere to fight the Israeli occupation. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Nomination Functionalization
11.	Enas Keshta , a resident of Rafah in southern Gaza, said Palestinians are looking at a "tough night" ahead as Israeli attacks on the blockaded enclave continue. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Individualization

12.	Our forces are now fighting on the ground,” Israel’s army spokesman Richard Hecht told reporters. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Assimilation
13.	Tor Wennesland, United Nations special coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, condemned “the multi-front assault against” Israeli towns and cities near Gaza, which he called “heinous attacks targeting civilians. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Nomination Functionalization
14.	Ismail Haniyeh, the leader of Hamas , told faellow Arab countries that Israel cannot provide protection despite recent diplomatic rapprochements. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Nomination Functionalization
15.	Saleh al-Arouri, an exiled Hamas leader , said “Operation Al-Aqsa Flood” was a response “to the crimes of the occupation. (Al Jazeera, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Nomination Functionalization
16.	27 fatalities from a strike on the Abu Hussein School. (Al Jazeera, 24/11/2023)	Exclusion	Suppression
17.	The Palestinian death toll from Israeli attacks on the Gaza Strip has soared to 14,854, the government media office in the blockaded enclave said on Thursday. (Al Jazeera, 24/11/2023)	Exclusion	Backgrounding
18.	Israeli forces also launched fresh attacks on the Indonesian Hospital , targeting the main entrance and power generators. (Al Jazeera, 24/11/2023)	Inclusion	Activation
19.	Dozens of Palestinians have been killed and hundreds wounded as Israeli forces step up attacks in Gaza in advance of the truce that came into effect on Friday morning. (Al Jazeera, 24/11/2023)	Inclusion	Passivation
20.	Ashraf al-Qudra, the ministry’s spokesperson , said the hospital had come under “intense bombardment”, and that “large parts of the building” were being targeted. (Al Jazeera, 24/11/2023)	Inclusion	Nomination Functionalization
21.	More than 200 patients, medical staff and internally displaced people were currently at the hospital in Beit Lahiya, which has been under siege for a week. (Al Jazeera, 24/11/2023)	Inclusion	Genericization
22.	About 7,000 people remain unaccounted for, including more than 4,700 children , the media office said. (Al Jazeera, 24/11/2023)	Inclusion	Genericization

B. Types of Exclusion and Inclusion Strategies Used by Al Haaretz

No.	Sentence	Strategy	Types of Strategies
1.	At least nine people gunned down at a bus shelter in the town were laid out on stretchers on the street, their bags still on the curb nearby. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Exclusion	Suppression
2.	More than 230 Palestinians were killed and another 1,700 wounded in Israeli retaliation attacks. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Exclusion	Suppression
3.	Soon after crossing into Israel, Palestinians militants took control of numerous agricultural communities on the border. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Exclusion	Backgrounding
4.	Hamas uses rocket fire as cover to infiltrate more than a dozen communities. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Activation
5.	Palestinian militants infiltrated Israel on Saturday morning by land, by sea and by air in one of the deadliest attacks in the nation's history. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Genericization
6.	A "substantial" number of Israeli soldiers and civilians, captured by Hamas forces, were being held hostage in Gaza. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Passivation
7.	German Chancellor Olaf Scholz echoed Biden's support, tweeting "in solidarity with Israel" in both English and German alongside a picture of Berlin's Brandenburg Gate with the Israeli flag projected on it. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Individualization
8.	In some towns , a trail of civilians' bodies lay where they had encountered the advancing gunmen. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Indetermination
9.	Thousands of Hamas missiles and rockets rained down on Israel throughout the day, reaching as far north as Jerusalem. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Assimilation
10.	National Security Minister Itamar Ben-Gvir declared a national state of emergency that went into effect in the evening, and called for police volunteers across the country to show up for duty. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Specification Nomination
11.	Israeli Energy Minister Yisrael Katz signed an order Saturday evening that would	Inclusion	Specification Activation

	disconnect the Gaza Strip from the Israeli electricity grid. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)		
12.	Local residents of the nearby agricultural communities, mainly kibbutzim , reported that the terrorists went from house to house, trying to break in and take hostages. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Assimilation
13.	Many local residents were still sheltering in their safe rooms at the end of the day. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Indetermination
14.	On Kibbutz Be'eri, over 50 residents were reportedly being held hostage , but were released around 1 A.M. by Israeli forces. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Assimilation Passivation
15.	Residents of many communities in the vicinity complained that it took hours for the army to send forces to assist them. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Indetermination
16.	Nine Israelis in a Bedouin village lacking proper air-raid shelters. (Haaretz, 07/10/2023)	Inclusion	Assimilation Identification
17.	The shooting attack took place at a busy bus stop in Jerusalem's main entrance. (Haaretz, 30/11/2023)	Exclusion	Backgrounding
18.	Six other people were injured, two of them seriously, three moderately, and one lightly. (Haaretz, 30/11/2023)	Exclusion	Suppression
19.	In a separate incident, two IDF reserve soldiers were lightly injured in an attack at an IDF checkpoint near Beka'ot in the northern West Bank. (Haaretz, 30/11/2023)	Exclusion	Backgrounding
20.	The terrorists were from East Jerusalem, one of them had been imprisoned in Israel previously. (Haaretz, 30/11/2023)	Inclusion	Genericization
21.	Four Israelis, including a 24-year-old woman, a 60-year-old woman, and a 73-year-old man , were killed in a shooting attack on Thursday at the entrance to Jerusalem. (Haaretz, 30/11/2023)	Inclusion	Identification
22.	The assailants, two Palestinian brothers from the neighborhood of Tzur Baher in East	Inclusion	Categorization

	Jerusalem, were shot dead. (Haaretz, 30/11/2023)		
23.	Other soldiers at the scene shot and killed the driver. (Haaretz, 30/11/2023)	Inclusion	Activation Genericization
24.	Two soldiers and a civilian in the area fired back at them, killing the attackers. (Haaretz, 30/11/2023)	Inclusion	Activation
25.	The Shin Bet stated that the two attackers were Murad and Ibrahim Namer, aged 38 and 30. (Haaretz, 30/11/2023)	Inclusion	Identification
26.	One of the victims of the attack in Jerusalem is 73-year-old Rabbi Elimelech Wasserman, who was a judge in the rabbinical court in Ashdod. (Haaretz, 30/11/2023)	Inclusion	Identification Functionalization
27.	67-year-old Hanna Ifergan and 24-year-old Libiya Dickman were also identified as victims killed in the attack. (Haaretz, 30/11/2023)	Inclusion	Identification
28.	U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken , who was visiting Tel Aviv, said Thursday's shooting was a reminder... (Haaretz, 30/11/2023)	Inclusion	Specification Nomination