A CORPUS-BASED DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: THE NARRATIVE OF *ZIONIS* AND ISRAEL IN INDONESIAN MEDIA

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Abstract

This research investigates how Indonesian media portray the narratives surrounding "Zionis" and "Israel" collocation words focusing on the language patterns associated with these terms. By analyzing data from the Indonesia Web Corpus (IdWaC), the research reveals how language shapes and reflects political views related to Zionism and Israel. Employing quantitative-qualitative methods, the research examines the cultural and social contexts that influence these narratives through a discourse analysis lens. The findings indicate that "Zionis" is frequently associated with negative connotations, portraying the Zionist movement and the Israeli government as oppressive and authoritarian, particularly in connection with the Palestinian struggle. In contrast, the term "Israel" encompasses a wider range of discussions, including its diplomatic relationships and complex geopolitical role, often portrayed in more neutral or varied contexts. This research highlights the underlying power dynamics and biases present in the language used, emphasizing the significance of understanding these narratives in public discussions about the Israel-Palestine conflict. By shedding light on these perspectives, the study aims to foster a deeper dialogue about identity, politics, and the role of media in shaping public perceptions of contentious global issues, ultimately contributing to a more nuanced understanding of these critical narratives.

Keywords: *Collocation, Israel, Narrative, Word, Zionis.*

INTRODUCTION

Israel is a country located in the Middle East, established in 1948 as a homeland for the Jewish people following the devastation of World War II. This nation occupies a region that holds profound significance for three major religions, such as Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. While the population of Israel is predominantly Jewish, it also includes various minority groups, for example Arabs, Druze, and others, contributing to a diverse cultural landscape. The establishment of Israel represented a pivotal moment for Jews worldwide, who sought safety and self-determination after centuries of persecution.

Zionism, the political ideology and nationalist movement advocating for the creation and maintenance of a Jewish state in the Holy Land, emerged in the late 19th century. This movement arose as a response to the increasing antisemitism in Europe during that era, which prompted many Jews to seek refuge and a sense of belonging in their ancestral homeland. The primary goal of Zionism is to establish and sustain a secure and independent Jewish state, ensuring the safety and rights of the Jewish people in their historical homeland. Over the years, Zionism has evolved and adapted, reflecting the complexities of the region's political landscape and the ongoing quest for peace and coexistence.

Before this research, several other researchers had explored the same topic regarding this matter. One example is the article by Yankai Liu (2024) which analyzes how different media outlets—specifically Al-Jazeera, China Daily, and CNN—use language to convey their political ideologies and stances regarding the Israel-Hamas war. This research emphasizes the significance of language in shaping narratives around geopolitical conflicts and the role of media in public discourse. The main focus of Maija Sevón's (2020) is to examine how the US media's framing of Israel shifted following the political decision to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital in December 2017. The research investigates the impact of this significant policy change on media representation, utilizing a corpus analysis of news articles from several major Indonesian outlets: CNN, Fox News, and The New York Times. The study employs methodologies such as Frame Analysis, Critical Discourse Analysis, and Corpus Linguistics to explore these questions.

With the previous studies as guidance, this article will then employ a corpus-based analysis. It refers to the systematic study of language through large collections of texts, known as corpora. This approach allows researchers to investigate linguistic patterns, structures, and the use of language in various contexts, particularly in social sciences where understanding discourse is crucial. This paper aims to provide a detailed exploration of how the narratives of Zionis and Israel are constructed through Indonesian media by examining the collocation words found from the IdWac.

METHODOLOGY

This paper employs a mix-method approach, combining quantitative and qualitative methodology. Cresswell and Plano examine quantitative-qualitative methodology as the method that combines and applies both quantitative and qualitative methodology. This research methodology approach concise philosophies assumption, and the application of quantitative and qualitative in the research process.

The data was taken from Indonesia Web Corpus (IdWaC) corpus through Sketch Engine application, the researcher will present the words collocation of Zionis and Israel founded in the corpus. The researchers used a quantitative approach to utilize the computerization of the linguistics corpus through Sketch Engine application where the words collocations are generated by the software program within the corpus tool provided by the application. The qualitative methodology examines the relationship between the word collocations and its broader social context, cultural, and linguistics aspect in which it refers.

This process includes interpreting how these collocations function within discourse, particularly what might not be immediately obvious in the discourse.

This study reveals the implicit narratives and power dynamics encoded in the language. The researcher will examine how certain words acquire positive or negative connotations based on their repeated collocational patterns with semantic prosody. Semantic prosody is the idea that words can carry a specific aura of meaning based on the company they keep (Dominic Stewart, 2010). The word's meaning can shift depending on the other words that frequently appear alongside it.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the researchers divide the discussion into two parts: an appendix and a discussion of the collocation data for the words 'Zionis' and 'Israel,' which will be concluded with a comparison of the collocation of these two words.

Collocation of the Words *Zionis* and Israel

After using the Sketch Engine corpus tool and the Indonesian Web Corpus (IdWaC), the researchers will present the findings of the collocation data for the words 'Zionis' and 'Israel' in the table below, based on the collocations with the highest scores.

The Collocation of *Zionis*

Table 1. Collocation of the Word *Zionis*

Collocation	Score	Frequency
Rejim	9,75	106
Israel	9,44	452
Penjajah	7,49	32
Pendudukan	7,48	24
Kekejian	7,42	9
Tentara-tentara	7,37	13
Entitas	7,15	14
Kebiadaban	7,06	11
Yahudi	7,04	83

Based on the table above, the collocation of the word "Zionis" frequently appears in specific contexts that reflect attitudes or views toward the Zionist movement and the state of Israel. Edward Said (1992) states that in global discourse, "Zionis" is often depicted in very negative terms. This is supported by the highest collocation score for the word "Zionis," which is "Rejim," typically referring to a view that sees the Zionist movement or the Israel government as an authoritarian or repressive regime. This indicates a critique of the policies or actions taken by Israel authorities. Such collocations reflect a critical stance toward "Zionis" and the state of Israel, often linked to military actions and policies deemed repressive or brutal. For instance, terms like "Penjajah" and "Pendudukan" portray Israel as an occupying force in Palestine, while "kekejian" and "kebiadaban" highlight actions considered inhumane. These terms emphasize a negative perspective on "Zionis" within the context of the Israel-Palestine conflict.

The Collocation of Israel

Table 2. Collocation of the Word Israel

Collocation	Score	Frequency
Palestina	11,9	169
Zionis	9,44	452
AS	9,24	30

Bani	9,18	**406**
Amerika	9,17	**57**
Mesir	9,15	**25**
Hamas	8,72	**15**
Tentara	8,65	**411**
Terlarang	8,44	**106**

Based on the table 2 above, it shows the word "Israel" that collocates with the words "Palestina," "Zionis," "AS," "Bani," "Amerika," "Mesir," "Hamas," "Tentara," and "Terlarang." The collocation "Palestina" reflects the ongoing conflict between the two entities (S. Caesar 2016), while "Zionis" connects the state of Israel with the Zionist movement. The close relationship with the United States is reflected in the collocations "AS" and "Amerika," indicating the popularity of the term "AS" among Indonesians when referring to the United States in a more concise manner. Meanwhile, the collocation "Bani" often appears in historical or religious contexts. "Mesir" highlights diplomatic relations that encompass periods of conflict and peace, such as the Camp David Accords. The armed conflict with Hamas in Gaza is reflected in "Hamas," while "Tentara" refers to Israel military operations. The collocation "Terlarang" refers to various restrictions imposed by Israel in certain areas. These collocations illustrate various aspects of international relations, conflict, and policies related to Israel.

In a social context, the relationship between Israel and other entities, especially Palestine, reflects a complex and often emotional dynamic. The Indonesian, predominantly Muslim, holds strong views on the Palestine issue, leading to increased solidarity and support for the Palestinian's struggle.

Media also play a crucial role in shaping public opinion. Articles reporting on Israel attacks and international reactions, as seen in several news sources, demonstrate how this issue influences societal perceptions of Israel. For instance, criticism of Israel attacks on Gaza, as articulated by Indonesian officials, illustrates the government's commitment to supporting Palestinian's rights. The collocations that arise in discussions about Israel and Palestine reflect existing tensions. The inability to establish formal diplomatic relations with Israel indicates limitations influenced by historical, political, and social factors. Rejections of Israel's presence in various international forums, including sports, show that this issue extends beyond politics to cultural and social aspects.

The collocations related to Israel reflect a broader social context, where public perception, government policies, and international dynamics interact in shaping views on the conflict and relationships between Israel and other countries, especially in the Muslim world.

Comparison of the Collocation of *Zionis* and Israel words

1. Context of Use

From the Data table 1.1 it was shown that the word "Zionis" often occurs in a critical and negative context in general. This term is used to describe the Zionist movement and the Israel government as authoritarian or repressive entities. Words such as "Zionis" "Rejim," "Zionis-penjajah," "Zionis-pendudukan," "Zionis-kekejian," and "Zionis-kebiadaban" demonstrate a very negative view of Zionism, associating it with colonialism, oppression, and inhumane actions. These kinds of phrases almost way too often appeared in the media, especially the news media where certain negative words were specifically chosen to depict the narrative that the new media wanted to publish to their viewers. Some examples such as a news with the title of Abdillah Onim, Saksi Hidup Kekejaman Zionis Israel di Jalur Gaza (UMSB, 2024), Malaysia mengutuk keras kekejaman zionis Israel di wilayah Palestina

(Setyorini, 2024), Surat Peringatan Albert Einstein Protes Kekejaman Zionis Israel terhadap Palestina, Berikut Isinya (Rubiah, 2021) and many more available to be seen online till this very moment.

The term "Zionis" often appears and is frequently mentioned in discussions related to news, academia and politics concerning identity, history, and policies related to Jewish settlements in Palestine. "Zionis" refers more to the movement conducted by a group of people. In Indonesia, negative collocations such as "Zionis-penjajah" reflect the solidarity of the people towards Palestine, which is also influenced by religious factors and historical relationships.

"Israel" The collocations that appear with the word "Israel" are diverse and encompass various aspects of international relations, the state, conflict, and policy. Terms such as "Palestina" "Zionis" "AS" "Amerika," "Mesir," "Hamas," "Tentara," and "Terlarang" reflect diplomatic relations, the history of conflict, and military operations. For example, the collocation "Palestina" not only indicates the protracted conflict between Israel and Palestine but also reflects the struggle of the Palestinian people for their rights and international recognition.

Meanwhile, the terms "AS" and "Amerika" indicate a close relationship with the United States, which is often considered Israel's main ally, as well as its active role in mediating conflicts in the region. Collocations with "Hamas" and "Tentara" refer to the military conflicts that frequently occur, including attacks and retaliations involving both sides, as well as the humanitarian impact caused by the war.

Overall, the collocations related to "Israel" depict not only the political and military dynamics but also the interconnected social, cultural, and humanitarian aspects. "Indonesia mengutuk keras serangan Israel, baik ke Gaza, ke Lebanon, dan yang terakhir ke UNIFIL Lebanon, mengutuk keras," (PRESIDEN RI, 2024). This illustrates how the word "Israel" functions in various global discussions, creating a rich and diverse narrative regarding the ongoing conflict and the challenges faced by society in the region.

2. Semantic Prosody

"Zionis" Collocations related to the term "Zionis" often reflect criticism of the Zionist movement and the policies of the Israel government. The use of this term tends to highlight actions considered repressive or brutal, such as discrimination against Palestinian, evictions, and violations of human rights. Phrases like "Zionis-agresif" or "Zionis-penjajah" create a very negative connotation, portraying this movement as a threat to justice and peace. In this context, these collocations serve to emphasize a skeptical or oppositional view toward the ideology and policies associated with Zionism.

"Israel" In contrast, collocations related to "Israel" are more descriptive and encompass various aspects of the country's existence. While some collocations also reflect a negative nuance, such as "Terlarang" referring to measures imposed on Palestinian, many others focus on international relations, history, and political dynamics. For example, the term "Israel & AS" indicates the strategic relationship between the two countries. "seorang tokoh Yahudi bernama Dennis Prager menyebutkan bahwa perlindungan AS kepada Israel adalah mutlak. Dia menambahkan, apabila Washington meninggalkan Israel, maka itu akan menjadi akhir dari Amerika" (Lutfan Faizi, 2023).

Narrative of *Zionis* and Israel

"Zionis" Collocations such as "Rejim-zionis" and "Zionis-penjajah" reflect sharp criticism of the Zionist movement and the policies of the Israel government. These terms are often used in the context of the oppression and exclusion experienced by the Palestinian. The use of these phrases emphasizes the view that Zionism functions as a colonial force aimed at seizing land and resources, often disregarding the rights and existence of the

Palestinian. This criticism is not limited to military actions and government policies but also encompasses ideological aspects that view Zionism as a form of modern imperialism.

"Dalam fatwa Mahkamah Internasional itu, tindakan yang dilakukan oleh Zionis yang menduduki wilayah Palestina termasuk mendirikan pemukiman bagi sipil Israel di Tepi Barat, Jalur Gaza dan Yerusalem Timur merupakan tindakan ilegal atau masuk dalam kategori penjajahan" (Danang Triatmojo, 2024). Collocations like "Zionis-penjajah" further reinforce this narrative, indicating that the actions taken by Israel are not only defensive but also offensive and harmful to Palestinian. Many news had often published such issue, for example, Hz (2021) brought up an issue with the title of "Ketua DPRK Banda Aceh, Kutuk Agresi Barbar Zionis Israel di Palestina". This and the many other media that had published similar issue creates a framework in which the Zionist movement is seen as a threat to social justice and human rights, which become a primary focus in critical discussions.

"Israel" In contrast, collocations related to it encompass various aspects of the existence of the state, including diplomatic relations with countries such as the United States and Egypt."AS mendukung Israel dalam perang bulan Juni dengan negara-negara Arab di sekitarnya." (TEMPO, 2024) Criticism of Israel in this context is more diverse and complex, encompassing not only repressive actions but also foreign policy, military operations, and the impact of domestic political decisions.

Criticism of Israel often targets settlement policies, restrictions on the mobility of Palestinian, and military responses to attacks from Hamas. However, it also includes diplomatic aspects, such as the failure of the peace process and the influence of the pro-Israel lobby in US politics. "Konflik Israel-Palestina yang terus berlangsung hingga saat ini, membuat beberapa negara memutuskan hubungan diplomatik terhadap Israel." (Susi Setiawan, 2023). For example, phrases like "Kebijakan luar negeri Israel" or "Hubungan Israel dengan US" illustrate how political decisions at the international level are influenced by dynamics in the region. "tujuan kebijakan luar negeri Israel adalah untuk mengatasi isolasi diplomatik dan untuk mencapai pengakuan dan hubungan persahabatan dengan sebanyak mungkin negara, baik di kawasan Timur Tengah maupun lebih jauh." (Susi Setiawan, 2023). This states that Israel is working to improve its diplomatic and political relations in many countries.

Overall, Israel and Zionis create a complex narrative, where various political, social, and humanitarian dimensions are interconnected. This indicates that discussions about Israel do not solely focus on negative aspects but also include in-depth analyses of international relations and the long-term impacts of the policies implemented

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research sheds light on the deeply rooted narratives surrounding "Zionis" and "Israel" as portrayed by Indonesian media, by the complex emotions and historical contexts that shape public perception. The term "Zionis" is frequently framed negatively, often associated with oppression and authoritarianism, which resonates with the strong solidarity many Indonesians feel towards the Palestinian cause. Phrases like "Zionis-penjajah" and "Zionis-kekejian" highlight a critical view of Israel's actions, depicting them as unjust and inhumane. This negative framing is not just a reflection of political opinions but also a manifestation of cultural and religious sentiments that influence how these narratives are constructed in media discourse. Conversely, the term "Israel" encompasses a broader spectrum of associations, including its relationships with other nations and the intricacies of ongoing conflicts. Collocations such as "Palestina," "AS," and "Hamas" illustrate the multifaceted nature of Israel's role in international relations, revealing both the complexities of its political landscape and the humanitarian implications of its policies

As public discourse continues to evolve, understanding these narratives becomes essential for fostering dialogue and empathy in discussions surrounding the Israel-Palestine conflict. By examining how language encodes implicit biases, certain narrative, and power dynamics, this research reaches a deeper understanding of how narratives are formed and their impact on public opinion, urging further exploration into how these perspectives might shift over time amidst changing geopolitical realities.

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