Shiite Resistance to Israel: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Al-Jazeera.net News

Perlawanan Kaum Syiah terhadap Israel: Analisis Wacana Kritis terhadap Berita Al-Jazeera.net

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Abstract

This study examines the discourse of Shiite resistance to Israel as presented in Al-Jazeera.net news, focusing on Iran and its proxies, Hezbollah and the Houthis. Using Fairclough's three-dimensional Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach, the research investigates the linguistic features, discourse practices, and sociocultural contexts of this resistance narrative. The study analyzes three Al-Jazeera.net news articles as primary data, supplemented by secondary sources on the Shiite-Israeli conflict. Findings reveal that Al-Jazeera.net, as a prominent Arab media outlet, plays a significant role in shaping public opinion on the conflict. The analysis uncovers how language is utilized as a tool for resistance, identifying underlying ideologies and representations through the interplay of text and context. Results indicate that Iran's regional ambitions and the evolving geopolitical situation contribute to the intensification of resistance discourse, potentially impacting regional stability. This research contributes to understanding the complex dynamics of the Shiite-Israeli conflict and its media representation, while acknowledging limitations in its focus on a single news source. Future studies could expand on this work by incorporating a broader range of media outlets and integrating relevant geopolitical theories.

Key words: *al-Jazeera; Critical Discourse Analysis; Israel; Resistance; Shiite*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji wacana perlawanan Syiah terhadap Israel seperti yang disajikan dalam berita Al-Jazeera.net, dengan fokus pada Iran dan proksinya, Hizbullah dan Houthi. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan Analisis Wacana Kritis tiga dimensi dari Fairclough, penelitian ini menyelidiki fitur-fitur linguistik, praktik-praktik wacana, dan konteks sosiokultural dari narasi perlawanan ini. Penelitian ini menganalisis tiga artikel berita Al-Jazeera.net sebagai data primer, dilengkapi dengan sumber-sumber sekunder tentang konflik Syiah-Israel. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa Al-Jazeera.net, sebagai media Arab terkemuka, memainkan peran penting dalam membentuk opini publik tentang konflik tersebut. Analisis ini mengungkap bagaimana bahasa digunakan sebagai alat perlawanan, mengidentifikasi ideologi dan representasi yang mendasari melalui interaksi antara teks dan konteks. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ambisi regional Iran dan situasi geopolitik yang berkembang berkontribusi pada intensifikasi wacana perlawanan, yang berpotensi berdampak pada stabilitas regional. Penelitian ini berkontribusi dalam memahami dinamika kompleks konflik Syiah-Israel dan representasi medianya, sembari mengakui adanya keterbatasan dalam fokusnya pada satu sumber berita. Penelitian di masa depan dapat mengembangkan penelitian ini dengan memasukkan lebih banyak media dan mengintegrasikan teori-teori geopolitik yang relevan.

Kata kunci: *al-Jazeera; Analisis Wacana Kritis; Israel; Perlawanan; Kaum Syiah*

INTRODUCTION

The conflict between Iran, supported by its proxies Hezbollah in Lebanon and Houthis in Yemen against Israel is an escalation of the Hamas-Israel conflict on 07 October 2023. The conflict between the triumvirate of Iran, Hezbollah, and the Houthis vis-à-vis Israel is now a hot topic that has captured international attention. The escalating conditions have greatly influenced the map of Middle Eastern foreign policy in the future. The conflict began with the death of Iranian President Hasan Rouhani in a

helicopter crash incident after a visit from Azerbaijan, the helicopter he was travelling in was declared out of contact and found destroyed (Sorongan 2024). Tensions escalated when Israel killed Ismail Haniya, the supreme leader of Hamas, and Fuad Shukri, the leader of Hezbollah, in a military operation in July 2024 (Sky News Arabia 2024). Then on 28 September 2024, Israel confirmed that Hezbollah's supreme leader, Syed Hasan Nasrallah, was killed in an attack by Israel (Al-Jazeera 2024b).

The killing of several important figures angered Iran, which finally gave a warning by counterattacking with hundreds of missiles in early October 2024 (Murphy 2024). The ballistic missile attack, which numbered more than 200, took place in a short period of about 30 minutes and managed to surprise Israeli defenses. On 22 September 2024, Hezbollah launched an attack against Israel. Israel's Indigenous newspaper Hayom reported that the attack consisted of 5 waves totaling 30 rockets launched from southern Lebanon at the cities of Galilee and eastern Haifa (al-Jazeera 2024). On 7 October 2024, the Houthi movement launched two missiles and a drone towards Israel (Rahayu 2024).

The resistance of Iran and its proxies against Israel is interesting to study because geographically they are located in the Middle East region where the dynamics in it are the centre of attention of international politics. The conflict determines the political stability of the Middle East in the future and certainly affects other sectors such as the economy and investment of regional countries (Wahid and Shori 2024). As for the impact on Iran, this moment is very important to show Iran's existence in the region. Since the successful revolution in 1979, Iran has been ambitious to become the most influential country in the Middle East and more so in the Islamic world. To gain the sympathy of the Islamic world, Iran spoke out against the Israeli occupation of Palestine (Machmudi 2021; Njong 2021). Without hesitation, together with Hezbollah and Houthi, it loudly supported Hamas' attack on Israel on 07 October 2023, which resulted in the development of conflict dynamics between them and Israel. Iran must show its fangs by avenging the deaths of important figures who have supported its cause if it is still ambitious to establish a strong influence in the Middle East (Al-Jazeera 2024a).

On the other hand, based on the religious sect that Iran and its two proxies Hezbollah and Houthi adhere to Shiism. Iran is the largest Shia country in the world and had a strong military since the 1979 Iranian Islamic Revolution to date (Bokhari 2024a). Hezbollah is a Lebanese Shia political organisation established in 1982 AD against the backdrop of the Lebanon-Israel war. The year 2000 was a glorious era for Hezbollah, the organisation succeeded in repelling Israel from Lebanon (Umma, Fadilah, and Redjosari 2021). The Houthi movement is a Yemeni political and military organisation that adheres to Shiism (Indriarto 2021). The similarities related to the sect are a special energy for the three parties to jointly attack Israel. In Shiism, there is the concept of Imamate, which states that religion cannot be separated from politics. The Imamate is obligatory to guide the people towards the right foundation and to build benefits. Based on this principle, Iran was moved to take part in opposing Israel's occupation of the Palestinian people (SJ and Halim 2012).

Based on the background of the problem above, the researchers is interested in examining the discourse of the Shiite resistance, which in this case is Iran, Hezbollah, and Houthi against Israel using a critical discourse analysis approach from the perspective of Norman Fairclough. Iran's political stance after the 1979 revolution that was hostile to the United States, western countries, and Israel because of several issues, especially Palestine, managed to change the Geopolitics of the Middle East. Iran's tensions with the United States-Israel increased when Iran began to develop nuclear weapons, the United States and Israel felt threatened by Iran's nuclear development (Muhaimin 2023). The existence of Iranian proxies in the region such as Hezbollah in Lebanon and the Houthi group in Yemen further expanded tensions with Israel, from Iran-Israel tensions to tensions between Shia-affiliated groups and Israel. The object of study chosen in this research is al-Jazeera.net's reporting on the topic. Researchers chose al-Jazeera.net's news as an object on the grounds that al-Jazeera is one of the Famous and largest Arabic news sites in the region (al-Jazeera, n.d.). In addition, the dynamics of the relationship between al-Jazeera and the Israeli government make the media coverage interesting to study (Al Jazeera 2024a). The choice of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis to analyse the object is motivated by the concept of the approach that combines text and context such as situational and political contexts. The text cannot stand alone without the context behind it. The text on the discourse of Shia resistance against Israel is certainly related to the developing situations of tension between the two sides (Fairclough 1995).

Critical discourse analysis is a form of study analysing language use with a critical linguistic paradigm. Critical Discourse Analysis connects text and context. Fairclough and Wodak (1989) define

critical discourse analysis as a view of discourse that uses spoken or written language as a social process (Darma 2014). Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis perspective analyses discourse not only in the textual realm but also in the intertextual realm (Fairclough 1995). Fairclough divides discourse analysis into three dimensions. The three dimensions are text, discourse practice, and sociocultural practice. The text dimension analyses discourse from a linguistic point of view, for example in terms of vocabulary use, sentence types and sentence structure. The discourse practice dimension, which is a special dimension that discusses how discourse is produced and consumed. Third, sociocultural practices that relate discourse to context. The production and consumption of discourse in the discourse practice dimension is closely related to the situational context which is a sub-discussion of the socio-cultural practice dimension (Darma 2014).

Based on the search, critical discourse analysis has been widely used as an approach to analyse objects. Researchers found ten previous studies (Hamid, Basid, and Aulia 2021; Urfa and Asrofah 2024; Samsuri, Mulawarman, and Hudiyono 2022; Suharti, Risnadyatul H, and Purwati 2023; Haslina, Rahmi, and Azlan 2023; Shori et al. 2024; Rafiq, Bari, and Hussain 2021; Shori, Fitriani, and Hasaniyah 2024; Dhihyah and Basid 2024; Ilham, Anshori, and Amir 2023). Researchers found eight previous studies on the Shiite-Israeli conflict. The eight previous studies were not related to the discourse analysis approach, but focused on specific studies such as geopolitics and military. Five previous studies discuss Iran's resistance to Israel (Abbas and Naqvi 2023; Anderson 2024; Bukhari, Khan, and Haq 2024; Shamshad and Arshad 2021; Khamis 2023). One previous study on the Hezbollah-Israel conflict (Al-Aloosy 2023). Two previous studies on the Houthi-Israel conflict (Mahardhika and Munzilin 2024; Nandini et al. 2024).

The similarities between this research and the eighteen previous studies above are in terms of the approach used in Analysing objects, research themes, and research objects. This research uses the critical discourse analysis approach from Norman Fairclough's perspective as ten previous studies above (Hamid, Basid, and Aulia 2021; Urfa and Asrofah 2024; Samsuri, Mulawarman, and Hudiyono 2022; Suharti, Risnadyatul H, and Purwati 2023; Haslina, Rahmi, and Azlan 2023; Shori et al. 2024; Rafiq, Bari, and Hussain 2021; Shori, Fitriani, and Hasaniyah 2024; Dhihyah and Basid 2024; Ilham, Anshori, and Amir 2023). From the aspect of Theme, this research discusses the resistance of the Shia against Israel. The Shiites in question are Iran, Hezbollah, and the Houthis. One of the sub-discussions of the research is the Iran-Israel conflict as in five previous studies (Abbas and Naqvi 2023; Anderson 2024; Bukhari, Khan, and Haq 2024; Shamshad and Arshad 2021; Khamis 2023). This research also discusses the Hezbollah-Israel conflict (Al-Aloosy 2023). This research also discusses the Houthi-Israel conflict (Mahardhika and Munzilin 2024; Nandini et al. 2024). In terms of objects, this study uses news objects as four previous studies that used news objects (Dhihyah and Basid 2024; Hamid, Basid, and Aulia 2021; Urfa and Asrofah 2024; Samsuri, Mulawarman, and Hudiyono 2022).

The difference between this research and the eighteen previous studies above is also in terms of the approach used to Analyse the object, research theme, and research object. The difference between this research and the eight previous studies lies in the macrolinguistic approach, namely critical discourse analysis from the perspective of Norman Fairclough to Analyse the discourse of Shiite resistance to Israel, while in the eight previous studies, no one used a linguistic approach to Analyse objects (Abbas and Naqvi 2023; Anderson 2024; Bukhari, Khan, and Haq 2024; Shamshad and Arshad 2021; Khamis 2023; Al-Aloosy 2023; Mahardhika and Munzilin 2024; Nandini et al. 2024). The theme of this study discusses the conflict or tension between the Shiites and Israel, which is different from the ten previous studies (Hamid, Basid, and Aulia 2021; Urfa and Asrofah 2024; Samsuri, Mulawarman, and Hudiyono 2022; Suharti, Risnadyatul H, and Purwati 2023; Haslina, Rahmi, and Azlan 2023; Shori et al. 2024; Rafiq, Bari, and Hussain 2021; Shori, Fitriani, and Hasaniyah 2024; Dhihyah and Basid 2024; Ilham, Anshori, and Amir 2023). In terms of objects, this study uses News as an object, in contrast to the fourteen previous studies that did not use news as an object. (Abbas and Naqvi 2023; Anderson 2024; Bukhari, Khan, and Haq 2024; Shamshad and Arshad 2021; Khamis 2023; Al-Aloosy 2023; Mahardhika and Munzilin 2024; Nandini et al. 2024; Haslina, Rahmi, and Azlan 2023; Ilham, Anshori, and Amir 2023; Rafiq, Bari, and Hussain 2021; Shori et al. 2024; Shori, Fitriani, and Hasaniyah 2024; Suharti, Risnadyatul H, and Purwati 2023).

Based on the similarities and differences between this research and some of the previous studies above, the purpose of analysing al-Jazeera.net news about the Shiite resistance to Israel using Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis perspective is to find the form of Shiite resistance to Israel through analyse the lexicon and metaphors of resistance. Second, to find out the Al-Jazeera's role as a discourse producer through discourse practice analysis. Third, to find out the situational

context behind Iran and its two proxies Hezbollah and Houthi's resistance to Israel, and how their religious ideology influences their resistance to Israel. Through these three analytical frameworks, this research is expected to help how to take a common stance in the future to improve regional stability whose air and sea security is threatened by the Shia conflict with Israel. Regional stability needs to be considered because it greatly affects the sustainability of important sectors such as economy, trade, and development of countries in the region.

METHODS

This research is critical qualitative research. Critical research is a form of approach that views the wider context. This approach combines social, political, cultural, and economic atmosphere in analysing a news object (Butsi 2019). The primary data source of this research is Al-Jazeera's coverage of the Shiite resistance against Israel at the end of 2024 which consists of three news articles. The selection of the three news articles is based on the topic contained in each news article which contains the resistance of the Shiites consisting of Iran, Hezbollah, and Houthi against Israel in 2024. The first news entitled أكسيوس: هجوم إيراني وشيك على إسرائيل من الأراضي العراقية deals with Iran's resistance to Israel (Al-Jazeera 2024a). The second news was about Hezbollah's resistance to Israel entitled أول "تحذيري" من حزب الله ونتنياهو يتوعد برد "قوي" (Al-Jazeera 2024c). The third news was about the Houthi resistance against Israel entitled إسرائيل تعلن اعتراض صاروخ قادم من اليمن والحوثيون يسقطون مسيرة أميركية (Al-Jazeera 2024d). The selection of the three news items was carried out through a data triangulation process by matching the news items with other news items. (Nugraha 2024; Lukiv and Gritten 2024; Gambrell and Copp 2024). The secondary data sources of this research are taken from articles, books, and news related to the Shiite resistance against Israel.

The data collection technique used is reading and note-taking technique. Researchers read the news of the Shiite resistance to Israel on al-Jazeera media to get data on the discourse of Shiite resistance to Israel. After obtaining the appropriate data, researchers recorded the data on the discourse of Shiite resistance to Israel from the al-Jazeera media. The data analysis technique uses Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis approach which consists of text dimensions, discourse practices, and sociocultural. In the text dimension, researchers analysed the types of sentences and the use of vocabulary contained in the discourse to find the ideology of resistance from the discourse. In the discourse practice dimension, researchers analyse how the production and consumption of discourse. Then in the sociocultural dimension, researchers analyse the context behind the making of the discourse. The discourse practice dimension becomes a link between the text dimension and the sociocultural context dimension. Discourse has a close relationship with social relations (Fairclough 1995; Darma 2014).

RESULTS

Researchers found forms of Shiite resistance displayed in al-Jazeera.net news such as psywar, airstrikes using missiles, and the involvement of the United States in the Houthi-Israel conflict through text analysis. Then, the factors behind al-Jazeera.net producing news about the discourse of the Shiite resistance against Israel. How the relationship between al-Jazeera.net and Israel affects al-Jazeera's media coverage will be explained in the discourse practice analysis. The heated situation in the Middle East due to the Shia-Israeli conflict and how their religious ideology influences Iran's foreign policy so that they and their two proxies, Hezbollah and Houthi, fight against Israel is analysed through the dimension of sociocultural context. The following is a discourse analysis of the Shiite resistance to Israel in the al-Jazeera.net news through three dimensions, namely text, discourse practices, and sociocultural.

Text Analysis
Text analysis of the news أكسيوس: هجوم إيراني وشيك على إسرائيل من الأراضي العراقية
Data 01
وتوعدت إيران -اليوم الخميس- برد "قاس" على الهجوم الذي شنته إسرائيل الأسبوع الماضي على عدد من منشآتها العسكرية.

Al-Jazeera describes Iran's stance on the Israeli attack last week. The sentence in this data is delivered in the form of a *jumlah fi'liyah* that begins with the past tense verb توعدت and the subject is

إيران. The *jumlah fi'liyah* in meaning is different from the *jumlah ismiyah*. The use of the *jumlah fi'liyah* in the data shows Iran's quick response to the Israeli attack last week. The quick response shows that Iran has been angered by what Israel has done (Nāṣif et al. 2012). The pronoun اليوم الخميس in data 01 clarifies that the Iranian promise or commitment took place on Thursday. The use of *fi'il madhi* shows Iran's anger and quick response to the Israeli attack. توعدت in the sentence -اليوم الخميس- وتوعدت إيران "قاس" برد is a *fi'il* or verb that means past and mabni ma'lum or active. The verb is تفعّل and means الاتخاذ i.e. Iran took a stance to retaliate against the Israeli attack (Al-Sayyid 1972).

Iran is determined to carry out a strong counter-attack against Israel. The information that Iran is going to hit Israel hard is from the aspect of the choice of the word 'قاس' which means القدرة, Ibn Mandhur in Lisaanul Arabic said that it means الشدة which means strength. The sentence على "قاس" برد الهجوم الذي شنته إسرائيل shows Iran's strong response to Israel. The meaning of data 01 as a whole describes Iran's anger at Israel's attack, the anger is indicated by the word "قاس". In general, data 01 shows Iran's strong response or condemnation of Israel's attack on Iran's sovereign territory. The strong condemnation is shown by Iran's attitude which promises to retaliate strongly against the Israeli attack. The use of the word قاس in the data above shows that Iran is very angry at the attacks carried out by Israel (Al-Maʿani n.d.; منظور, n.d.).

Data 02

حسب ما نقلت عنه وكالة تسنيم للأنباء- إن "ما - وقال محمد محمدي كلبيكاني مدير مكتب المرشد الإيراني <u>علي خامنئي</u> قام به النظام الصهيوني أخيرا عبر مهاجمة أجزاء من بلادنا كان خطوة يائسة، سترد عليها الجمهورية الإسلامية في إيران ردا قاسيا تندم (إسرائيل) يجعل".

وأشاد بأداء الدفاع الجوي الإيراني الذي "منع دخول مقاتلات النظام الصهيوني الأراضي" الإيرانية، مؤكدا أن الخسائر التي خلفتها الضربات "محدودة".

The sentence in data 02 based on its word order is conveyed in the form of a *jumlah fi'liyah* and the قال in the sentence "وقال محمد محمدي كلبيكاني مدير مكتب المرشد الإيراني <u>علي خامنئي</u>" preceded by أشاد in the sentence "وأشاد بأداء الدفاع الجوي الإيراني الذي" indicates the past meaning that Israel has made a fatal step, whereas Iran's air defences have successfully withstood the Israeli air attack (Nāṣif et al. 2012). Al-Jazeera quoted Mohammad Mohammadi Golpayegani who is an important person with his position as chief of staff to Iranian Leader Ali Khamenei. Ali Khamenei is the supreme leader of Iran after the death of Khomeini, he holds the control of Iran's religious, military and political authorities (Bokhari 2024b). Golpayegani's statement was later quoted by one of Iran's news media, Tasnim. The quote is evidenced by the phrase "حسب ما نقلت عنه وكالة تسنيم للأنباء". There is an editorial "حسب ما نقلت written separately between حسب and ما which means الذي. So the meaning of حسب ما نقلت عنه وكالة تسنيم للأنباء" is 'who has quoted from him (from the words of Mohammad Mohammadi Golpayegani) the Tasnim news agency (al-Mustašār al-Luǧawiy n.d.).

In Golpayegani's statement as listed in data 02 above, there is the editorial كان خطوة يائسة in كان كان. The khabar كان خطوة يائسة and هجوم إسرائيل as khabar كان namely كان in which there is a presumed *isim* is a form of Iranian reproach against Israel (Al-ʾAnṣāriy 2023). Iran says that Israel's attacks on some of its territories are a form of Israel's desperate response to Iran's previous attacks on Israel. Iran will not remain silent in response to the Israeli attacks and promised to retaliate strongly as the editorial سترد عليها الجمهورية الإسلامية في إيران ردا قاسيا يجعل (إسرائيل) تندم. In this editorial, there is the word ردا قاسيا, means to reply, as in Lisaanul 'Arab the word رد means صرف الشيء ورجعه which exchange and return something (منظور, n.d.). The researchers found the future tense verb تندم whose past tense verb is ندم. Lisaanul 'Arab states the meaning of ندم is أَسِفَ: نَدِمَ عَلَى الشَّيْء وَنَدِمَ عَلَى مَا فَعَلَ نَدَماً وَنَدَامَةً وَتَنَدَّمَ generally means regret. The meaning of regret in the future tense verb تندم means lil mustaqbal or happening in the future, Iran in the near future will make a harsh reply that will make Israel regret in the future (منظور, n.d.).

In the sentence وأشاد بأداء الدفاع الجوي الإيراني... there is *fi'il madhi* (past tense) أشاد which means to exalt or praise (Al-Maʿāniy n.d.). Golpayegani praised Iran's air defences for repelling Israeli attacks. The pride of Ali Khamenei's chief of staff is reinforced by the phrase مؤكدا أن الخسائر التي خلفتها الضربات, The use of the word مؤكدا and the use of أن shows that the sentence is a confirmation of the statement of the good performance of Iran's air defence, due to the limited Iranian losses from

the Israeli attack (with the use of the word محدودة) (Al-ʾAnṣāriy 2023). The statement is very important to convey, because the appreciation by Golpayegani can increase the spirit of the Iranian military to continue to be prepared to face Israel (Al-Jazeera 2024a).

Data 03

وبدوره، قال قائد الحرس الثوري الإيراني حسين سلامي إن "الكيان الصهيوني يتصرف بعشوائية ودون احترام للقواعد كأي نظام في مرحلة الانهيار."

The statement by the head of Iran's Revolutionary Guards, Hussein Salami, was delivered in the form of a *jumlah ismiyah*. The word الكيان is an *isim* إن which is one of the letters ta'kid. The existence of the letter ta'kid shows Husein Salami's serious statement that the Zionists or Israelis have committed a brutal act. The diction that the act is a brutal act is shown by the word عشوائية in data 03. In al-Ma'ani, it is mentioned that the word عشواء is compared to شيء كل بيدها تخبط فهي أمامها تبصر لا ناقة i.e. a camel that does not see anything in front of him and he hits everything with his strength, so it is quite appropriate that the word عشوائية means brutal (Al-Maʿāniy n.d.). Husein Salami also considers that Israel's actions against Iran are against international rules, as his statement للقواعد احترام ودون, the letter و is a form of wawu athaf which acts as a conjunction or link between the word عشوائية and the pronunciation احترام دون which reflects that Israel has really done a heinous thing because it has carried out a brutal attack and violated the applicable rules. The دون in the data above is a form of *nafi* or means لا, the disclaimer signifies Israel's disrespect for the rules (Alshamsan 2016).

In general, all data in News 01 shows Iran's strong reaction to Israel. Iran through several of its top officials carried out psywar as a form of attack on Israel. In data 01 Iran responded strongly to Israel's attack on its territory by promising to retaliate strongly to the attack. In data 02 The Chief of Staff of Iran's Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei openly said that Israel's attack on Iran represented an attitude of desperation and on the other hand he praised Iran's solid air protection. In data 03 the top leader of the IRGC or known as the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps mocked Israel that its brutal attack on Iran reflected the characteristics of a country on the verge of destruction. Iran's resistance that emerged in this news was dominated by Iran's psywar attacks. Psywar according to William E. Daugherty and Morris Janowitz is propaganda and other activities planned to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, and behavior of the enemy, neutral parties and friendly foreign parties to support goals. Al-Jazeera positions Iran as a country that is not easily intimidated and maintains its dignity by showing Iran's psychological warfare against Israel (Andreyano and Suyanto 2018).

Text Analysis of The News "قوي" برد يتوعد ونتنياهو الله حزب من "تحذيري" رد أول

Data 01

أعلن حزب الله اللبناني، اليوم الاثنين، أنه نفذ ردا دفاعيا تحذيريا واستهدف موقع رويسات العلم التابع للجيش الإسرائيلي بتلال كفرشوبا المحتلة في جنوب لبنان، فيما هددت إسرائيل بالرد على ما وصفته بالخرق.

The sentence used in data 01 is a type of *jumlah fi'liyah*, because it is preceded by the past tense verb أعلن which means to have announced (declared). The verb means past and has occurred on Monday as pronounced الاثنين اليوم. In data 01, there is a wording that shows the attitude of mutual threats between Hezbollah and Israel. As the sentence تحذيريا دفاعيا ردا نفذ أنه, Hezbollah announced that its troops would respond defensively and gave a warning that it would attack Rasat Alam which had been occupied by the Israeli Army. The word دفاعيا in data 01 comes from دفع which means الإزالة بقوة which means to eliminate strongly. Hezbollah is trying to defend itself to eliminate the influence of the Israeli occupation (منظور, n.d.). In al-Ma'ani, the word دفاع means لرد أساليب من الحروب في يتخذ ما العدو هجوم which means steps taken to retaliate against enemy attacks The word رد is mentioned twice in the data. The first word رد has the nashab ردا because it is positioned as maf'ul bih with amil نفذ, while the second one has the nashab ردا because it meets the letter jar ba' (ب) (Al-ʾAnṣāriy 2023). The word رد has the meaning ورجعه الشيء صرف which means exchanging something and returning something (منظور, n.d.). In the sentence بالخرق وصفته ما على بالرد إسرائيل هددت فيما there is the past tense verb هددت which means to threaten (Al-Maʿāniy n.d.). The word خرق in Lisanul 'Arab means فرجة or gap and when contextualized into the text, the word means violation (منظور, n.d.). So the meaning of

the sentence فيما هددت إسرائيل بالرد على ما وصفته in general is that Israel threatens to retaliate against Hezbollah on the pretext of the violation committed by its party (Al-Jazeera 2024c).

Data 02

وقال الحزب، في بيان، إنه استهدف موقع رويسات العلم ردا على الخروقات الإسرائيلية المتكررة لاتفاق وقف إطلاق النار، شملت تنفيذ غارات جوية وقصفا على لبنان.

The type of sentence in data 02 is the *jumlah fi'liyah* preceded by past tense verb قال which means to have said and the subject is the word حزب which refers to the Hezbollah militia. The sentence contains Hezbollah's statement that directed attacks towards Rusat Alam as a form of retaliation against Israel for repeatedly violating the ceasefire agreement between the two parties. Lafal الخروقات in data 02 has 3 root letters خرق, in Lisaanul 'Arab the word means فرجة or gap. Israel took the opportunity to attack Hezbollah. It is clear that Israel's attitude is a form of their inconsistency with the ceasefire agreement (إطلاق النار) between the two sides. One of the Israeli cowardice is the Israeli airstrikes on the Lebanese territory, which is confirmed by the sentence شملت تنفيذ غارات جوية وقصفا على لبنان which means that the Israeli violations include airstrikes and explosions on the Lebanese territory. The sentence contains the word قصف which means الكسر or broken. In Lisanul Arabic, it is mentioned that the pronunciation القصف والقصفة is the loud roar of a camel. When contextualised, it indicates the chaos and loud booms caused by the Israeli attack on Lebanon, indicating the enormity of the attack (منظور, n.d.). Al-Jazeera quoted Hezbollah as saying that Israel has shown its cowardice after violating the ceasefire agreement between the two sides, resulting in tremendous chaos in Lebanon. (Al-Jazeera 2024c).

Data 03

وأفاد مراسل الجزيرة بإطلاق صاروخين من جنوب لبنان باتجاه موقع رويسات العلم.

The sentence in data 03 is delivered in the form of a *jumlah fi'liyah* preceded by past tense verb أفاد meaning to have reported and مراسل الجزيرة is the subject. The use of past tense verb shows that al-Jazeera reporters are swift in reporting the latest developments about the Hezbollah-Israel conflict. In the sentence above, the al-Jazeera correspondent reports that Hezbollah launched rockets from South Lebanon to Rasat Alam. The number of rockets launched was 2 rockets as the word صاروخين (2 rockets) which is an *isim tatsniyah* shows the meaning of two, the i'rob address of the *isim tatsniyah* in the word is the letter ي because it is *nashab* (Al-ʾAnṣāriy 2023).

The whole data in the news أول رد 'تحذيري' من حزب الله ونتنياهو يتوعد برد 'قوي' contains Hezbollah's condemnation of Israel for violating the ceasefire agreement between the two parties. Israel took advantage of the ceasefire to attack Lebanon by air, causing chaos in the country. Hezbollah vehemently condemned Israel's heinous actions. Hezbollah responded to Israel by launching two rockets at Rasat Alam (Al-Jazeera 2024c).

Text Analysis of The News إسرائيل تعلن اعتراض صاروخ قادم من اليمن والحوثيون يسقطون مسيرة أميركية
Data 01

قال المتحدث باسم الجيش الإسرائيلي إنه تم اعتراض صاروخ أطلق من اليمن وتسبب بتفعيل صفارات الإنذار في منطقة البحر الميت والعربة، في حين جدد الحوثيون تعهدهم بمواصلة دعم المقاومة.

The type of sentence in data 03 is *jumlah fi'liyah* or a sentence preceded by *fi'il* (verb). The sentence قال المتحدث باسم الجيش الإسرائيلي... is a *jumlah fi'liyah* because it begins with the past tense verb قال (has said) and the subject (the actor) is المتحدث, the Israeli spokesman. The sentence explains that a missile was fired from the direction of Yemen and caused sirens to sound in the Dead Sea and Arava. The Houthis renewed their pledge to continue their resistance. The word جدّد in the sentence في حين جدد الحوثيون تعهدهم بمواصلة دعم المقاومة is a past tense verb form with wazan فعّل which shows the meaning of التعدية which connects the *fi'il* with its *isim* (*fa'il*) (Ṭālib 2017). The word تعّهد is a madhi *fi'il* with *wazan* تفعّل which means للمطاوعة (something that has happened because of the work of the *fi'il* فعّل)(Noor, Saufi, and Hasanah 2024). The word دعم in the sentence means مال فأقامه which means leaning and upholding, when contextualised it means supporting the resistance against Israel (منظور, n.d.). The Houthis have renewed their pledge to continue launching attacks against Israel (Al-Jazeera 2024d).

Data 02

إن على الرئيس الأميركي المقبل دونالد ترامب من جهة أخرى، قال زعيم جماعة أنصار الله (الحوثيين) عبد الملك الحوثي
وأكد الحوثي، في كلمته الأسبوعية بشأن الحرب، أن الجماعة ستواصل. أن يوقف الحرب على غزة ولبنان إذاكان صادقا في وعوده
دعم المقاومة مهما كلف ذلك من أثمان.

The sentence in data 02 begins with the pronunciation من جهة أخرى which means on the other hand, al-Jazeera diverts the topic of conversation which previously discussed the Houthi pilgrims managed to shoot down the United States MQ-9 drone in the North Yemen region. After the use of the contrastive conjunction, the sentence begins with the word قال (has said) which is a form of *fi'il madhi* or past tense verb and the subject (the actor) is زعيم جماعة أنصار الله (the leader of the Ansarullah group) known as the Houthi group, Abdul Malik al-Houthi. The next *jumlah fi'liyah* is found in the sentence"وأكد الحوثي..." preceded by the past tense verb أكد (has emphasised) and the subject (actor) who swears is the Houthi group. The use of the past tense verb or *fi'il madhi* indicates that the Houthi leadership has directed accusations at the United States that they are responsible for the ongoing situation in Lebanon and Palestine (Nāṣif et al. 2012).

The word حرب (war) listed in data 02 means نقيض السلم or the antithesis of peace (منظور, n.d.). Through its leader, Abdul Malik al-Houthi, the Houthis bluff Donald Trump as the elected president of the United States must stop the war on Gaza and Lebanon if he really keeps his promise. From the redaction of the data above, it can be seen that the Houthi leadership argues that there is a large share of the United States for the chaos of the war that occurred in Palestine and Lebanon. The Houthis emphasise that their group will continue to support the resistance as long as the United States through its allies Israel continues to attack Gaza and Lebanon (Al-Jazeera 2024d).

Data 03

وقال زعيم جماعة الحوثيين في اليمن عبد الملك الحوثي، اليوم الخميس، إن الرئيس الأميركي المنتخب دونالد
ترامب خلال ولايته الثانية في إنهاء القضية الفلسطينية "سيفشل".
وأوضح الحوثي في خطابه الأسبوعي، تعليقا على نتائج الانتخابات الأميركية، أن "ترامب فشل في مشروع (...) صفقة القرن
رغم كل عنجهيته واستكباره واستهتاره وطغيانه، وسيفشل في هذه المرة أيضا".
وقال الحوثي "إن الرؤساء الأميركيين يتنافسون أيهم يقدم خدمات أكثر للعدو الإسرائيلي (...) ترامب بنفسه كان في مدة
رئاسية سابقة، وحرص على تقديم إنجازات للإسرائيليين"، منها الاعتراف بالقدس عاصمة لإسرائيل ونقل السفارة الأميركية إليها
.

There are several sentences in data 03 that are preceded by a verb such as the sentence وقال زعيم جماعة الحوثيين... which is preceded by the past tense verb قال which means that it has been said وأوضح الحوثي في خطابه الأسبوعي (the leader of the Houthi group). Then in the sentence زعيم جماعة الحوثيين وقال which is preceded by the past tense verb أوضح with its subject namely الحوثي. Then in the sentence "...الحوثي"إن الرؤساء الأميركيين which is preceded by the past tense verb قال (has said) with its subject (actor) namely الحوثي. The use of the past tense verb at the beginning of the sentence in data 03 is a depiction of the rapid response of the Houthi leadership in responding to the situation that occurred in Palestine and Lebanon (Nāṣif et al. 2012).

In the first sentence there is a sentence:

...إن الرئيس الأميركي المنتخب **دونالد ترامب** "سيفشل" في إنهاء القضية الفلسطينية

The bold line in the sentence above is the *badal kul min kul* form of الرئيس الأميركي المنتخب indicating that the phrase is addressed to the elected American president who is none other than Donald Trump. The leader of Hezbollah asserted that Donald Trump, the new president of the United States, would fail to resolve the Palestinian issue. he diction of failure is indicated by "سيفشل" which is a mudhori verb and the letter س that precedes it indicates the meaning of *lil istiqbal* (will happen) in the near future, considering that Trump will lead the United States in the near future, considering that Trump will lead the United States in the near future. The root word of the mudhori verb يفشل is فشل (Al-Anṣāriy 2023). In Lisanul Arab, the meaning of الفشل is described by الرجل الضعيف الجبان, namely a weak, cowardly man. This description reflects an attitude of helplessness in resolving the problem being faced (منظور, n.d.). In Abdul Malik's assessment, Donald Trump will not be able to stop the war that is happening in Palestine and Lebanon because of Israel's actions. In data 03, there is the use of the *fi'il mudhori'* يفشل twice and the *fi'il madhi* فشل which contains the statement of the Houthi leader about Donald Trump's failure to realize the Deal of The Century project. According to Trump, his controversial project aims to help establish a Palestinian state without Jerusalem (Short 2018).

Al-Houthi called Donald Trump an arrogant, haughty, reckless, and tyrannical leader as mentioned in the words استهتار, استكبار, and عنجهية, and طغيان. The four words he said were a form of reproach to Trump. Previous American presidents also did not escape Houthi's criticism, according to him, previous American presidents only competed with each other to support Israel. As for Trump, according to al-Houthi, just like previous American presidents who supported Israel, Trump even created controversy by recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and moving his embassy there. Data 03 as a whole is Houthi's bluff to the elected US president, Donald Trump, to realize his commitment to stop the war in Palestine and Lebanon which was the result of his ally Israel (Al-Jazeera 2024d).

Data 04

وفي إطار الحرب، يواصل الحوثيون منذ نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني شنّ هجمات بالصواريخ والمسيّرات في البحر الأحمر وبحر العرب بدأت أولا على سفن تجارية يعتبرون أنها مرتبطة بإسرائيل أو متجهة إلى موانئها، ويقولون إن ذلك يأتي دعما للفلسطينيين في قطاع غزة.

Data 04 begins with the phrase وفي إطار الحرب, namely from the side of war. This phrase serves to divert the reader's attention, which was originally focused on the assessment of the Hezbollah leader towards Donald Trump who would fail to stop the war in Palestine and Lebanon, towards the Houthi group's war policy. The sentence يواصل الحوثيون… is a form of the jumlah fi'liyah or a sentence that begins with the present tense verb (fi'il mudhori' يواصل) meaning launching and the fa'il (perpetrator) is الحوثيون, namely the Houthi troops, the use of the fi'il mudhori' at the beginning of the sentence shows that the missile and drone attacks carried out by the Houthis against parties that contributed to the Israeli attack on Palestine since November are still ongoing until now (Nāṣif et al. 2012). The words المسيّرات and الصواريخ indicate that the missiles and drones launched were numerous or more than 2, the word الصواريخ is the plural form of the word الصاروخ and the word المسيرات is the plural form of المسيرة. Hezbollah's attacks were directed at ships sailing in the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea, the ships had ties with Israel or were heading to its ports. The word سفن is the plural form of سفينة which means ship and the word موانئ is the plural form of ميناء which means port. The attacks that have occurred up to now are a form of Houthi consistency in defending the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip (al-Maʿani n.d., n.d.).

The four data show the Houthi's hostile attitude towards Israel and its ally the United States. The Houthi leadership has repeatedly launched psywar by intimidating Donald Trump as the person responsible for the chaos that occurred in Palestine and Lebanon, the Houthi leadership also insulted the elected US president Donald Trump as a failure. This assessment is certainly based on Trump's track record while serving as president in the period before he was defeated by Joe Biden. According to the Houthi, previous American presidents have almost the same track record, namely being the main supporters of Israel (Al-Jazeera 2024d).

Discourse Practice

Discourse Practice analysis discusses the production of discourse in three al-Jazeera news. The news entitled أكسيوس: هجوم إيراني وشيك على إسرائيل من الأراضي العراقية was motivated by Oxios media which quoted 2 Israeli media that Iran would attack Israel from Iraqi territory. Oxios reported that Israel would be attacked with drones and ballistic missiles. The plan for the attack was caused by the increasingly heated relations between the two countries and Israel attacked Iran in mid-October 2024 (Al-Jazeera 2024a). In the second news entitled قوي" رد ونتنياهو يتوعد برد من حزب الله تحذيري" أول the background was the tension between Hezbollah and Israel (Al-Jazeera 2024c). Hezbollah attacked the Rasat Alam area as a form of warning to Israel which had violated the ceasefire agreement between the two parties. In the third news entitled إسرائيل تعلن اعتراض صاروخ قادم من اليمن والحوثيون يسقطون مسيرة أميركية, the background was the tension between the Houthis and Israel and the United States. The Houthis fired a ballistic missile and it was successfully intercepted by Israeli defenses. In the news, the Houthi leader openly insulted Donald Trump, the president-elect of the United States, that he would not be able to stop the war in Israel and Lebanon (Al-Jazeera 2024d).

The tension between the Shia-affiliated parties and Israel has an impact on the stability of the Middle East and world security. Al-Jazeera as an original Middle Eastern news media report on these tensions to be disseminated throughout the world. In its reporting, al-Jazeera quotes from both parties who are currently in tension to obtain objective information. Al-Jazeera covers news by presenting

information quoted from various parties to obtain accurate information. In the news هجوم أكسيوس: , Al-Jazeera cited information from Axios media, the Israeli إيراني وشيك على إسرائيل من الأراضي العراقية broadcasting authority, CNN, and Iran goverment to obtain information about Iran's anger towards Israel (Al-Jazeera 2024a). Then on the news أول رد "تحذيري" من حزب الله ونتنياهو يتوعد برد "قوي", Al-Jazeera cited information directly from Hezbollah statements and reports from its journalists. Al-Jazeera also cited statements from Netanyahu and Israeli broadcasters (Al-Jazeera 2024c). And then on the news إسرائيل تعلن اعتراض صاروخ قادم من اليمن والحوثيون يسقطون مسيرة أميركية , Al Jazeera cited statements from the Israeli military and also the Houthi group to obtain information about the Houthi resistance against Israel (Al-Jazeera 2024d). It appears that al-Jazeera does not present information unilaterally by citing statements from one particular party. However, on the other hand Israel did not allow al-Jazeera to have an office in its country in mid-2024. The bad relationship between al-Jazeera and the Israeli government has been going on since 2017, in that year Netanyahu threatened to close al-Jazeera's office in Jerusalem. In 2021, Israeli missiles hit Gaza and managed to destroy the building where al-Jazeera had its office. In May 2024, Israel banned al-Jazeera from operating in its country, the ban came after a law was issued stating that the government has the right to close foreign media outlets if they are considered to endanger state security (Al Jazeera 2024a). The bad relationship was because Al-Jazeera was very intense in covering the Hamas-Israel war since the beginning of the Hamas attack on October 7, 2023. The statements of the Hamas leadership covered by al-Jazeera invited Netanyahu's anger, Israel considered al-Jazeera as a mouthpiece for Hamas (VOA Indonesia 2024). Being the excessive attitude shown by Israel, al-Jazeera condemned the action and stated it as a criminal act against press freedom (Al Jazeera 2024a).

The production process of the three news discourses used as the object of this research is closely related to the Middle East which has become the center of attention for international politics. The tension between the Shia-affiliated parties and Israel greatly determines the stability of the Middle East in the future, so that the dynamics that continue to develop between the two parties need to be the concern of the international world. Attention to the Shia-Israeli conflict is needed to read the situation that will occur in the Middle East. The strategic role of the Middle East which is the center of international attention is a strong enough reason for al-Jazeera to produce and disseminate the three news discourses that are the object of research (Wahid and Shori 2024). The bad relationship between al-Jazeera and Israel certainly affects how al-Jazeera presents Israel in its news. In the three news stories used as objects, Israel is always portrayed negatively by al-Jazeera. On the news أول رد "تحذيري" من حزب الله ونتنياهو يتوعد برد and أكسيوس: هجوم إيراني وشيك على إسرائيل من الأراضي العراقية "قوي", Israel is highlighted as a country that has broken the rules and betrayed the ceasefire agreement (Al-Jazeera 2024a, 2024c). On the news إسرائيل تعلن اعتراض صاروخ قادم من اليمن والحوثيون يسقطون مسيرة أميركية, Israel and its ally, United States, are highlighted as the parties responsible for the chaos that is occurring in Palestine and Lebanon (Al-Jazeera 2024d).

Sociocultural Practice

In the sociocultural practice analysis, the researcher maps the context that underlies the formation of discourse into 3 parts, namely the situational context that discusses the situation that underlies the Shiite resistance against Israel, the social context that discusses the social conditions that underlie the Shiite resistance against Israel, and the interrelated religious and political contexts that are the driving force behind the Shiite resistance against Israel.

Situational Context

Based on the situational context, the background of the three discourses that are the objects is the support of the three Shia-affiliated parties (Iran, Hezbollah, and Houthi) for Palestine to be free from the grip of Israel. The three parties openly support the Hamas attack on Israel on October 7, 2023, known as Thufanul Aqsa. Hamas' attack on Israel is a form of resistance against the Zionist occupation of Palestinian land since 1948. After the Iranian revolution in 1979, Iran loudly opposed Israel's colonization of Palestine (Njong 2021). Iran's seriousness in supporting Palestine is proven by the formation of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps by the key figure of the Iranian revolution, Ayatollah Khomeini, one of whose agendas is to liberate al-Quds. In carrying out its mission, Iran has formed proxies in surrounding countries. Hezbollah in Lebanon and Houthi in Yemen are Iran's right hands in their respective countries (Council on Foreign Relations 2024).

On October 7, 2023, Hamas suddenly launched a lightning attack on the Israeli defense base. The shocking attack via land and air was accompanied by thousands of Hamas rockets that hit Israeli territory. The momentum of Thufanul Aqsa further sharpened the Palestine-Israel conflict in the Middle East. The conflict between the two parties widened until Iran and its proxies Hezbollah in Lebanon and the Houthis in Yemen intervened in it. The war that was initially between Hamas and Israel became wider until the involvement of the Shiite-affiliated group. The situation got worse when an Iranian helicopter, one of the passengers of which was Iranian President Hasan Rouhani, crashed and exploded on his way back from a visit to Azerbaijan. The incident killed Hasan Rouhani and Iran accused Israel of being the mastermind behind the accident. Ismail Haniya, a top HAMAS official, was killed during his visit to Tehran while condoling the death of Hasan Rouhani. At that time, the Israeli attack succeeded in killing Haniya and Fuad Shoukri, one of Hezbollah's top officials. Hezbollah and Houthi under Iranian command are determined to escalate attacks on Israel (Sky News Arabia 2024). The development of this heated situation is one of the factors causing Shiite resistance against Israel.

Social Context

The social factor behind the Shiite resistance against Israel is Israel's colonization of Palestine. We can observe this in the third news, Houthi condemned those who triggered the suffering of the Palestinian people. Based on the report of the Gaza Ministry of Health, 107.764 Gazans have been injured since the incident on October 7, 2023. In addition, 45.338 Gazans have died as a result of Israeli aggression from 2023 to December 25, 2024 (Asmar 2024). The Palestinian people, especially the people of Gaza, have experienced the bitterness of occupation and the cruelty of the Zionist army which has taken away their rights. Thousands of buildings have been damaged and the economy is threatened with paralysis (Tastan 2024).

The suffering of the Palestinians has become the concern of the Shiites, namely Iran and its two proxies Hezbollah and Houthi. Hezbollah as Iran's proxy in Lebanon strongly condemned Israel's military aggression against the people of Gaza. As a form of condemnation, Hezbollah took concrete action to support Hamas' attack on Israel in the *Thufanul Aqsa* incident by sending missile attacks on Israel as a form of their solidarity with the suffering of the people of Gaza (Al Jazeera 2024b). Likewise with Iran, the Shia-majority country strongly condemned Israel's unjustified actions. In October 2024, Iran fired dozens of missiles at Israel in response to Israeli aggression in Gaza and Lebanon (Muro et al. 2024). The Houthis in Yemen also openly engaged in the Red Sea conflict with Israel and the United States as a form of their defence of the Palestinians (Al-Jazeera 2024d). So it's clear that the suffering of the Palestinians, especially Gaza, is the main social factor that fuelled the Shia resistance against Israel.

Religious and Political Context

Religious and political contexts have a close relationship, especially when we talk about Iran. As a Shia country, Iran holds tightly to the principle of imamate. According to Shia, the Prophet Muhammad was not just a leader in spreading religious messages, but also as a political leader and the prophet also led an Islamic state. The book *ma'a al-syi'ah al-imamiah 'an al-imamah* explains that matters of the world as well as matters of religion are one unity carried out by a caliph. Ali Shari'ati explains that the imamate is to lead the people or society towards a strong and correct foundation, and to lead society towards justice, development, and freedom in determining the direction of goals (SJ and Halim 2012). The principle of Imamate adopted by Shiites certainly influences Iran's foreign policy. Iran is expanding its influence in the region by forming proxies. These proxies have been successfully formed in several countries such as Iraq, Syria, and Yemen, marked by the birth of several Shiite ideological organizations that are in line with Iran's mission in the region (Abbas and Naqvi 2023).

Iran was ambitious to establish its influence in the Middle East after the 1979 revolution (Njong 2021). One of Iran's ambitions that we see in the data above is Iran's move to take a hostile stance towards Israel. Based on the data above, Al-Jazeera positions Iran as a country that opposes Israeli injustice (Al-Jazeera 2024a). The Palestinian issue is an interesting issue to gain sympathy from Arab and Islamic countries. Iran benefits from its political steps that loudly voice Palestinian independence and actively oppose Israeli occupation both politically and militarily. The death of the president is a determinant for Iran whether the country only mourns the sadness of the departure of its leader or becomes a momentum for increasingly open resistance against the Zionists. By resisting Israel, it

becomes an opportunity for Iran and its proxies to show their fangs and become proof that they are not weak in responding to Israeli attacks (Njong 2021).

DISCUSSION

Based on text analysis, researchers found a form of Shia resistance to Israel in al-Jazeera's coverage. Iran carried out psywar against Israel in response to the Zionist attack on several of its sovereign territories. Hezbollah carried out airstrikes against Israel by firing its missiles at Rasat 'Alam. The Houthis are involved in a wider conflict than Iran and Hezbollah, Iran's proxy in Yemen is also involved in a conflict with Israel's main ally, the United States. The Houthis launched airstrikes by firing missiles at ships related to Israel, in addition the militia carried out psywar against the United States so that it would not interfere in helping Israel. American interference in these tensions has the potential to trigger a wider war. Al-Jazeera positions the Shia groups comprising Iran, Hezbollah and the Houthis as a heroic group that opposes all forms of Israeli barbarity (Al-Jazeera 2024a, 2024c, 2024d).

Based on the analysis of discourse practices, researchers found that al-Jazeera's poor relations with Israel affected how al-Jazeera positioned both parties, namely between the Shiites and Israelis in its news (VOA Indonesia 2024; Al Jazeera 2024a). In the three news articles that became the data above, al-Jazeera positioned the Shiites as people who opposed arbitrariness. While Israel is positioned as a dilapidated party indicated by its attitude that does not respect the rules and ceasefire that has been agreed upon (Al-Jazeera 2024a, 2024c, 2024d). The next finding is that the conflict between the Shiites involving Iran, Hezbollah, and Houthi with Israel has an impact on the stability of the security of the Middle East region in the future. The Middle East's important position in the eyes of the world so that the region becomes the center of attention certainly makes al-Jazeera feel the need to report the event (Wahid and Shori 2024).

Based on the analysis of sociocultural practices, researchers found that the context of the situation behind the Shiite resistance to Israel is the Hamas-Israel war of 07 October 2023. Iran, Hezbollah, and the Houthis sympathise with the Palestinian struggle to be free from Israeli occupation. The position of the Shiites who supported Hamas's resistance to Israel made tensions between the Shiites consisting of Iran, Hezbollah, and Houthis and Israel increasingly heated and led to the killing of several important figures such as Iranian President Hasan Rouhani, HAMAS political bureau chief Ismail Haniya, and Hezbollah leader Fouad Shukri (Sky News Arabia 2024). Then the conflict between the two sides continues to this day, as mentioned in three al-Jazeera news (Al-Jazeera 2024a, 2024c, 2024d). In the social context, the Shiite resistance against Israel is motivated by the Israeli army's aggression against Palestine. They sympathise with the thousands of people who have died and the thousands of buildings that have been damaged by the Zionists (Tastan 2024; Asmar 2024). As for the relationship between religious and political contexts, Iran is a country with a majority Shia population. Shia ideology is certainly deeply rooted in influencing Iran's foreign policy. The *Imamah* principle adopted by the Shia community influences Iran's actions. According to this principle, it is explained that matters of the world as well as religious matters are one unit that is carried out by a caliph (SJ and Halim 2012). Thus, Palestinian affairs have also become Iran's concern in order to realise the benefits. Iran benefits reputationally through its stance that loudly voices the independence of Palestine and actively opposes the Israeli occupation both politically and militarily (Njong 2021).

This study is in line with Khamis's (2023) research which also reveals the position of the Middle East which has an influence on the international political atmosphere. The study of the socio-cultural context in this study is in line with Abbas & Naqvi's (2023) research which states that Iran uses its two proxies to fight Israel. This study also has similarities with Anderson's (2024) research which discusses the spread of the Hamas-Israel war into a regional war marked by the involvement of Iran and Hezbollah. The involvement of the Houthis is discussed in Mahardhika & Munzilin's (2024) research and Nandini et.al's (2024) research which also includes the involvement of the United States as Israel's main defender.

CONCLUSION

This research presents the discourse of the Shiite resistance consisting of Iran, Hezbollah, and Houthi against Israel on al-Jazeera's news which is analysed using Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis perspective. Fairclough's critical discourse analysis perspective analyses discourse based on text, discourse practice, and sociocultural context. In the text dimension, researchers found statements of condemnation and reproach that describe the anger and resistance of Iran, Hezbollah,

and Houthi against Israel displayed in al-Jazeera's news. The forms of Shia resistance shown by al-Jazeera are in the form of Iranian psywar against Israel, Houthi psywar against Israel's ally, the United States, and missile attacks launched by Hezbollah and Houthi against Israel. In the discourse practice dimension, al-Jazeera produces and disseminates news in which there is a discourse on the resistance of the Shiites consisting of Iran, Hezbollah, and Houthi against Israel because the dynamics that occur in the Middle East are always at the centre of international attention. And in the dimension of sociocultural context, the discourse of resistance is motivated by the situation that occurs and Iran's ambition to become a major influential country in the Middle East.

Al-Jazeera.net presents the discourse of Shiite resistance against Israel through statements issued by figures from Iran, Hezbollah, and Houthi. Israel's attitude of betraying the ceasefire agreement is also in the spotlight. The discourse also reveals the involvement of the United States which is behind Israel, this involvement has the potential to exacerbate the situation. America's involvement is shown by the Houthi leader who speaks about the involvement of the United States in the war that occurred in Palestine and Lebanon. In the three news stories that make up the data above, al-Jazeera forms a negative public perception of Israel. Israel is perceived as an occupying country and behaves badly by reneging on the agreed ceasefire policy.

In the text dimension, this study only analyses the *mufrodat* (vocabulary) and sentence forms used by the discourse. The researcher recommends the use of broader linguistic analyses in future research, such as cohesion, coherence, and so on. As for the sociocultural context, this study only discusses the ongoing situation and Iran's mission to establish its influence in the Middle East. This research is expected to enrich the reference of Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis study that analyses news discourse related to contemporary Middle East issues. Future research is expected to examine more complex media roles that do not only analyse al-Jazeera.net by combining relevant geopolitical theories.

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