ABSTRACT

HALIM, VIVIAN A. SAPUTRI. (2022). **Revealing the Brutality of War Using Componential Analysis on *The New York Times*' Selected News Articles about Israeli Air Strikes on Gaza.** Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

There have always been wars in recorded history that have proven to cause destruction to the world and humanity. Revealing the brutality of war is the main interest of the study in purpose to raise awareness on humanity, the war between Israel and Palestine, and other wars. The hypothesis of the study is that war is brutal.

Componential analysis is a text analysis focuses at discovering and determining the basic components of words which later reveal the meaning of the words. This approach is utilized in this research to analyze the data to prove the hypothesis. Semantics is the study of meaning under the branch of linguistics. Words share certain features that help language speakers recognize a sense of meaning. Semantic features are basic components shared by words. For example, the word *dog* and *cat* belong to the same feature *animal*. Therefore, the semantic features of *dog* can be described as [+ Animal] and [– Human].

This research studies the semantic features of lexical categories in *The New York Times* news articles about the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in May 2021. The articles are entitled "Israel carried out its deadliest strike yet, as the fighting raged on," "Israel's attack on a press building in Gaza draws condemnation," and "The Toll of Eight Days of Conflict in Gaza and Israel." *The New York Times* is selected as it is a prominent newspaper in the United States and in favor of the oppressed with the political spectrum leaning left. The articles are selected because they are published during the rising Palestinian-Israeli conflict between May 10th - 17th, 2021, reported, and discussed it.

This research has two objectives: to identify the brutality concepts of war in *The New York Times* news articles and to identify the semantic features used to present the brutality of war. The theories of semantics, lexical categories, componential analysis, and international law on war crimes are applied in this research to achieve the objectives. The method applied in this research is qualitative research conducted through research data. The data are in the form of words and sentences that show the brutality of war. The data are processed by determining the meanings of each word and identifying the semantic features they belong to.

The result of the study presents the brutality concepts into five concepts: the killing of people, the destroying of buildings/facilities, the use of deadly weapons, the duration of attacks, and the expression of communication. The semantic features used to present the brutality of war are developed from the brutality concepts. They are death, object animacy, instrument, damage/destruction, activity, suffering, discharging, moving, and sense of pain. These features reveal the brutal disadvantages that come as result of war. In line with the hypothesis, it can be concluded that war is brutal and unkind.

Keywords: semantics, semantic features, componential analysis, war, brutality

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Perang dunia yang tercatat dalam sejarah membuktikan bahwa perang menyebabkan kehancuran bagi dunia dan umat manusia. Tujuan utama penelitian ini adalah menungkap kebrutalan perang untuk meningkatkan kesadaran akan rasa kemanusiaan, perang antara Israel dan Palestina, dan perang lainnya. Hipotesis penelitian ini adalah bahwa perang itu brutal.

Analisis komponen adalah analisis teks yang berfokus pada menemukan dan menentukan komponen dasar kata yang kemudian mengungkapkan makna kata tersebut. Pendekatan ini digunakan untuk menganalisis data guna membuktikan hipotesis. Semantik adalah cabang linguistik yang mempelajari makna dalam bahasa. Fitur semantik adalah komponen dasar yang dimiliki oleh kata-kata. Misalnya, kata anjing dan kucing termasuk dalam fitur "hewan". Oleh karena itu, fitur semantik anjing dapat digambarkan sebagai (+ hewan) dan (− manusia).

Penelitian ini mempelajari fitur semantik dalam artikel berita *The New York Times* tentang konflik Israel-Palestina pada bulan Mei 2021. Artikel tersebut berjudul "Israel carried out its deadliest strike yet, as the fighting raged on," "Israel's attack on a press building in Gaza draws condemnations," dan "The Toll of Eight Days of Conflict in Gaza and Israel". *The New York Times* dipilih karena merupakan surat kabar terkemuka di Amerika Serikat dan mendukung kaum tertindas dengan spektrum politik yang condong ke kiri. Artikel-artikel tersebut dipilih karena diterbitkan pada saat meningkatnya konflik Palestina-Israel antara 10 - 17 Mei 2021.

Penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan: mengidentifikasi konsep kebrutalan perang dalam artikel berita *The New York Times* dan mengidentifikasi fitur semantik yang digunakan untuk memperlihatkan kebrutalan perang. Teori semantik, kategori leksikal, analisis komponen, dan hukum internasional tentang kejahatan perang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif yang dilakukan melalui data penelitian. Data penelitian berupa kata-kata dan kalimat yang menunjukkan kebrutalan perang.

Hasil penelitian membagi konsep kebrutalan menjadi lima konsep: pembunuhan orang, perusakan bangunan/fasilitas, penggunaan senjata mematikan, durasi serangan, dan ekspresi komunikasi. Fitur semantik yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan kebrutalan perang dikembangkan dari konsep kebrutalan, yaitu kematian, animasi objek, instrumen, kerusakan / kehancuran, aktivitas, penderitaan, pemakaian, bergerak, dan rasa sakit. Fitur-fitur ini mengungkapkan kerugian brutal yang datang sebagai akibat dari perang. Sejalan dengan hipotesis, dapat disimpulkan bahwa perang itu brutal dan tidak baik.

Kata Kunci: semantik, fitur semantik, analisis komponensial, perang, kekejaman