BAB V

KESIMPULAN

Invasi Amerika Serikat (AS) ke Irak yang dilakukan pada Maret 2003 merupakan implementasi dari kampanye *war on terror* AS yang bertujuan untuk membebaskan dunia dari ancaman terorisme. Hal ini merupakan peristiwa internasional dimana setidaknya dua Negara terlibat didalamnya, dimana AS melakukan operasi militer ke Irak bersama Inggris. Invasi AS ke Irak yang tidak mendapatkan persetujuan dari Dewan Keamanan PBB menuai berbagai respon dari komunitas internasional. Sebagai Negara demokrasi opini publik sangatlah penting bagi AS untuk menjalankan kebijakannya dimana AS membutuhkan persetujuan publik internasional pada invasi yang dilakukan AS ke Irak. *Central News Network* (*CNN*) sebagai media berita global dapat mempengaruhi opini publik internasional mengenai invasi AS ke Irak.

Untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian " Bagaimana pemberitaan *CNN* dalam kolom *War Tracker* di rubik *War in Iraq* CNN.com pada 19 Maret 2003 hingga 1 Mei 2003 mendukung invasi AS ke Irak di tahun 2003 secara internasional? " penulis melakukan analisa dengan menggunakan metode analisa wacana makro Van Dijk untuk memahami pesan-pesan yang disampaikan dalam pemberitaan *CNN* mengenai *War in Iraq* dan menggunakan teori komunikasi internasional jurnalistik serta konsep *agenda setting* media untuk menemukan bagaimana *CNN* memberikan dukungan pada invasi AS ke Irak.

Berdasarkan analisa yang dilakukan pada 6 artikel pemberitaan *CNN* mengenai invasi AS ke Irak yang berasal dari kolom *War Tracker* dalam rubik *War in Iraq* CNN.com ditemukan bahwa ke-6 artikel berita *CNN* mendukung invasi AS ke Irak melalui pemberitaan-pemberitaan yang sesuai dengan tiga alasan invasi AS ke Irak, yaitu; untuk membebaskan masyarakat Irak dari rezim diktatorship Saddam Hussein, melucuti senjata pemusnah masal Irak, dan mengeliminasi ancaman-ancaman yang dimiliki Irak untuk menjaga stabilitas keamanan dunia. Dimana dalam artikel berita *U.S launches cruise missles at Saddam, Bush: 'No outcome except victory', U.S: Expel Iraqi ambassadors,* dan *Blair's address to Britain, CNN* memberi dukungan pada alasan invasi AS ke Irak yang pertama yaitu untuk membebaskan masyarakat Irak dari rezim diktatorship Saddam Hussein. Artikel berita *UK: Chemical suits found in Iraq* mendukung alasan kedua invasi AS ke Irak yaitu untuk melucuti senjata pemusnah masal Irak, sedangkan artikel berita *Bush: Iraq is one victory in war on terror* mendukung alasan ketiga invasi AS ke Irak yaitu untuk mengeliminasi ancaman-ancaman yang dimiliki Irak serta menjaga stabilitas keamanan dunia. Kedua artikel pemberitaan *CNN* mengenai invasi AS ke Irak, *U.S: Expel Iraqi ambassadors,* dan *Blair's address to Britain* juga mendukung alasan ketiga invasi AS ke Irak.

Melalui komunikasi internasional yang dilakukan dalam agenda media yang sesuai dengan agenda kebijakan AS dalam *War in Iraq, CNN* melakukan proses *agenda setting* untuk memberikan dukungan pada kebijakan invasi AS ke Irak. Pemberitaan invasi AS ke Irak yang dilakukan melalui situs web CNN.com memberikan *CNN* kemampuan untuk menjalankan fungsinya sebagai *mass*

mediated communication (MMC) dan mempengaruhi opini publik internasional mengenai Invasi AS ke Irak.

Oleh karena itu penulis menyimpulkan bahwa dengan menggunakan situs web CNN.com dan komunikasi internasional dalam pemberitaannya, pemberitaan *CNN* yang sesuai dengan kebijakan AS ke Irak (tiga alasan utama invasi AS ke Irak) memberikan *CNN* kemampuan untuk melakukan *agenda setting* dan menjalankan fungsinya sebagai MMC untuk memberikan dukungan terhadap kebijakan invasi AS ke Irak secara internasional dengan mempengaruhi opini publik internasional mengenai kebijakan AS untuk melakukan operasi militer di Irak.

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