The Jakarta Post's Portrayal of the Police's Perspective on the Murder Case by FS: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Representation is defined as a method of investigating a specific thing seen through language, action, or voice, which has different ways of representing something. People can see how certain issues are represented in the way they are delivered or reported in various media, whether in written or spoken language. To discover goals and messages in mass media, a researcher employed the analysis of certain discourse through the consideration in the use of words, phrases, and clauses that are arranged within media. This present research investigated how Indonesian police is represented through The Jakarta Post regarding the murder case of one police agent which offers new explanation regarding the way a news media elaborates on the Indonesian police through the language reflection used by the media through the three-dimension model of Fairclough. A qualitative research methodology is employed together with the application of a three-dimensional level of Norman Fairclough CDA. The results indicated that The Jakarta Post is neutral, with no bias toward either party, the public society, or the policies. It depicts how the Indonesian police handled the case. However, it still indicates public mistrust in the action or irregularities in the investigation and autopsy results, as evidenced by the responses of specific organizations in it.

Keywords: representation; CDA; murder case; The Jakarta Post.

ABSTRAK

Representasi didefinisikan sebagai metode untuk menyelidiki satu hal tertentu yang dapat dilihat melalui bahasa, tindakan, atau suara, yang masing-masing memiliki cara yang berbeda dalam merepresentasikan sesuatu. Masyarakat dapat melihat bagaimana isu tertentu direpresentasikan dalam cara penyampaian atau pemberitaannya di berbagai media, baik tertulis maupun lisan melalui bahasa. Untuk menemukan tujuan dan pesan dalam media massa, penelitian dapat menggunakan analisis wacana tertentu melalui pertimbangan penggunaan kata, frase, dan klausa yang disusun dalam media. Penelitian ini menyelidiki bagaimana polisi Indonesia direpresentasikan melalui The Jakarta Post terkait kasus pembunuhan salah satu agen polisi, dimana akan menawarkan penjelasan baru mengenai cara media berita mengelaborasi polisi Indonesia melalui refleksi bahasa yang digunakan media melalui model tiga dimensi dari Fairclough. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan bersama dengan penerapan level tiga dimensi AWK Norman Fairclough. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa The Jakarta Post netral, tidak memihak salah satu pihak, masyarakat umum, atau pihak polisi. Ini menggambarkan bagaimana polisi Indonesia menangani kasus tersebut. Namun, hal itu tetap menunjukkan ketidakpercayaan publik terhadap tindakan atau kejanggalan dalam penyelidikan dan hasil otopsi, terbukti dari tanggapan organisasi tertentu di dalamnya.

***Kata kunci**: representasi; AWK; kasus pembunuhan; The Jakarta Post.*

INTRODUCTION

Representation is defined as a mean to investigate one particular things that can be seen through language, action, or voice in which each of it has various ways to represent

something (Sari and Pranoto 2021). In language, people could see the representation of certain issues through the way ones deliver or report something in certain media, either written or spoken. Also, according to (Fairclough 2013a; Suwarno and Sahayu 2020), language used in reporting things has power to influence the knowledge, values, social relations, beliefs, even social identities. In the other words, it can be said that language in media discourse can lead the public opinions toward certain events according to the hidden agenda. In this regard, representation can drive society particularly the readers to see the same things with different perspectives. Moreover, discourse representation in context is also the attempt to gain certain aspects of the interpretation of tenses of particular languages (Benthem and Meulen 2011). The representation of particular events comes up due to the existence of tendency of newspaper publishing companies of certain issues, parties, or communities that are connected with them and it becomes something inescapable. Furthermore, it is believed that, while newspapers claim to be independent, they will represent the news from their point of view because everything said and written in the world comes from an ideological perspective. As a result, they may have their own method of referring to something and bringing up the news. In this regard, publishing company may have some connection to the government or institutions that has power, such as law enforcement institutions or others.

Police is known as an official organization and law enforcement agency whose job is to make people obey the law and to prevent and solve crime or in the other words, it can be said that police is a society member who works under the regulation who control particular community, especially for the maintenance of public order, safety, health, and moral. Police also works in accordance to the government that administers and governs a country or society (Sari and Pranoto 2021). However, when it comes to matters concerning the government, it is discovered to be quite sensitive and difficult to set aside the bias regarding the way the journalists of the newspaper represent the police. Police, as public Tables who work in accordance with the government, can sometimes be assumed as the object of news which is occassionally criticized or even reported in a way that does not portray the fact of the actual events, rather than its news being made up to drive society or audience opinion to genuinely think of what is written as a truth. In this regard, the public has been surprised with the case of murder that suspected a high-positioned police officer (FS) as the main actor behind the murder of police agent (*Brigadier J*). The complexities of this case, in which there are some parties getting involved within the case, has gained the attention of several news media to publish the case, one of it is *The Jakarta Post*.

The language of newspaper depicts the ideology of news institutions (Asad 2021; Asad, Noor, and Jaes 2021). Through this case, it brings down the dignity and prestige of the police due to the law violation committed by the members of police themselves. By the dissemination of the case, it drives the readers or the audiences opinions about their trust towards the police. By this matters, news media is a media discourse in which can be found

that the reports are by no means neutral, but are loaded with new linguistic significance encompassing contextual relationship of power (Nurhayati 2015). Further, to discover goals and messages in mass media, researcher could employ the analysis of certain discourse through the consideration in the use of words, phrases, and clauses that are arranged within media.

Furthermore, news enclosed within mass media is somehow a fact reconstruction of social life that is delivered through certain texts, thereof messages or ideologies of it is served towards society without any enforcement (Sholikhati and Mardikantoro 2017). The nature of texts that are used in media to some events basically deliver certain messages or ideologies from that mass media. Besides, civilization's use of mass media may provide new insights into how to develop in various aspects of life. Fairclough (2013, p. 468) elaborates on the role of mass media in social life for the dissemination of insights or knowledge in the preservation of cultures, economic, social, and political system.

The Jakarta Post is an English version of Indonesian newspaper that covered either national or international issues including the murder case of Brigadier J that reportedly killed by the former police internal affairs chief. The complexities of the murder case that reported within the news articles can influence the readers perspectives (Sari and Pranoto 2021) in the form of writing or discourse which also aims to provide information and insight as the complete unit of language (Suwarno and Sahayu 2020; Zifana, Lukmana, and Sudana 2021). The approach of Critical Discourse Analysis is utilized in order to deeper comprehend the discourse as the means of this present research. This approach deals with the analysis of language beyond the text that also deals with grammar, phonetics, morphology, semantics as well as syntax within the text (Ge and Wang 2018; Sari and Pranoto 2021).

Critical Discourse Analysis is applicable in discussing the current matters. Fairclough (2013b) views CDA as a dialectical analysis that connects discourse with other elements outside of discourse, in the form of social elements. The social element meant in this case is affiliated with power, ideology, and other parts of social matters. Fairclough (2003) initiated a three-dimensional analysis framework which is also divided into three stages, those are description, interpretation, and explanation. The three aforementioned stages include textual analysis, discourse practice, and sociocultural analysis in each of the stage.

Hence, there were several researchers had conducted a critical analysis that purposively focused on the media discourse, especially the news texts. Of which are conducted by (Ge and Wang 2018; Hussein and Ahmed 2020; Li 2010; Nurhayati 2015; Rezaei and Ghafar Samar 2019; Sari and Pranoto 2021; Suwarno and Sahayu 2020; Turab 2022; Zifana et al. 2021) that investigate the representation of certain issues that become the focus of those researchers. Moreover, the focus of these research is one way of analysing how language reflects the social and how some values exist are portrayed by looking at how media discourse, such as news media, represent those particular events through certain ways

(Turab 2022). Through discourses, some events reported within it are by no means neutral, but are also loaded with new linguistic significance entailing contextual relationship of power (Nurhayati and Suwarno 2020). According to a study conducted Abidah (2023), it was found that the media, including the Jakarta Post online newspaper, did not accurately represent certain parties in their reporting. This led to a bias towards reporting on one specific party. International media, government institutions, or any other fields play a role in the creation these terms incorporated in the information dissemination in different parts of the world, including Indonesia.

In this present study, therefore, the researcher is motivated to investigate how a news media, specifically *The Jakarta Post* represent Indonesian police in the coverage of murder case of Brigadier *J* which offers new explanation regarding the way a news media elaborate the Indonesian police through the language reflection used by the media through the three-dimension model of Fairclough. Additionally, since the data of this study were taken from the initial news dissemination of the case, it will gain many possibilities and several potential representation because the case is still in the initial stage of investigation. Hence, it will provide different interpetation of the previous works and make contribution to the several previous literatures (Al-Qahtani 2021; Gustara 2019; Hussein and Ahmed 2020; Nurhayati 2015; Sari and Pranoto 2021; Suwarno and Sahayu 2020). Besides, this study will also try to find out whether *The Jakarta Post* is neutral or not in reporting and writing the news articles in the regard of murder case of Brigadier *J.*

In relation to the previous works, this present study signifies theoretically and practically. This research is expected theoretically to give deeper understanding in the application of Three-dimensional framework of Fairclough specifically in the political news articles to the future researchers. Moreover, this research is practically useful for the future researchers in the contribution of the related topic implementation. Besides, it will help any students majoring in linguistic studies to apply more research in the related topic, specifically in the coverage of political news. Furthermore, this study is also expected to be useful for any fields requiring text writing and provides insights, primarily in the journalism area. The application of Fairclough framework will help us to understand how the choices of certain word creates versions of reality for the readerships produced in each article they create. Therefore, this study is considered significant concerning the text production and understanding, as well as relating it to the socio-cultural background of the events and the meaning-making of the texts. Looking at opportunities that have not been take by previous researchers, this study, therefore, aims to explore the representation of the Indonesian police in *The Jakarta Post* concerning the police officer murder case to find out whether *The Jakarta Post* is neutral or not in writing the news and explore how the Indonesian police is represented in *The Jakarta Post* through the lexical choice that used by the journalists in writing the news.

METHOD

Data Collection

14 news articles were taken in the period of 12 July – 21 August 2022 with the total of 29,182 tokens that further analysed both lexically and grammatically. Besides, the data were taken in the initial investigation and published in the first month since the case was spread. Additionally, since it is the initial investigation and reports, there are still many possibilities where the police position is because the truth behind the murder is still not discovered yet. Hence, the police position by the public is uncertain and there were still massive assumptions related to the murder case. The news texts were then cleaned by eliminating some pictures, telephone numbers, author's identitied, translator names, and the issued date. The *AntConc* 4.0 is used to enable the researcher to find the context where the linguistic features used in the texts to represent the police. keywords were found by comparing the target corpora with the reference corpora taken from BNC and COCA corpus since the data were written in English.

Data Source

The data were taken in Indonesian online newspaper that written in English, *the Jakarta Post,* as the up-to-date and credible news media with the target audiences are academicians, educated professionals, and international readers which become one of the reasons in selecting this news media as the data source since it will be more convincing. It provides the recent and latest issues happened in Indonesia. Besides, the news media is started as a collaboration between four Indonesian media at the urging of Information Minister Ali Murtopo and politician Jusuf Wanandi. Since its motto is *still bold, fiercely independent,* it is claimed as the news media that does not have any tendency towards any political parties, so that the analysis will prove whether it is true or not. Additionally, the newspaper has a critical reporting style of certain events which has its own interpretation and arguments based on the facts and investigation results.

Data Analysis

A qualitative research methodology is adopted to achieve the goal of this study in the form of description and elaboration. The analyses were done under the umbrella of critical discourse approach, implementing the three-dimensional model of Norman Fairclough CDA. The use of this framework is motivated by the role of language in an online newspaper since it can systematically identify the characteristics and the detail of the provided information through the representation, identity and relation of the targeted focuses of the study. The quantitative results of the *AntConc* analysis which provide the numerical results were qualitatively explained in terms of how the linguistics features used in the contexts that represent how police illustrated within it. The linguistic features found were used to disclose how the selected news texts reveal police in reporting the case of murder.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

The following discussions elaborate how police are represented in *the Jakarta Post* accordingly based on the framework of three-dimensional model of Norman Fairclough critical discourse analysis. The first stage of Fairclough's CDA is the textual analysis which aims to investigate the linguistic features of the selected texts (Sari and Pranoto 2021).

Textual analysis

The first column is the keywords' occurrence frequency indicated by the keyness value in column 2. Moreover, the below keywords belong to top 100 rank which indicate that the higher keyness value, the higher a keyword belongs to. Therefore, the frequency does not correspond directly to the rank. Further, the keyness value shows the statistical measure of the log-likelihood value. In the Log-likelihood analysis, scores greater than 3.84 or less than -3.84 are considered significant or have a significant difference compared to the referent corpus (Istianah and Suhandano 2022).

Noun

Table 1. Most-frequent participants

Frequency	Keyness	Effect	Keyword
759	4008.2	0.050	Police
297	+269.5	0.020	Ferdy
288	+255.2	0.019	Yosua
88	+63.6	0.006	Wife
70	+95.44	0.005	Komnas HAM
72	+56.59	0.005	Listyo
63	+27.39	0.004	Richard
33	+14.428	0.002	Jokowi

Some examples of the most appeared participants are below

1	Police said the CCTV system at Fredy's house was out of order
2	The National Police have suspended internal affairs chief Insp. Gen. Ferdy Sambo in relation to the ongoing special investigation into the alleged shootout between two subordinates at his residence that left one offficer dead.
3	The National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM) has said it is forming an independent team to investigate the incident.
4	The case has garnered significant national attention, with President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo weighing in on the issue on Tuesday

Table 2. top-100 results of noun

Frequency	Keyness	Effect	Keyword
142	740.04	0.010	Murder
131	+68.75	0.009	Investigation
92	484.75	0.006	Incident
67	410.89	0.005	Shootout
80	407.09	0.005	Officers
76	334.04	0.005	Residence
75	323.13	0.005	Death

41	235.189	0.003	Institution
56	235.02	0.004	Team
43	+22.66	0.003	Shooting
39	+14.74	0.003	Law

Verb

Table 3. Most-frequent verbs

Frequency	Keyness	Effect	Keyword
57	212.296	0.004	Killed
56	210.848	0.004	Cover
75	151.959	0.003	Found
34	120.022	0.002	Claimed
32	108.265	0.002	Named
30	103.623	0.002	Assault
26	94.044	0.002	Probe
22	80.392	0.002	Charged
22	80.392	0.002	Fire

Below are some of the examples of the use of frequent verbs

.1	The National Police have said that police officer E, ranked second agent (Bharada), was acting in self-defense when he shot and killed fellow officer Brig. J, now identified as Nofryansah Yosua Hutabarat
2	The sexual assault scenario to try to cover up Yosua's murder didn't hold water and was eventually withdrawn.
3	Through a legal representative, his family claims to have found lacerations on Yosua's body as well as bruising under his eyes, on his nose, mouth, shoulders, hands and legs, and that police did not list these injuries.

Adjective

Table 4. Most-frequent Adjectives

Frequency	Keyness	Effect	Keyword
73	443.304	0.005	Alleged
46	271.359	0.003	Premeditated
45	270.214	0.003	Fatal
50	227.286	0.003	Criminal

Below are some of the examples in the use of adjective

1	The high-profile criminal case, which a police watchdog has labeled "the biggest scandal to have emerged in the institution's history", has roped in no less than 80 officers in an investigation spanning ethics violations, obstruction of justice and interference in a crime scene.
2	The police said the altercation took place following Yosua's alleged attempt to sexually harass Ferdy's wife, Putri Chandrawathi, in her bedroom.
3	Premeditated murder carries a maximum penalty of death or life in prison.
4	Calls are mounting for more transparency in the investigation of a fatal shootout between two police officers at the residence of the National Police's internal affairs chief, as observers highlight a number of irregularities surrounding the case.

Modality

Table 5. Modal auxiliary

Frequency	Keyness	Effect	Keywords
77	295.384	0.004	Will
55	253.256	0.003	Would
35	193.763	0.002	Should
34	184.003	0.002	Could
21	118.593	0.001	Must
23	112.130	0.001	Can
8	39.323	0.001	Might

Below is the example of the modal auxiliary realization in the texts.

1	A team of experts will exhume Yosua's body, now buried in his hometown in Jambi, and conduct a second autopsy on Wednesday.
2	Listyo's failure to bring clarity and solve the case will not only cost him his credibility but will also undermine public confidence in the police, at a time when the institution is already facing mounting calls for an end to its use of violence and intimidation while performing its duties

Discourse practice

Table 6. *Reporting strategy results*

Direct Reporting	Indirect reporting	Free reporting	Total
28	41	66	135
20.7%	30.4%	48.9%	100%

According to the table above, it can be seen that the total reported clauses was 135 which then divided into three mentioned strategies. It was dominated by the free reporting style with the total of 48.9%, happening when the journalists use self-interpretation to support the presented direct and indirect-style-texts.

Table 7. Examples of the most to least dominant strategy

Free-reporting	Indirect-reporting	Direct-reporting
He also needs to be aware that thanks to social media, speculations have been rife about the circumstances of the incident; many of them seem to be more convincing than the police's account.	Commission III chairman Bambang Wuryanto said there had been many irregularities in the handling of the case and that the police chief needed to provide a clear explanation of the events and conduct a transparent probe.	"The House will formally summon the police chief, because surely there are many parties involved," *he added.*

Sociocultural practice

At this level of analysis, the discourse under consideration is placed in a larger socio-political context to demonstrate or reveal the underlying power and politics and their impact on both the practice of the text and the discourse. Further, regarding the discussed case being analyzed in this current research, those can be influenced by the assumption that social

contexts outside the media can affect how discourse emerges from the media. In this case, the situational matter has the strongest influence in how the discourse emerges in media discourse.

1	*Calls are mounting for more transparency in the investigation of a fatal shootout between two police officers* at the residence of the National Police's internal affairs chief, as observers highlight a number of irregularities surrounding the case.
2	*Brig. Nopryansyah Yosua Hutabarat was reportedly killed in an exchange of fire with second agent (Bharada) E* at Ferdy's residence in Jakarta on July 8.
3	*The case has garnered significant national attention*, with President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo weighing in on the issue on Tuesday.

DISCUSSION

Textual analysis

Textual analysis as the first dimension of Fairclough's three-dimensional model is initiated by examining the linguistic features that the authors used grammatically in writing the texts, such as verbs, nouns, adjectives, and modalities. The assistance of *AntConc* corpus tool is employed to find the significant occurrence of the linguistic features found which then lead into the representation of police in *the Jakarta Post.* There are three most-appeared participants discussed by the journalists in disseminating the information regarding the murder case that strengthen the representation of police in *the Jakarta Post*, among them are *FS, Police,* and Yosua. Besides, there are other participants that also play significant roles either in the process of investigation or the murder scenario. Among them are *PC* or *FS*'s wife, high-positioned police members, and several involved essential institutions, as well as the President Joko Widodo. Below are the *AntConc* statistical results.

The words or the participants involved in the case were substantial and unique in the analysed discourse and thus can strengthen the representation in the previous analysis. The high-scored keywords indicate the uniqueness of it compared to the reference corpus. Besides, the statistical analysis was done compared to the BNC, COCA, and NOW corpora in all genres, including written and spoken texts since the target corpora are in the form of English texts. Further, the most-appeared participants above can also be said as important figures in playing the roles in the dissemination of the case. *PC* or Putri Candrawati is also the important figure in the investigation process due to the allegations of sexual assault.

Police is the first-most frequent participants who is mentioned by the journalists in informing the case, either in explaining the murder scenario or the investigation process. Given the importance of police attached to the case disclosure, transparent and thorough investigations are conducted on the various aspects, including the digging up the evidences, forensic observation, and other potential cover-up scenario indications. The following most-discussed participants are *Ferdy* and *Yosua,* who were reported as the suspect and the victim. The aforementioned participants are also the members of police which also considered essential parties. Besides, the National Commission of Human Rights or known as *Komnas*

HAM also included to the frequent-mentioned participant in the case since they also play significant roles in the case as it is an independent institution whose position is on the same level as other state institutions whose function is to carry out studies, research, counselling, and especially in monitoring the treatment of human rights in Indonesia. In this regard, *Komnas HAM* had the authorities to set up and launch some independent investigations due to the unclear preliminary probe results and had become one of external supports of the special investigative team. As the essential body of the investigation, the frequent mentions done by the journalists in disseminating the case information can be said as the considerable supports.

Furthermore, the aforementioned participants in the 1st and 2nd tables all are in the form of nouns, indicating the strong support in representing the police as mentioned in the (Istianah and Suhandano 2022; Naji Mohammed Haimed, Alrefaee, and Alshageri 2021; Sari and Pranoto 2021)'s research that the representation of discourse texts can be shown through the use of linguistic features, one of the are through the realization of nouns. Further, there are some other nouns found in the texts through the statistical analysis of *AntConc* that also indicate the representation of police in TJP.

The significant nouns in the first table indicated the same theme, which is categorized as law, criminal, and violence. Through the theme, it is indicated that *TJP* only focused on the case, either the investigation and the incident, as well as involving the charges of the suspects. Furthermore, for the top 100 keywords, the keyness value starts very significant, which is 4008.255 that hit by the word "*police*" which then decreases into 1256.562 in the word "*Ferdy*" and followed by the word "*Yosua*" which hits 1253.526. The top three aforementioned corpora have significantly high keyness values, indicating that the words are necessities for the case in the published texts. Furthermore, the other keywords with the keyness range above revealed the focuses on which the journalists chose to concentrate, such as the investigation, revealing the evidences, even the scenario of the murder.

Furthermore**, verbs** have given so many importance, playing significant roles in the texts. The activities undergone by some participants are indicated through the use of particular verbs. In (Tang 2021)'s research, Critical analysis has established itself as an interdisciplinary framework distinguished by the 'concern' principle and 'common interests in examining ideas and power through systematic exploration of semiotic data. Thus, through the mentioned statement, the analysis below will elaborate how the police is viewed, illustrated, and represented through the employed verbs used by the journalists along with considering the semiotic meaning of the frequent verbs.

The verb *killed, cover,* and *found* occupied significant keyness values with the top 100 results in the *AntConc* results. The most-frequent words or verbs indicated the focuses of the journalists in disseminating the information about the murder case. Since the data were considered to be the initial dissemination of the case, the journalists highlighted the incident

as the murder that was done by a high-positioned police member towards his agents which were indicated through the word *killed.* Besides, the news also highlighted how the scenario of the murder is somehow covered up by some particular parties that are indicated by the second significant verb, *cover*, causing the confusion of the public and making it more complicated. The initial investigation and autopsy results were also considered essential parts of the case dissemination that are proven by the frequent use of the verb *found.*

Moreover, some of the words presented in the table, such as *assault, probe, charged, suspended, investigating,* and *reveal* are categorized into similar category that are frequently used in the investigation or criminal terms. The mentioned examples show the complexity in the process of revealing the truth of the case. There were some claims about how the killed cop was tortured before bringing him to death. It is indicated through the use of verb *assault* by the journalists in explaining how Yosua was finally shot because of the allegations of sexual harassment of FS's wife that made E approach him to the second floor, where it was the room of FS's wife. Through the examples of the application of verbs in representing the police in the selected articles, it all shows how police are illustrated as figures who should take responsibilities in upholding justice for the events that exist in society.

(Tang 2021) explained in his research that the use of verbs in informing some information towards any audiences is essential. It is used to describe an action, state, or occurrence, and forming the main part of the predicate of a sentence in certain discourses. It aligns with the present study that to discover the way police is represented, the use of verbs in disseminating the information about the case is significant, showing the actions that undergone by the police that correspond to the representation of the police itself. Besides, the results of the analysis will support the way the media discourse represent the police in what way, whether they represent it negatively or positively, or in a neutral way. In this regard, the journalists employed some words indicating the responsibility of the police in taking over the case, which is considered more positive representation. However, there are some parts that describe the police in negative way. The negativity is found to be articulated more intensely through some words, such as *assault* and *cover*, in which the suspects, which is the police itself, are criticized as significant figures that violence the values of being police, that suspected for assaulting the police wife, firing gun and killing the police agent.

The following linguistic feature is **adjective**, meaning a word or phrase naming and attribute, added to or grammatically related to a noun to modify or describe it. It also plays important roles when it comes to characterize particular things. The use of adjective in describing things can be in the form of negative or positive way. According to (White 2000) the application of adjective is one of linguistic strategies to evaluate texts that can be also said as the part of the appraisal patterns which are considered a configuration of the interpersonal function of language (Halliday and Matthiessen 2014). Interpersonal functions can be measured by how a speakers/writers evaluate behaviours, actions, and objects either in a positive or negative way. This relationship does not only label the area but is also a

method to construe a community's way of thinking about, talking about, and treating their objects discussed in the discourses (Istianah and Suhandano 2022).

Furthermore, *fatal* and *criminal* also indicate the high keyness values and hit the top 100 results. The *fatal* adjective is mostly used to describe how the action of the suspect towards the cop victim. It can be shown through the findings of bruises, cuts, and any violence indication before Yosua was killed or shot into death. In representing the police, the use of *fatal* adjective is attributed, especially, to the *shootout* of both cops, *Bharada E* and *Yosua*, in which through the fateful action the involved police can be considered criminal. In this regard, *criminal* also hits significant keyness value, indicating the journalists' focuses highlighted in the news texts. Besides, *criminal* is mostly collocated with *investigations, act, activities, case, charges, law, prosecution, justice,* and *code.* Through the collocations, the representation that the incident done by the involved police considered criminal is true. Moreover, it is also supported by the statement, stating that the potential premeditated murder is under the Criminal Code Article 340 and it carries a maximum sentence of the death penalty or life in prison.

The use of adjective in writing texts indicating how the journalists evaluated the police performance in handling such case in order to obtain the reader's point of view of how they would put trust in police as law enforcement institution. Some appraisal patterns can be identified explicitly, such as "good" or "bad", but implicit evaluations and attribution are often in the form of connotation or implicitly expressed or said (Stibbe 2015). This statement aligns with the findings of the present discussion that the police were somehow not portrayed in explicit way. There are several connotations that reflect the police from differing viewpoints, and the police were evaluated into various representations that are depicted in the selected news texts. More discussion about the evaluation of specific objects has also been conducted by several previous researchers , stating that the quality of certain objects that are reported on the websites, either its official website or the news texts, similar to the current study, can be evaluated through the way the writers, authors, or journalists utilize the right word choice. As a result, the authors' purposes will be effectively communicated to the audiences or readers.

As the last linguistic features is the modality, the modal auxiliary *will* dominates the modality in the texts written by the journalists that occurs 77 times with significant keyness value above 3.84, which is 295.384. The second most-frequently used modal auxiliary is *would* that occurred 55 times with 253.256 keyness value where the meaning was almost the same as *will. Should* does also exist as the third most-frequent modal auxiliary that used by the journalist to explain the necessity that should be done by the police in thoroughly investigating the case. It occurs 35 times with 193.756 keyness value which considered significant. Further, *could* is the following modal auxiliary that frequently used by the journalists that occurred 34 times, indicating the capabilities of the authorities in handling such case. *Must* and *can* have similar occurences in the texts and *might* is the less-occurred

modal auxiliary, expressing the possibilities or suggestions. The most-frequent use of modal auxiliary *will* shows that *the Jakarta Post* focused on marking the futurity concerning the case of murder, especially the initial investigation (Fairclough 2003).

The use of *will* indicates the future plan of the investigators towards the demanding requests of Yosua's family for a second autopsy. Meanwhile, the second example shows that due to the unclarity regarding the results of the investigation, Listyo as the National Police chief should have realize that if he choose to protect a few police that involved in this case, growing speculations and public mistrust might be dramatically increase and result in the whole police credibility as the law enforcement institution. To sum up the textual discussion, the police presented in *the Jakarta Post* are represented as it is, meaning that the journalists have written the information based on the either the results of the initial investigation or the results of the autopsy. Further, the most-frequent mentioned participants are also represented as its position and portion, and there is no any tendency of any parties to which *the Jakarta Post* is belong to.

Discourse practice

The second dimension of Fairclough three-dimensional model is the discourse practice. *The Jakarta Post* has never provided certain official support for political parties or candidates in the 31 years since its finding, in keeping with its slogan, *Always Bold, Always Independent.* Regarding this present research, it concerns with the truth that cause the police officer to death and how possible that police could violence the rule of its job. Further, *the Jakarta Post* had different journalists in most of the texts produced in the year related to the case of murder. They will have different way in reporting the case, yet still had the same role and goal. In reporting the case, journalists have their own way to defend their ideas by quoting the significant figures regarding the case. Those are in the form of quotation marks and reporting verbs to mark the voice of the person whose discourse was represented or quoted in the news. The writers took quotations from several social actors such as, president Joko Widodo, the National Police spokesperson, the Commission III Chairman, and House of Representative Commission III. Thus, the journalists' ways of reporting were not produced randomly, but they quoted some of the aforementioned social actors' words.

Based on the data findings, the use of indirect reporting styles almost dominates the texts, which is ambivalence. It occurs when quotations and words are written or spoken without quotation marks, rather than in the speaker's own words. Besides, it occurred 30.4% of the total findings. Direct reporting style was also found quite frequent. By quoting a specific participant, the writers express their point of view on the case, influencing the reader's reaction to the investigation, autopsy results, and other aspects of the murder case. This research findings align with the text production strategy frameworks proposed by Fairclough (2013a), mentioning that text is produced through three different strategy; direct reporting, indirect reporting, and free indirect reporting. However, a free-indirect reporting

is absent in this present analysis. Otherwise, free reporting is highly emphasized by the authors in reporting the murder case. Additionally, the domination of the free style usage in producing text indicates that the journalists frequently use self-interpretation accordingly based on the mentioned quotation of significant figures. Moreover, this styles can support how the texts will result positive or negative representation (Rahmi, Sawirman, and Aslinda 2021) regarding the murder case.

Free-reporting strategy dominates of all the other strategies. This result aligns with an investigation of representation regarding the intertextuality and reporting strategies conducted by (Vahdani and Saeed 2015). Further, the free reporting strategy is the most dominant way of report in narrative texts. According to Rahmi (2021), the use of free reporting strategy can support the two other strategies, in which the indirect and direct reporting styles. Moreover, this way or text production can create either the negative or positive representation in writing about the murder case. Besides, this kind of strategy is also indicated by the absence of reporting speech and the social actors who say things that indicate the freedom of the journalist to interpret the case based on their point of view. In the example above, it is shown the freedom of the journalists that the complexities of the autopsy result reports were more convincing based on the social media reports rather than what are announced by the police's account.

Indirect-reporting is positioned as the second-most dominant strategies which is ambivalence. It cannot be guaranteed whether the words and the message of the original text are reproduced or not (Sari and Pranoto 2021). Moreover, it is considered incredibly far from representing the facts because indirect reporting is distorted and somehow can be manipulated. The use of *said* as the reporting verb, indicating that this statement is not the same as what the social actors said. Through it, it can be implied that *the Jakarta Post* did subjectivity in producing the texts, especially the National Police or its figures' statement as they mostly appeared in *The Jakarta Post'*s selected articles.

Through the findings, we can see that there was freedom of interpreting the case by *The Jakarta Post* journalists regarding the murder of the mentioned police officer. However, it was also supported by providing some direct quotation of several important figures that are called as the social actors. The most-frequent social actors involved in the news are coming police-related figures, such as national police chief and spokesperson. Further, the use of indirect speech can somehow be manipulated or far from the facts of the actual words, yet it is not always happened. As the findings concluded, we can see that the journalists emphasized the use the free-interpretation based on the facts given or provided by the quotations, as well as the giving the opinions and ideas regarding the other indirect opinions given by the social actors involved in the case. This is due to the fact that more self-interpretation by each journalist and author can influence whether they tend to represent the given facts and opinions either favorably or negatively.

Sociocultural practice

The sociocultural practice can also be defined as the stage of explanation that deals with comprehending discourse as part of a social change process within a power relation framework (Fairclough 2003). It seeks to represent discourse as a social activity in order to demonstrate how it is determined by social processes, what systemic reproductive effects discourses may have on such systems, and whether such systems should be maintained or modified. Furthermore, this stage will assist the researcher in better understanding why different articles contain the same information.

Since the case of murder can be influenced by the assumption that social contexts outside the media can affect how discourse emerges from the media, the data showed significant influence from situational, societal, and institutional matters. However, this research will focus on the situational aspect since it discussed about the complexities about the truth of the murder case which lead into public riots. To explain it, there are three matters proposed by (Fairclough 2003) that should be answered, which are *what's going on? Who is involved?,* and *what is the role of language in what is going on?* The incident that killed a police agent had become the national consumption since 8th July 2022. There were several parties, including some of high-positioned police officers that reportedly involved in the case that cause the public riots, especially the growing mistrust and public pressures regarding the thourough and transparent investigation.

There are several public demands that potentially threaten police credibility and public trust towards them. By bringing the situation during the case, it shows how the news media wants to show its audience about the situation during and after the case was consumed publicly. Seeing this statement, it can be concluded that *the Jakarta Post* is in the side of society since it indicates how the transparency of the investigation is absent. As a result, the situational aspect represents the police's voice and action in a way that may lead to society having a negative image of the police.

CONCLUSIONS

Representation is a way of looking into something that can be seen through language, voice, and action, and each person represents something differently. It has been widely observed by linguists who put their intrigue in newspapers that discourse aims to gain deeper information regarding the representation of something written down on the articles that representation can lead society to see the same thing from different perspectives. Moreover, when newspaper reports things in a way one news company commonly done, it will create different perspectives or interpretation with other different news companies. This comes up because newspaper publishing companies have an unavoidable bias toward certain issues, groups, or parties associated with the, and it has become unavoidable. Besides, it is believed that, while newspapers claim to be independent, they will represent the news from their perspective because everything said and written in the world comes

from an ideological perspective. Further, the results of this study align with the mentioned explanation that when the news company say that they are independent, they will represent certain cases in a way they believe or based on their perspectives. To sum up the discussion, the overall dimension analysis showed that The Jakarta Post is neutral, with no bias toward either party, public society, or policies. It depicts how the Indonesian police handled the case. Additionally, the major self-interpretation used by the journalists indicated that they have written based on the ideas, opinion, and somehow facts of the related significant figures. However, it indicates public mistrust in the action or irregularities in the investigation and autopsy results, as evidenced by the responses of certain organizations in it. Seeing as media discourses analysis attracts many scholars, research with a broader range of data will produce more significant results. Furthermore, it is suggested that some analyses of this case be conducted in two different media in order to obtain two different perspectives. It is also highly recommended to use different critical discourse analysis approaches.

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