The Reporting of Brigadier J Murder on Indonesian Police's Official News Media: Corpus-Based Discourse Analysis

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the discourses in news articles regarding the Brigadier J murder reported by the Indonesian Police's official news media & the attempts of the institution in framing the image of the Indonesian Police in handling the murder case through particular words used by the institution's news media. Further, this study used the descriptive qualitative method as its methodological approach & the corpus-based discourse analysis method as its theoretical approach. The data in this study were taken from news articles from Indonesian Police's official news media website. The results of the study showed that the relevant keyword used by Indonesian Police news media to frame the murder case of Brigadier J case is the word murder and or premeditated murder. Besides, the way Indonesian Police online news media frame the image of the institution is by distributing positive news about the institution, as well as designating the positions & titles within the names of the officials. Furthermore, the Indonesian Police news media is engaging several positive adjectives to distribute positive images regarding the Police's accomplishment in handling the murder case of Brigadier J.
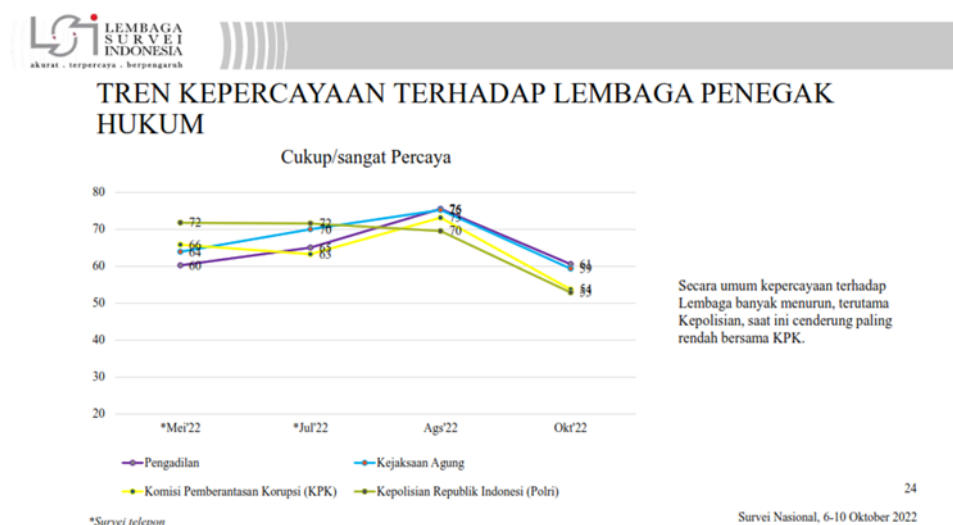
INTRODUCTION

Recently, irregularities in uncovering the murder of Police Brigadier Nofriansyah Yosua Hutabarat (hereinafter Brigadier J) which ensnared the head of the Profession and Security Division of the Indonesian Police, Ferdy Sambo (hereinafter Ferdy Sambo) in early July 2022 has received public attention and scrutiny. It is since the murder case of Brigadier J was revealed, several negative narratives were developed. For instance, many plot twists result in changes to the Minutes of Examination/Police Investigation Report so that the actual events are not known with certainty. Besides, this incident was only announced to the public a few days after it happened. In subsequent investigations, various violations of the code of ethics were found in the form of unprofessional behavior including vandalism, destruction of evidence, obfuscation, and fabrication of the alleged murder of Brigadier J. In this case, such lack of transparency and objectivity in disclosing the murder case of Brigadier J has created public distrust regarding the handling of this case. Hence, the disclosure of the murder case of Brigadier J will be a momentum to rebuild public trust in the Indonesian Police institution.

Principally, public trust arises from a good image of an institution. In other words, a good image is the main goal to achieve public trust in the institution. Such accomplishment subsequently should be maintained by an institution. Unfortunately, image is something that cannot be measured abstractly, yet its existence can be sensed by reflecting individual perceptions of thoughts, feelings, and ranking results, whether an institution is good or bad (Febrianto et al, 2022). Consequently, any negative opinion directed to the institution must be immediately responded to by the institution, because such negative opinion(s) can raise potential issues to cause a crisis and as well affect the image of the institution. Unconsciously, negative opinions about the Police have been around for a long time, especially on social media. Such negative opinions have been directed at the Indonesian Police due to irregularities in uncovering the murder of Brigadier J, recently. Without a doubt, such irregularities in uncovering the case & any other irregularities influence the public to question the duties and roles of the Police institution causing the Police image to become bad and public trust in the institution to become even worst. As evidence, the following graph shows the recent image of the Police institution among several other law enforcement agencies according to the public trust & viewpoint in recent.

Graph 1. The Trend of Public Trust in Law Enforcement Agencies

Source: Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI) Survey 6 - 10 October 2022

The graph showing the trend of public trust in law enforcement agencies above indicated that in general, the trust in institutions has declined, especially in the Police institution. Moreover, the public's trust in the Police institution decreased when the murder case of Brigadier J, which ensnared the name of a high-positioned Police officer, was revealed. Febrianto et al (2022) stated that the Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI) showed that the level of public trust in the Police institution had decreased by 13% due to the revelation of the Brigadier J murder. Chronologically, the Indonesian Survey Institute survey showed that the level of public trust in the Police institution reached 87.8% in 2018. After the 2019 Presidential Election, trust in the Police institution decreased to 72.1%. Then, since the murder case of Brigadier J, the trust in the Police has decreased to 59.1% (Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI) data cited from Febrianto et al's research, 2022). Certainly, violation of the law by this kind of abuse of power degrades the Police image. In this case, the revelation of the murder of Brigadier J, which ensnared the name of a high-ranking member of the Police, resulted in the Police institution being heavily scrutinized by the public. Consequently, it is not uncommon for the media to present negative news which creates a negative opinion of the public towards the Police institution (especially after the murder case of Brigadier J was revealed) so that public trust in the Police decreases.

On the other hand, the significant decline in the level of public trust and the good image of the Police has certainly forced the Police institution to think of a strategy to maintain the current good name and image of the institution.

One attempt that the Police institution applies in maintaining and rejuvenating the good image of the Police is by raising positive news about the Police institution through online media and social media. Big City Resort Police (Polrestabes) of Surabaya for instance (in Febrianto et al, 2022), seeks to disseminate positive news through online media (both online news media and social media) to distribute information containing issues of success, and accomplishments of the Police institution (activities humanity for instance) and news that is positive to restore the good image of the Police in the public point of viewpoint.

In this case, nowadays online-based information media or online news media have become the most effective means of conveying information in the form of discourse to the public, either by individuals, groups, or government agencies. Besides, like information or mass media in general, apart from having a role in delivering news and information, online-based information media also has the power to construct reality and package various existing issues so that they become interesting public discussions (Heryanto, 2018). However, sometimes the information conveyed through the news in various online-based media is different from reality. Certainly, it is as well influenced by the ability of a writer to make discourse that is published in mass media (Mukhlis et al, 2020). Further, Ar-Rasyid & Yuniati (2020) in their research on discourse analysis in online media reporting (by citing Research Rubric, 2007) argue that the text as a result of the process of media discourse is followed by the values, ideology, and interests of the media. It shows that the media is not neutral when constructing social reality or in other words, the media includes their perspectives in interpreting social reality. Furthermore, the media construct social reality to determine which aspects are highlighted or omitted, and determine the news structure according to highlighted particular side, and others. In short, the news is not just a mere representation of an event, but in news, there are the values of the media institution that make it. One of those actions is in terms of lexical and language choices (symbols). Even though the mass media is only reporting in nature if the choice of words, terms, or symbols that conventionally have a certain meaning in society will destabilize the public's attention.

To this end, the rise of news concerning the Brigadier J murder reported by the Indonesian Police's official news media has become a point of interest in this study to investigate. In general, this study is expected to provide an overview of whether the Indonesian Police institution (as a government agency) has become the most effective means of conveying information in the form of discourse to the public through its official news media; or whether the

Indonesian Police's official news media have the power to construct reality and package various existing issues so that they become interesting public discussions; and whether the text (as a result of the process of media discourse) in the news packaged by the Indonesian Police's official news media is followed by the values, ideology, and interests of the media (or the institution) itself. Meanwhile, to achieve these objectives, in particular, this study is aimed at analyzing the discourses in news articles regarding the Brigadier J murder reported by the Indonesian Police's official news media (polri.go.id) & the attempts of the Indonesian Police in framing the image of the institution in handling the murder case through the particular words or dictions used by the institution's news media (especially the choice of words, terms, or symbols that conventionally have a certain meaning in society). Besides, by using discourse analysis & the linguistic corpus method using AntConc software as the tool to process the corpus, this study aimed to reveal the objectives mentioned previously.

In an attempt to support the authenticity of this recent study, it refers to several studies that focus on conducting discourse analysis methods based on Corpus Linguistics (as a linguistic approach) such as the discourse analysis of the immigrants & foreign workers in Indonesia (Irham, 2022); the Covid-19 hoax at the beginning of pandemic (Puspitasari & Sukma, 2022); the modalities in Mata Najwa "Jokowi Diuji Pandemi" (Syartanti, 2022); the modalities in Joko Widodo's speech (Syartanti, 2022); the comparison of reports regarding Ilhan Omar in the Arabic language news media Aljazeera & CNN (Salim, 2020); the responses Youtube users to President Joko Widodo's speech (Hidayat & Saifullah, 2019); the collocation of the word 'Radicalism' in the opinion rubric "Menjawab Radikalisme dalam Tubuh KPK" (Martopo et al, 2019); the attitude & assessment in the 2019 Presidential/Vice Presidential debate (Suhardijanto & Sinar, 2019). Several topics and issues were raised in these studies, yet this study will raise the issue of the murder case of Brigadier J & the efforts of the National Police in framing the image of the institution in handling it by conducting the corpus-based discourse analysis approach, certainly.

Meanwhile, in addition to Febrianto et al (2022) research regarding the framing of the Police institution strategies (Big City Resort Police/Polrestabes of Surabaya) in maintaining the Police image, this recent study refers to several studies in the context of the framing of Police institution strategies in maintaining the good image of the Police. The following are several studies that focus on framing Police images on the hashtag #percumalaporpolisi (Ikhsan, 2022); the image restoration strategy for the Indonesian Police in the Ferdy Sambo case (Indrayani, 2022); and the Indonesian Police's image repair strategy

in the tragedy of Kanjuruhan (Alwaton, 2023). However, some of these studies have not presented an analysis of the framing of Police images using any linguistic approach, except for Ikhsan's (2022) research on the image framing of the Police on the hashtag #percumalaporpolisi using Norman Fairclough's (1995) discourse analysis method.

Furthermore, Datang's (2023) study involves using a corpus-based application by raising the issue of the murder case of Brigadier J reporting under the topic 'Rekonstruksi Pembunuhan Brigadier J oleh Ferdy Sambo'. This study focuses on investigating variations and collocation patterns of verbs regarding the meaning of 'providing information' in the news corpus. Yet, this study is only limited to looking at the relation of meaning between verbs that are in the same field of meaning in the news corpus. Whereas this recent study is aimed at analyzing the discourses in news articles regarding the Brigadier J murder reported by the Indonesian Police's official news media & the attempts of the Indonesian Police in framing the institution's image in handling the case through the particular words or dictions used by the institution's news media (by conducting the corpus-based discourse analysis approach).

METHODS

This study used the descriptive qualitative method. This study used the qualitative method since it functions to understand, seek the meaning behind the data, & find the truth in the data. Whereas the descriptive method was used since this study aimed to describe the discourse in news articles regarding the Brigadier J murder reported by the Indonesian Police's official news media. The data in this study are in the form of words (lexicon), phrases, and sentences related to the Indonesian Police's official news media reporting regarding the murder case of Brigadier J & the attempts of the institution in framing the image of the institution to handle the case through the particular words or dictions used by the institution's news media. Besides, the data are taken from 39 news articles with a total of 1889 words & 10855 tokens from the Indonesian Police's official news media website (polri.go.id). The news articles were sorted by date and level of relevance. In more detail, the news articles retrieved were according to the topic of 'Brigadier J murder' (whether in the news headline or the content) and were published from the time the case first appeared in July 2022 to February 2023.

Subsequently, the data (the news) is sorted based on lexicon elements and converted into a 'txt' format to serve as corpus data. The data in the form of a corpus (hereinafter the corpus is named 'The Indonesian Police news corpus regarding the case of brigadier J murder') is entered into the AntConc software

to determine the lexicons, word combinations (n-grams), collocations & concordances based on Indonesian Police's official news media reporting regarding murder case of Brigadier J & the attempts of the institution in framing the image of the institution in handling the case. Further, the steps in data processing using the AntConc software are as follows; (1) selecting and sorting data to be used as the data, (2) copying data into the notepad application and saving the data in .txt format, (3) entering all data in .txt form into the AntConc software, (4) checking computational results of the word, token, frequency, combination of words (n-gram), concordance, and collocation data, (5) tagging keywords, (6) interpreting the results of tagging keywords, and (7) concluding the interpretation results. As a note, the process of tagging keywords is sorted based on the particular words or dictions used by the Indonesian Police's official news media on reporting on the Brigadier J murder & the attempts of the institution in framing the image of the institution in handling the case.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The news corpus regarding the murder case of Brigadier J reported by the Indonesian Police official news media consists of 1889 words & 10855 tokens. Among those, the following is a list of keyword sequences from the results of data processing using the AntConc corpus processing software. The keywords are sorted according to their relevance to the news regarding the murder case of Brigadier J by the Indonesian Police's news media.

Table 1. Keyword list in the news corpus

Keywords	Word Class	Frequency	Percentage
Police (*polri*)	noun	207	1.90%
Cases (*kasus*)	noun	184	1.69%
Brigadier (*brigadir*)	noun	146	1.34%
Sambo	noun	140	1.28%
Murder (*pembunuhan*)	noun	94	0.86%
Police chief (*kapolri*)	noun	66	0.60%
Planned (*berencana*)	adjective	42	0.38%

The table above shows the list of keywords with the highest frequency of occurrence, ordered by their relevance to Indonesian Police news media reports regarding the murder case of Brigadier J. Several words such as case (kasus),

murder (pembunuhan), and premeditated (berencana) are considered the most relevant words to describe the truth behind the death of Brigadier J according to the frequency of occurrence of neutral words (considered neutral since they are not associated with the name of a person or institution). Nevertheless, several other keywords that have not been mentioned in the above table are as well highlighted in this study for their relevance to Indonesian Police news media reporting regarding the murder case. These words and several other keywords (which have not been mentioned) will be investigated further in a separate subchapter below.

Uncovering the actual case happened whether the murder or shootout incident

Amid the widespread issue, rumor & discourse regarding the cause of the death of Brigadier J, several parties said that Brigadier J was murdered as a result of a shootout incident. However, the Indonesian Police news media provided clarification and emphasized that the actual case that happened was a murder. In other words, Brigadier J was murdered or shot by Ferdy Sambo. Indonesian Police's clarification was emphasized through the words chosen in reporting the case. The following table shows the frequency of the words 'pembunuhan' (murder) and 'tembak menembak' (shootout) in the news corpus regarding the case.

Table 2. The occurrence of the words murder and shootout

Keywords	Frequency	Percentage
Murder (*pembunuhan*)	94	0.86%
Shooting (*tembak menembak*)	7	0.06%

Besides, the word shootout is preceded by a Indonesia negation marker 'tidak' & 'tak' at the beginning of each phrase or sentence, for instance as follows;

1. ***Tidak*** *ditemukan fakta peristiwa tembak menembak seperti yang dilaporkan awal* (**No** facts of shooting incidents were found as initially reported) (August 9th, 2022)

2. *Ditemukan perkembangan baru bahwa **tidak** ditemukan fakta persitiwa tembak menembak seperti dilaporkan awal* (Some new developments were found where **no** facts of the shooting incident took place as previously reported) (August, 10th 2022)

3. *Kapolri menyatakan, **tidak** benar terjadi tembak menembak antara Brigadir J dan Bharada E* (The National Police Chief

stated that it was **not** true that there was a shoot-out between Brigadier J and Bharada E) (August 10th, 2022)

4. "*... menemukan fakta bahwa Yosua **tak** terlibat tembak menembak, melainkan ditembak oleh Bharada E atas perintah Ferdy*" (... discovers the fact that Yosua was **not** involved in the shootout, but was shot by Bharada E on Ferdy's orders) (August 19th, 2022)

On the other hand, the word shootout collocates with the word 'seolah-olah' (as if), for instance as follows;

1. "*... menskenario peristiwa **seolah-olah** terjadi tembak menembak di rumah dinas Irjen FS*" (making a scenario of events **as if** there was a shooting at Inspector General FS's official residence) (August 10th, 2022)

2. *Untuk membuat kejadian **seolah-olah** terjadi tembak menembak, FS menggunakan senjata Brigadir J* (To make the incident appear **as if** there had been a shootout, FS used Brigadier J) (August 10th, 2022)

3. "*... ke dinding berkali kali untuk membuat kesan **seolah** terjadi tembak menembak*, ungkap Kapolri" (... to the wall many times to make the impression **as if** there was a shootout, said the Chief of Police) (August 10th, 2022)

Meanwhile, another word used by the Police news media to emphasize that the actual case that happened was not a shootout incident is the word 'penembakan' (shooting) with a frequency of 12 times occurrences, this word is used to implicate that Brigadier J was shooted and to declare that shootout incident has not occurred. Consequently, the most relevant word used by the Police news media to frame the Brigadier J case is the word 'pembunuhan' (murder). Further, apart from appearing with the most frequent being the most relevant word, the word murder as well collocates with several words as follows.

Table 3. Collocation of the word murder

Collocation (L)	Keywords	Collocation (R)	Frequency
Cases (*kasus*)	Murder (*pembunuhan*)		49
	Murder (*pembunuhan*)	Brigadier (*brigadir*)	41
	Murder (*pembunuhan*)	Planned (*berencana*)	41

Collocation (L)	Keywords	Collocation (R)	Frequency
Cases (*perkara*)	Murder (*pembunuhan*)		7
Allegation (*dugaan*)	Murder (*pembunuhan*)		6
Subject (*pelaku*)	Murder (*pembunuhan*)		5
Reconstruction (*rekonstruksi*)	Murder (*pembunuhan*)		3
Suspect (*tersangka*)	Murder (*pembunuhan*)		3

The table above reveals the word murder mostly collocates with the words case, brigadier, and premeditated with 41 to 49 occurrences respectively. In the next stage, the collocation words above form word combination(s) with a high frequency of occurrence. The word combinations (n-gram) that appear are shown in the table below.

Table 4. Word combinations (n-grams) of the word murder

Word combinations (N-gram)	Frequency
the murder of brigadier j (*pembunuhan brigadir j*)	27
brigadier murder case (*kasus pembunuhan brigadier*)	23
brigadier premeditated murder (*pembunuhan berencana brigadir*)	21
premeditated murder case (*kasus pembunuhan berencana*)	18
Brigadier Joshua's murder (*pembunuhan brigadir joshua*)	8

Correspondingly, the number of word combinations above shows that the actual case regarding the death of Brigadier J which was revealed by the Indonesian Police news media was a murder case, not a shootout incident. In addition, the news media highlighted the word premeditated (as in the premeditated murder case of Brigadier) to provide clear information that the murder case of Brigadier J was a case of premeditated murder. In short, the most relevant combination of words or phrases to describe the case of Brigadier J is the case of the premeditated murder of Brigadier J. The notion implies that the Indonesian Police's news media assured the fact that what happened in the murder case of Brigadier J was not a shootout incident but premeditated

murder. Such framing by the institution's news media subsequently benchmarks that the discourse led in the news is about cases of murder and or premeditated murder. Furthermore, in addition to the collocation of the word murder case, Indonesian Police news media uses several other collocations of the word to describe the (death) case of Brigadier J. These words can be seen in the following table.

Table 5. Collocation of words describing the death of Brigadier J

Keywords	Collocation (R)	Frequency
Case (*kasus*)	death (*kematian*)	4
Case (*kasus*)	the death of (*meninggalnya*)	2
Case (*kasus*)	was killed (*terbunuhnya*)	2
Case (*kasus*)	Shooting (*penembakan*)	1
Case (*kasus*)	dead (*tewas*)	1
Case (*kasus*)	incident (*insiden*)	1

Accordingly, the data set above describe the number of words or dictions including their collocation and combination (n-gram) used by the Indonesian Police news media in reporting the case of the premeditated murder of Brigadier J. The dataset starts from the description of comparative data on the words murder and shootout, the use of the word shooting as a substitutional word from the word murder, the collocation of the word murder & the combination of words formed, and the collocation of words describing the death of Brigadier J. Further, the subsequent subchapter below will discuss the particular words and dictions used by Indonesian Police news media to represent the successful accomplishments of the Indonesian Police in handling the case of the murder of Brigadier J.

Analyzing the words in framing the institution's accomplishments

In addition to mentioning the designation of positions & titles within the names of high-ranking Police officers as an attempt to distribute positive news to frame the image of the institution, the Indonesian Police news media arranges positive and profitable news topics to maintain the image of the institution. In addition, the news media is also careful in terms of choosing particular words to be used in making news headlines and news content regarding the accomplishments of the institution in handling the case of the Brigadier J murder. Among the words, the following is a list of keyword sequences used by the Indonesian Police news media to frame the institution's accomplishments

in handling the case. As a note, the keywords are sorted based on the particular words or dictions used by the news media on framing the good image of the institution regarding the accomplishments of the institution in handling the murder case of Brigadier J.

Table 6. List of keywords describing the institution's accomplishments

Keywords	Word Class	Frequency	Percentage
appreciation (*apresiasi*)	verb/noun	25	0.23%
firm (*tegas*)	adjective	11	0.10%
capable (*mampu*)	adjective	11	0.10%
commitment (*komitmen*)	noun	8	0.07%
satisfied (*puas*)	adjective	7	0.06%
quick/fast (*cepat*)	adjective	6	0.05%
appropriate (*tepat*)	adjective	6	0.05%
believe (*percaya*)	verb	6	0.05%
transparent (*transparan*)	adjective	5	0.04%
proffesionality (*profesionalitas*)	noun	4	0.03%
Seriousness (*keseriusan*)	noun	4	0.03%
evidence (*bukti*)	noun	4	0.03%
Professional (*Profesional*)	adjective	4	0.03%
Good (*baik*)	adjective	3	0.02%
Serious (*Serius*)	adjective	2	0.01%

Correspondingly, the word 'apresiasi' occurs the most with a frequency of 25 occurrences. The word 'apresiasi' (as a verb) frequently collocates with the word 'polri' and 'kapolri' (as in Table 1) in the headlines. Besides, the two words function as objects in a sentence. Meanwhile, the subject that collocates with the word 'apresiasi' tends to be a word that represents collectivity, the name of a well-known institution in Indonesia for instance, or the names of figures which implies that the institution through their news media demand support to maintain the institution name and to engage the public to be convinced and appreciate the attempts of the institution in handling the case of the Brigadier J murder. The following table shows the collocation of the word 'apresiasi' with the word 'polri' and 'kapolri'.

Table 7. Collocation of the word appreciation with the word 'polri' and 'kapolri'

Collocation (L)	Keywords	Collocation (R)	Frequency
dpr	appreciate (*apresiasi*) (v)	*polri*	2
hanura	appreciate (*apresiasi*) (v)	*polri*	1
gerindra	appreciate (*apresiasi*) (v)	*polri*	1
mahfud	appreciate (*apresiasi*) (v)	*polri*	1
mui	appreciate (*apresiasi*) (v)	*kapolri*	1
dpr	appreciate (*apresiasi*) (v)	*kapolri*	1
semmi	appreciate (*apresiasi*) (v)	*kapolri*	1

In addition to the use of the word 'apresiasi' (as a verb), the words 'appreciate' (as an active verb) and 'appreciated' (as a passive verb) are also used in the content of the news. As a note, aside from having a function as a verb, the word 'apresiasi' also has a function as a noun. In more detail, here are some examples of sentences with the word 'apresiasi';

1. *Wakil Ketua DPP Partai Hanura, Djafar Badjeber menyampaikan **apresiasi** (n) kepada Polri karena sudah bekerja dengan baik* (Deputy Chairperson of the DPP Hanura Party, Djafar Badjeber expressed **appreciation** (n) to the National Police for working well) (September 29th, 2022)

2. *Keputusan ini mendapat **apresiasi** (n) dari Pengamat Kepolisian* (This decision received **appreciation** (n) from Police Observers) (September 23rd, 2022)

3. *Wakil Ketua Komisi III Ahmad Sahroni **mengapresiasi** (active verb) langkah Kapolri Jenderal Listyo Sigit Prabowo tersebut* (Deputy Chairman of Commission III Ahmad Sahroni **appreciated** (active verb) the steps taken by the National Police Chief General Listyo Sigit Prabowo) (September 30th, 2022)

4. *Lemkapi: Putusan Tolak Banding Ferdy Sambo Sudah Tepat, Patut **Diapresiasi** (passive verb)* (Lemkapi: The decision against Ferdy Sambo's appeal is correct, it deserves **to be appreciated** (passive verb) (Headline for September 23rd, 2022)

Further, another particular word used by the Indonesian Police news media consists of several adjectives and is considered as the word class with the highest frequency of use. Besides, these adjectives serve to distribute positive image regarding the Police's accomplishment in handling the case of Brigadier J murder, for instance as follows;

1. *Arus Survei Indonesia menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 70,4 persen responden **puas** terhadap kinerja Kapolri mengusut kasus Brigadir J.* (The Indonesian Survey Flow shows that as many as 70.4 percent of respondents are **satisfied** with the performance of the National Police Chief in investigating the case of Brigadier J.) (August 25th, 2022)

2. *Langkah-langkah Polri yang **cepat**, **tegas** dan tanpa pandang bulu dalam memberikan hukuman yang setimpal* (Steps taken by Police that are **quick**, **firm** and indiscriminate in giving appropriate punishment) (September 16th, 2022)

3. *Oleh karena Kapolri **sigap** dan **transparan** dalam menangani kasus penembakan Brigadir J* (Because the National Police Chief was **swift** and **transparent** in handling the shooting case of Brigadier J)

4. *bahwa mereka bekerja dengan **obyektif** dan **profesional**, serta **cepat** dalam penanganan kasus* (that they work **objectively** and **professionally**, as well as **quick** in handle cases)(September 29th, 2022)

5. *responden menilai bahwa dalam kasus Brigadir J Polri sudah **cepat tanggap** dan **proaktif** dalam merespon kegundahan dan protes masyarakat* (Respondents considered that in the case of Brigadier J the National Police had been **responsive** and **proactive** in responding to public anxiety and protests) (August 29th, 2022)

6. *Selain itu, para penyidik terbaik Polri juga telah bekerja secara **profesional*** (In addition, the best Polri investigators have also worked **professionally**) (February 13rd, 2023)

7. *Keputusan Kapolri sudah sangat **tepat**.* (The decision of the Chief of Police is **appropriate**) (September 30th, 2022)

8. *"... menunjukkan keseriusan Kapolri ... dalam menuntaskan kasus tersebut secara **transparan**"* (... shows the

seriousness of the National Police Chief ... in resolving this
case in a **transparent** manner) (September 28th, 2022)

Meanwhile, in addition to the adjectives, the remaining words in the form of nouns and verbs are also used to disseminate positive impressions about the Police's accomplishment in handling the case of Brigadier J murder, for instance as follows;

1. *Tak perlu ada keraguan lagi, karena semuanya nanti akan terbuka di pengadilan.* **Bukti komitmen** *pimpinan Polri sangat kuat* (There is no need to worry anymore, because everything will be exposed in court later. **Evidence of the commitment** of the National Police leadership is very strong) (September 28th, 2022)

2. *Masyarakat* **percaya** *bahwa Polri dapat mengusut tuntas kasus dugaan pembunuhan Brigadir* (The public **believes** that the National Police can thoroughly investigate the alleged murder of the Brigadier) (September 1st, 2022)

3. *"... dengan* **keseriusan** *dan* **profesionalitas** *Polri dalam penanganan kasus Ferdy Sambo tersebut bisa meningkatkan kembali kepercayaan publik"* (With the **seriousness** and **professionalism** of the National Police in handling the Ferdy Sambo case, public trust can be restored)

Nevertheless, the use of adjectives is considered the most effective to distribute positive impressions of the news about the Indonesian Police's accomplishments in handling the murder case of Brigadier J. While, the noun and verb lexicon is a support for the use of adjectives in sentences. Be evidenced by the data, indicates that the Indonesian Police's news media uses particular words (especially adjectives) to give a positive impression of reporting on the institution's accomplishments in handling the case. Another indication is an appeal to the public to put their trust in, continue to trust, and return to trust in the Indonesian Police institution and to feel satisfied with the institution's performance in handling the murder case of Brigadier J. Further, the subsequent subchapter below will discuss the description of the designation of the officers' names, both Police officers and other institutions officers, as well as the designation of positions, titles, and other titles used.

Investigating the use of positions & titles designation

In reporting the murder case of Brigadier J and its handling by the Indonesian Police Institution, the news media of the institution often uses the designation of positions and titles when mentioning the name of each

institution's high-ranking officers. Moreover, such designations of positions and titles within the names of the Police institution high-ranking officers are almost found in every single news regarding the murder case, head of Indonesian Police, and head of division positions and titles for instance. The table below shows the designation of positions and titles of Police officers by Indonesian Police news media.

Table 8. The designation of positions and titles of Police officers

Keywords	Frequency	Keywords	Frequency
Kapolri	66	*Irjen*	43
Kadiv Propam	14	*Irjen. Pol.*	21
Kabareskrim Polri	3	*Jenderal Polisi*	15
Kepala Divisi Humas Polri	1	*Komjen. Pol.*	2
Irwasum Polri	1	*Jenderal Pol.*	1

Examples of several names of high-ranking Police officers who are referred to along with their positions and titles in the Police are as follows;

1. ***Kapolri Jenderal Polisi*** *Drs. Listyo Sigit Prabowo, M.Si. tepis dugaan keterlibatan ...* (**National Police Chief General Police** Drs. Listyo Sigit Prabowo, M.Sc. dismiss allegations of involvement... (October 1ˢᵗ, 2022)

2. *Polri telah menetapkan empat tersangka dalam kasus pembunuhan Brigadir J, ... dan (mantan)* ***Kadiv Propam Polri Irjen. Pol.*** *Ferdy Sambo, S.H., S.I.K., M.H.* (The National Police have named four suspects in the murder case of Brigadier J, ... and (former) **Head of the Indonesian Police Propam Inspector General. Pol.** Ferdy Sambo, S.H., S.I.K., M.H.) (August 10ᵗʰ, 2022)

3. ***Kabareskrim Polri Komjen. Pol.*** *Drs. Agus Andrianto, S.H., M.H., pun memberikan penjelasan peran ...* (**Kabareskrim Polri Komjen. Pol.** Drs. Agus Andrianto, S.H., M.H., also gave an explanation of the role...) (August 10ᵗʰ, 2022)

In addition to the designation of positions and titles of Police officers, the Indonesia Police's news media as well inserts the respective academic titles into the names of each officer. Further, the mention of the names of figures and experts such as the director, deputy chairmen of the Indonesian Ulema Council, and the member of the House of Representatives of the Indonesian Republic (DPR) is as well followed by mentioning their respective academic titles since

they were involved as interviewees regarding the accomplishment of the Indonesian Police in handling the murder case of Brigadier J.

1. ***Direktur Eksekutif LSI***, *Djayadi Hanan, Ph.D., menjelaskan bahwa kasus dugaan pembunuhan Brigadir ...* (**The Executive Director of LSI**, Djayadi Hanan, Ph.D., explained that the case of the alleged murder of Brigadier ...) (September 1st, 2022)

2. ***Anggota Komisi III DPR RI***, *Eva Yuliana, M.Si., mengapresiasi Kapolri, Jenderal Polisi ...* (**Member of Commission III DPR RI**, Eva Yuliana, M.Sc., appreciated the Chief of Police, Police General ...) (August 12th, 2022)

3. ***Wakil Ketua Umum MUI*** *Dr. H. Anwar Abbas, M.M., M.Ag., mengapresiasi Kapolri ...* (**Deputy Chairman of MUI** Dr. H. Anwar Abbas, M.M., M.Ag., appreciated the National Police Chief ...) (August 10th, 2022)

Accordingly, under the circumstances of the institution's code of ethics, Indonesian Police online news media have to frame the image of the institution properly by distributing positive news about the institution, as well as mentioning the positions & titles designation within the names of high-ranking individuals in the institution such as the Head of the Indonesian Police & the names of figures associated with the Police institution in evaluating and appreciating the accomplishments of the Indonesian Police.

CONCLUSION

Given the paradigm that online news media can be the most effective means of conveying information by government agencies nowadays, the Indonesian Police institution takes advantage of this. Specifically, the phenomenon occurring at the moment regarding the murder of Brigadier J gave rise to negative rumors against the Indonesian Police institution, forcing them to construct a substitute reality and package various existing and positive issues that can restore the image of the institution. However, the text as a result of the process of media discourse is followed by the values of the media. One of those actions is in terms of lexical choices. Correspondingly, this study aims to analyze the discourses in news articles regarding the murder case of Brigadier J reported by the Indonesian Police's official news media & the attempts of the institution in framing the image of the Indonesian Police in handling the murder case through particular words used by the institution's news media. To achieve the objectives mentioned previously, this study used the corpus-based discourse analysis method by utilizing the AntConc software to process a corpus.

Further, the results of the analysis revealed several significant points. Initially, the relevant word used by the Police news media to frame the murder case of Brigadier J case is the word 'pembunuhan' (murder) and or premeditated murder. The Police news media emphasized that the actual case that happened was not a shootout incident, such framing by the institution's news media subsequently benchmarked that the discourse led in the news is about cases of murder and or premeditated murder. Furthermore, under the circumstances of the institution's code of ethics, the way Indonesian Police online news media frame the image of the institution is by distributing positive news about the institution, as well as designating the positions & titles within the names of high-ranking individuals in the institution. Moreover, in addition to distributing positive news about the institution, the Indonesian Police news media is engaging several positive adjectives to distribute positive images regarding the Police's accomplishment in handling the murder case of Brigadier J. Further, in addition to the adjectives, the remaining words in the form of nouns and verbs are also used to disseminate positive impressions.

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