# THE FRAMING OF BRIGADIER J'S MURDER IN ONLINE NEWS MEDIA

**Irfan Hanify Salim**

irfan.hanify.salim@mail.ugm.ac.id
Universitas Gadjah Mada
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

**Abstract**: This study embarks on an extensive exploration of recent media coverage concerning the tragic murder of Brigadier J, employing a meticulous combination of framing analysis and corpus linguistics facilitated by specialized linguistic analysis software known as AntConc. The central objective of this research is to conduct a thorough examination of how the Indonesian National Police's response to Brigadier J's murder has been portrayed and evaluated in the media. To achieve this, the study adopts a descriptive qualitative approach complemented by the analytical capabilities of AntConc. Through a rigorous analysis of word frequency patterns and linguistic choices in news articles from Tempo and Tribratanews, this study aims to unearth subtle nuances in how these media outlets have depicted the events. The findings reveal strikingly divergent assessments. Tribratanews resolutely throws its support behind the police force, emphasizing its unwavering commitment to upholding the rule of law and rallying public support. In stark contrast, Tempo critically evaluates the professionalism of the police, spotlighting the mishandling of evidence as emblematic of broader issues related to unprofessional conduct within the force. Tempo strategically deploys negation markers to convey its discerning judgment on the matter. Overall, this study sheds light on the multifaceted strategies employed by media outlets when portraying and evaluating intricate news stories, such as the Indonesian National Police's response to Brigadier J's murder. These findings not only make a significant contribution to the field of media studies but also provide valuable insights into the complexities and ramifications of media representation.

**Keywords**: media framing, online news media, brigadier j murder

## INTRODUCTION

In recent times, the media landscape has been dominated by comprehensive coverage surrounding the tragic murder of Police Brigadier Nofriansyah Yosua Hutabarat, commonly known as Brigadier J, in subsequent references. This incident has captured the headlines and managed to captivate the nation's collective attention due to the somewhat atypical involvement of a senior figure in law enforcement, none other than Ferdy Sambo, referred to henceforth as FS. The multifaceted nature of this high-profile case has rendered it a focal point for the general public, who are passionate about unraveling the intricate details and underlying motives that precipitated this unfortunate event. However, the portrayal of this incident through various media outlets has proven to be anything but uniform; instead, it has exhibited a marked divergence wherein each news source meticulously underscores different dimensions and perspectives of the narrative, consequently offering a diverse array of elements and vantage points to the discerning audience.

Consequently, in today's rapidly evolving digital era characterized by advanced technological innovations and the widespread use of the internet, digital platforms have emerged as prominent

conduits for disseminating information. These platforms encompass a diverse range of online information outlets, including digital news platforms, social media networks, blogs, and websites, all of which have swiftly risen to prominence as primary sources through which ideas are conveyed to the general public. Whether from individuals, interest groups, or governmental bodies, these digital channels wield unprecedented influence in shaping public opinion and driving conversations on various subjects. The transformative power of online news media extends beyond the mere delivery of news; they hold the remarkable ability to mold perceptions of reality and present complex issues in ways that capture attention and spark vigorous public discourse and engagement. This phenomenon has been explored and acknowledged by scholars such as Heryanto (2017), McQuail (2010), and Scannell (1996), who have delved into the intricate relationship between media, communication, and societal dynamics. As underlined by Fowler (1991), this intricate interplay underscores the notion that media discourse acts as a reflection of the values, ideologies, and interests harbored by the media itself, casting a shadow over claims of complete impartiality when media entities wield considerable influence in shaping social realities and narratives. Thus, the pervasive impact of digital platforms on contemporary communication landscapes accentuates the necessity for a nuanced understanding of the mechanisms through which information is presented and received in the digital age to navigate the complexities of information consumption and its broader implications on society.

In simpler terms, the news is far from being a simple and unfiltered reflection of reality; instead, it emerges as a deliberately crafted product molded by a complex web of interactions between the media and various industries, shaped by the underpinning administrative and financial frameworks, and notably influenced by affiliations with governmental and political entities. Within this intricate interplay of forces, the true nature of news production comes to light, where the ostensibly impartial façade often conceals underlying motivations and agendas. Moreover, the inherently competitive nature of the media field adds another layer of complexity, compelling news outlets to not only capture attention in a crowded information landscape but also to navigate a landscape of diverse audiences with varying expectations while simultaneously embracing differing ideological viewpoints, as highlighted by scholars such as Machin and Thornborrow (2003). These imperatives place considerable pressure on news organizations to adopt distinct editorial stances that may not merely reflect objectivity but rather reflect the outlet's editorial stance, ethos, and leanings. Consequently, news is about reporting facts and selecting, prioritizing, and framing stories in ways that align with the overarching narrative that a particular outlet seeks to promote. It, in turn, contributes to the pluralistic nature of news coverage, as different outlets can present divergent interpretations of the same event based on their unique vantage points. Furthermore, the advent of online news sources has introduced an additional layer of complexity in the digital age. The rapid dissemination of information through online platforms enables news to reach a global audience instantaneously. However, the dynamic nature of digital media also offers fertile ground for reality distortion. The writer's expertise can influence the very act of curating information for the online sphere in shaping discourse for mass media, as explored by Mukhlis and colleagues (2020). In this way, the malleable nature of online communication can lead to the blurring of lines between factual reporting and editorializing, potentially giving rise to narratives that deviate from objective reality. In conclusion, the multifaceted process of news production involves intricate interactions, editorial decisions, and the interplay of various stakeholders, ultimately shaping the narrative landscape that informs public understanding.

Moreover, it is essential to recognize that the media's influence extends beyond mere dissemination of information; it plays a pivotal role in shaping collective perceptions and attitudes. As the media integrates their perspectives into the interpretation of societal events, the presentation of news transcends a mere portrayal of incidents; instead, it becomes a carrier of the values the media institution upholds. This phenomenon becomes evident not only through the careful curation of vocabulary, terminology, and symbols – aspects of linguistic choice – but also through the subtleties of language that, under the guise of objective reporting, can wield significant influence on the public agenda and discourse dynamics (Fowler, 1991). This dynamic can be distilled into more straightforward terms: the media's potent capacity to mold public conversations originates from a complex interplay of factors and mechanisms encompassing the cherry-picking of stories and the framing techniques and words employed. Furthermore, the deliberate selection of a specific language and lexicon is inextricably woven into the unique social fabric, sociocultural backdrop, and overarching societal goals that any

Irfan Hanify Salim

narrative subscribes to (Halliday, 2001). This intertwining of linguistic choices with broader contextual elements underscores how the media acts as a shaper of reality rather than a mere reflection, underlining its profound sociocultural significance.

In the wake of the heightened attention surrounding the tragic murder of Brigadier J, a prominent and respected figure, numerous news sources have taken divergent approaches in their coverage, each contributing to the multifaceted narrative that has emerged. While some of these news outlets have chosen to emphasize the unwavering dedication of the Police institution in their relentless pursuit of justice for the victim, spotlighting the rapid and methodical collection of evidence, the meticulousness of their investigative efforts, and the unwavering display of professionalism demonstrated throughout every step of the process, others have adopted a more skeptical stance. This second group of news agencies has opted to delve beyond the surface details, delving into the broader implications of this shocking incident within the complex framework of law enforcement and the larger concept of justice itself. These outlets have undertaken an in-depth analysis considering potential systemic issues, accountability mechanisms, and the intricate interplay between the guardians of law and the society they serve. As a result, what initially began as a singular news event—the unfortunate demise of Brigadier J—has now transformed into a veritable battleground of conflicting viewpoints, with the various news agencies vying ardently to assert their interpretations and shape the ongoing discourse that shapes public perception. The intensified media coverage underscores the significance of the event itself and the decisive role that media plays in influencing public sentiment and molding collective perspectives on crucial matters of societal concern.

The hypothesis suggests that within media representation, the existence of divergent viewpoints and contrasting depictions, as notably demonstrated through the varying interpretations presented, underscores a distinct lack of neutrality in the overall discourse. This intriguing phenomenon becomes particularly evident from a linguistic standpoint, a notion that finds support in the comprehensive study conducted by Sastrawan in 2022. The investigation by Sastrawan sheds light on the inherent biases in media content. It offers an in-depth analysis of how these biases manifest linguistically within the communicative sphere.

### Table 1. Comparison of Online Media Editorial

**Tribratanews**

| Date | Context |
| --- | --- |
| 25-8 | Masyarakat Puas dengan Kinerja Kapolri Usut Kasus Pembunuhan Brigadir J |
| 29-8 | Survei: Mayoritas Publik Puas Kinerja Polri Tangani Kasus Brigadir J |

**Tempo**

| Date | Context |
| --- | --- |
| 17-9 | Survei Polstat: Responden Kurang Puas Penanganan Kasus Ferdy Sambo |

The context provided delves into the realm of editorial pieces originating from two distinct yet prominent online media sources, namely Tempo and Tribratanews. Upon meticulously examining these editorials, these diverse media outlets proffer multiple viewpoints about the subject at hand. This comparative analysis unequivocally highlights a conspicuous divergence in how these online media platforms not only disseminate but also dissect public sentiments surrounding specific criminal cases and the actions undertaken by law enforcement agencies. This stark contrast in perspective might underscore significant disparities in the efficacy or even the very effectiveness that underscores the investigations conducted by the police, thereby potentially exerting palpable repercussions on the fragile edifice of public reliance on law enforcement machinery. In this intricate tapestry, it thus

becomes inherently evident that subjecting the coverage disseminated by the news media to the lens of framing analysis assumes an undeniable significance in fathoming the intricate modulations that a medley of media outlets employ to craft and subsequently present unfolding events, especially those that hold monumental public interest in their thrall. The bedrock of framing analysis lies in its intrinsic capacity to meticulously dissect the nuanced ways in which messages, whether propagated by individuals, media conglomerates, or organizations, are not merely forged but also presented with the implicit intent of wielding influence over the hoi polloi's perception and the manifold ways in which they internalize and construe these messages. This realm is underpinned by the notion that the very manner in which information is deftly framed can wield an outsized influence in shaping the populace's cognition, convictions, and proclivities regarding a given issue of import. Hence, it becomes increasingly salient to appreciate the profound import that divergent frames can wield in instigating an array of interpretations, all stemming from the very same bedrock of facts, thereby elucidating the sheer indispensability of framing analysis in comprehending the labyrinthine convolutions that characterize the realm of communication. As a natural progression, the crux of the ongoing research unfurls within the ambit of the comprehensive coverage accorded to the tragic demise of Brigadier J by the Indonesian news media, wherein the discerning gaze is exceptionally trained upon the treatment meted out by both Tempo and Tribratanews. The overarching objective that steers this intellectual endeavor resides in scrutinizing how these media outlets undertake the delicate task of both portraying and framing this unfortunate incident while simultaneously subjecting the judiciousness that underpins the Indonesian National Police's conduct in the aftermath of this gruesome event to a rigorous evaluation that traverses the full spectrum of objectivity.

Previous studies are drawn upon to establish the credibility of this research. Notable examples include Alsridi and Ziani's (2020) examination of the framing of the Syrian and Yemen War through the New York Times Online News Coverage; Yu et al.'s (2021) analysis of news reports on the COVID-19 pandemic in China and the UK; Pei et al.'s (2022) examination of media portrayals of hackers in China Daily and The New York Times; Sastrawan's (2022) analysis of online media coverage of post-death George Floyd mass protests by the New York Post and CNN employing discourse framing analysis; and Abidah's (2023) analysis of the representation of the Indonesian police regarding the murder case by Ferdy Sambo in the Jakarta Post. The antecedent scholarly inquiries alluded to in the discourse have made substantial contributions to understanding media framing dynamics and their profound impacts on how various events are collectively perceived. However, the proposed investigatory initiative aims to address a notable gap in the academic literature by focusing on the news framing of the Brigadier J homicide case reported in Tempo and Tribratanews. Several distinct research gaps in this context deserve scholarly attention about the prior studies. While previous research efforts have spanned diverse global incidents and contexts (such as conflicts in Syria and Yemen and the COVID-19 pandemic in China and the UK), this study uniquely confines itself to a single case within Indonesia. This geographical shift presents the opportunity for a more closely bounded analysis, potentially revealing nuances in media framing strategies that diverge from those encountered in international settings. Prior investigations, like Sastrawan's (2022) exploration of media portrayals of protests and Abidah's (2023) analysis of police depiction in a homicide case, differ from this study's examination of news framing within the context of law enforcement behavior during a specific homicide. This innovative approach introduces a novel standpoint, examining how the Indonesian National Police's actions are depicted and evaluated within media outlets, thereby shedding light on broader themes related to media representation of law enforcement agencies.

Further, the "corpus-assisted framing analysis approach" represents a distinctive methodological trajectory that separates this inquiry. By incorporating corpus linguistic methodologies, this endeavor offers the potential for a more structured and systematic exploration of linguistic patterns, discursive strategies, and framing techniques embedded within news reporting. This methodological innovation can uncover insights into framing nuances that traditional qualitative methods might overlook. A meticulous examination of two distinct news sources, Tempo and Tribratanews, provides an avenue to elucidate disparities in framing approaches employed by diverse media entities. This comparative scrutiny could unveil how disparate news organizations with varying target audiences, editorial policies, and perspectives shape the same event's narrative. As a result, this comparative analysis might enhance our understanding of the diversity in media framing narratives. While prior investigations have

Irfan Hanify Salim

hinted at the potential influence of media framing on public perceptions, this study could offer more immediate insights into how the framing of the homicide case might shape public attitudes toward the police and the broader criminal justice system in Indonesia. These insights have the potential to extend ongoing discussions about the role of media in molding public sentiment, thereby revealing implications for societal trust and cohesion.

In summary, this study is well-positioned to bridge a critical research gap by closely examining a specific homicide case within the Indonesian context. Its innovative methodological approach, coupled with the exploration of framing strategies across different news outlets, has the potential to provide valuable insights into the media's role in shaping perceptions of law enforcement activities. Furthermore, this study can enrich academic discourse and public conversations surrounding media framing dynamics and portrayals.

## METHOD

The current study employed a descriptive qualitative approach, utilizing the AntConc tool to investigate word usage frequency meticulously. This powerful software allowed researchers to meticulously track and analyze the prevalence of specific words within the dataset. The research was meticulously tailored to examine textual data from news articles from both Tempo and Tribratanews platforms. These platforms were thoughtfully selected due to their unique news narratives, offering a rich tapestry of perspectives and crucial facets of news content. The dataset was a meticulously curated compendium of words, phrases, and sentences, which were painstakingly gathered from the chosen articles. To maintain precision and pertinence, a stringent selection process was implemented, ensuring that only articles directly connected to the 'murder of Brigadier J' were included. This thematic focus streamlined the analysis, enabling a targeted and in-depth exploration of the incident.

The researcher meticulously gathered 40 news articles in this comprehensive study, carefully selected to facilitate in-depth analysis. These articles, spanning July 2022 to October 2022, were thoughtfully arranged chronologically. This approach gave us a holistic view of the evolving news coverage surrounding the unfortunate event under investigation. The researcher aimed to provide analysis and illumination into the intricate complexities and developments of this incident. The chosen articles were evenly distributed between Tempo and Tribratanews, ensuring a balanced representation, and they were meticulously organized based on their publication dates and relevance to our research objectives. The researcher converted the data into 'txt' format to facilitate further analysis and employed the powerful AntConc software. This tool proved invaluable in extracting critical insights, including essential lexicons, word combinations (n-grams), collocations, and concordances. These insights, in turn, enriched our understanding of the language patterns and expressions used within these news articles, enhancing the depth and quality of our analysis.

Meanwhile, this study adopted a framing analysis approach to gain a more profound comprehension of the content and underlying discourse within the news data. This theoretical lens was used to examine the underlying structures and perspectives presented in the articles. The research presented its findings descriptively following a thorough analysis, summarizing significant patterns, themes, and linguistic characteristics discovered in the news articles. This investigation provides insights into how media outlets Tempo and Tribratanews present and frame news stories. These insights contribute to media studies and framing analysis by shedding light on how these outlets shape narratives, influence public perception and ultimately impact society's understanding of the world around them. Furthermore, it underscores the importance of critically examining the media's role in shaping public discourse and its power in shaping our collective reality.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION/ANALYSIS

The intricate process through which the media chooses to frame a particular incident holds the capability to assess how the situation is being managed and to profoundly mold the collective perception held by the public towards the said event. This phenomenon underscores the vast spectrum of

viewpoints that inherently exist within the realm of media, each possessing the potential to exert a distinct sway over the societal comprehension of the incident at hand. It becomes evident that the media functions as a multifaceted prism, refracting many analyses, biases, and interpretations, ultimately constructing a complex tapestry of perspectives that interweave to shape the overarching narrative. To elucidate this, one can turn to the illustrative example provided by the subsequent table, which effectively juxtaposes and contrasts the evaluations proffered by different media outlets concerning the efficacy and strategies employed by authorities to manage the case. Through this comparative lens, it becomes clear that media outlets, while engaging in their essential role as conduits of information, simultaneously function as potent mediators that wield the power to construct, deconstruct, and reconstruct the contours of public comprehension.

**Table 2. Media framing through assessment of authorities' handling of the case**

**Tribratanews**

| Left Context | Keyword | Right Context |
|---|---|---|
| publik menilai kapolri sangat | tegas | menangani kasus |
| langkah | tegas | kapolri ini layak diapresiasi |
| apresiasi kepada sikap | tegas | kapolri |
| kapolri jenderal listyo sigit sangat | tegas | menangani kasus ini |
| kasus tersebut ditangani secara | tegas | objektif tanpa pandang |
| kapolri tidak ragu-ragu menindak | tegas | oknum anggota polisi |
| sikap kapolri yang akan menindak | tegas | pejabat-pejabat polri |
| kasus tersebut ditangani secara | tegas | |
| sikap itu sudah | tegas | |
| timsus yang dibentuk pun bekerja | tegas | |
| responden menilai sikap itu sudah | tegas | |
| oleh karena kapolri | sigap | dan transparan |
| timsus yang dibentuk pun bekerja | cepat | dan tegas |
| timsus yang dibentuk pun bekerja | cepat | dan tegas |
| terungkapnya dalang dan langkah | cepat | pimpinan polri |
| responden menilai polri sudah | cepat | tanggap dan proaktif |
| keputusan menunjukkan sikap | profesional | polri dalam mengusut |
| baku tembak secara | profesional | serta transparan |
| menunjukkan sikap | profesional | dalam mengusut kasus |
| mayoritas publik | puas | kinerja polri |
| mayoritas publik sangat | puas | terhadap kinerja polri |
| masyarakat | puas | dengan kinerja kapolri |
| sebanyak 70,4 persen responden | puas | |
| 73,1 persen publik mengaku | puas | |
| timsus yang dibentuk pun bekerja | cepat | |
| polri sudah | cepat | |
| oleh karena kapolri sigap dan | transparan | |
| polri sudah cepat tanggap dan | proaktif | |
| polri sudah cepat | tanggap | |
| penanganan kasus dilakukan secara | serius | |
| oleh karena kapolri | sigap | |
| polri menuntaskan kasus dengan | baik | |
| polri menangani kasus ini dengan | baik | |

**Translation**

| Left Context | Keyword | Right Context |
| --- | --- | --- |
| the public considers the chief of police very | firm | handling the case |
| step | firm | this chief of police deserves appreciation |
| appreciation for the attitude | firm | chief of police |
| chief of police general Listyo Sigit's attitude is very | firm | handling this case |
| the case is being handled in a | firm | objectively without bias |
| the chief of police does not hesitate to take | firm | individuals within the police force |
| the chief of police's attitude will take | firm | officials of the police |
| the case is being handled in a | firm | |
| that attitude has already | firm | |
| the joint team (task force) that was formed also works | firm | |
| respondents consider that attitude to be already | firm | |
| because of the chief of police's | alert | and transparent |
| the joint team (task force) that was formed also works | fast | and firm |
| the joint team (task force) that was formed also works | fast | and firm |
| the exposure of the mastermind and steps | fast | the leadership of the indonesian national police |
| respondents consider the police to have | fast | responsive and proactive |
| the decision shows an attitude | professional | polri in investigating |
| gunfire exchange in a | professional | as well as transparent |
| shows an attitude | professional | in investigating cases |
| the majority of the public | satisfied | performance of polri |
| the majority of the public is very | satisfied | towards the performance of polri |
| the community | satisfied | with the performance of the chief of police |
| as many as 70.4 percent of respondents | satisfied | |
| 73.1 percent of the public admit | satisfied | |
| the joint team (task force) that was formed also works | fast | |
| the police have | fast | |
| because the chief of police is responsive and | transparent | |
| the police responded quickly and | proactive | |
| the police responded quickly | responsive | |
| the handling of the case is done | serious | |
| because of the chief of police | alert | |
| the police concluded the case with | good | |

**Tempo**

| Left Context | Keyword | Right Context |
| --- | --- | --- |
| kamaruddin menilai polisi | terlambat | dalam menahan putri |
| pelimpahan tersangka sudah | terlambat | |
| kasus penembakan brigadir j | lambat | terungkap |

Irfan Hanify Salim

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| polisi tahan putri candrawathi | telat | harusnya dari awal |
| dipaksa menelan klaim polisi meski | sulit | diterima akal sehat |
| penelusuran kasus diduga berjalan | alot | karena minimnya prosedur |
| persidangannya akan berjalan | alot | |
| persidangan bakal berjalan | alot | dan panjang |
| karena pasti | alot | |
| dugaan penanganan bukti secara | sembrono | |
| kasus penembakan brigadir j agak | lama | terungkap |
| mereka juga | gagal | memaparkan versi |
| pengusutan polisi berjalan | lamban | |

**Translation**

| Left Context | Keyword | Right Context |
|---|---|---|
| Kamaruddin evaluates the police | late | in restraining putri |
| the transfer of suspects has already been | late | |
| the case of the shooting of brigadier j | slow | revealed |
| the police detained putri candrawathi | delayed | it should have been from the beginning |
| forced to swallow police claims even though | difficult | makes sense |
| the investigation of the case is suspected to be ongoing | abundant | because of the lack of procedures |
| the trial will proceed | abundant | |
| the trial will proceed | abundant | and long |
| because it is certain | abundant | |
| alleged evidence handling | careless | |
| the case of the shooting of brigadier j is somewhat | long | revealed |
| they also | fail | presenting the version |
| police investigation is ongoing | late | |

In this context, the media outlet Tribratanews predominantly presents a favorable and supportive assessment of the police organization. They highlight the resolute and robust actions undertaken by General Listyo Sigit, who serves as the head of the police when addressing various situations. For instance, they emphasize statements such as "Kapolri Jenderal Listyo Sigit sangat tegas menangani kasus ini" (Chief of Police General Listyo Sigit's attitude is very firm handling this case) and "Kapolri tidak ragu-ragu menindak tegas oknum anggota polisi "(the chief of police does not hesitate to take firm individuals within the police force). The public admires and praises the resolute stance of the police, perceiving it as an impartial and unwavering force that takes swift action against errant officers and high-ranking officials within the police hierarchy. The media highlights the efficiency and speed of the specialized task force established by the police, commending their diligent and prompt efforts. Survey respondents and a majority of the public express contentment with the competent and proactive performance of the police institution. These favorable appraisals arise from the police's quick response, openness, and adeptness in managing cases proficiently. All in all, Tribratanews' depiction of the police institution, as viewed through its lens, presents a forceful and resolute approach to law enforcement that garners favorable reception from the public.

On the other hand, Tempo media's analysis of the police takes a critical and skeptical stance, pointing out various deficiencies and delays in their handling of cases, as evidenced in articles like "Kamaruddin menilai polisi terlambat dalam menahan Putri" (Kamaruddin evaluates the police late in restraining Putri); "Kasus penembakan Brigadir J lambat terungkap" (The case of the shooting of Brigadier J is somewhat long revealed); and "Penelusuran kasus diduga berjalan alot karena minimnya

prosedur" (The investigation of the case is suspected to be ongoing abundant because of the lack of procedures). The media outlet highlights the perceived sluggishness of the police in apprehending suspects and transferring cases. They argue that this delay should have been avoided from the outset and express disappointment with the sluggish progress of investigations, labeling it as "lambat" (slow) and "alot" (complex). Moreover, the media raises concerns about properly handling evidence, suggesting inadequate procedures, and potentially manipulating cases. They also bring attention to alleged intimidation of witnesses by the police, further fueling public suspicion and speculation. The media outlet implies that these irregularities and delays contribute to a growing erosion of trust and heightened skepticism among the public, exacerbating the situation. Overall, Tempo Media's assessment underscores a perception of ineffectiveness, questionable practices, and potential attempts at concealment by the police, resulting in diminished credibility and increased public doubt.

In addition to Tempo Media's evaluative and skeptical standpoint, which highlights a variety of flaws and inefficiencies in the police institution's case management, it is important to note that Tempo Media employs negation markers such as "tidak," "tak," "kurang," and "belum." ("not," "no," "less," and "not yet"). The ensuing table provides an overview of Tempo Media's assessment of the police, utilizing the mentioned negation markers.

### Table 3. Tempo media's framing through assessment employing negation markers

| Left Context | Right Context |
| --- | --- |
| mereka dinilai | tidak menjalankan tugas secara profesional |
| kejadian perkara dan | tidak profesionalnya penanganan barang bukti |
| melanggar etik | tidak profesional dalam penanganan tkp |
| masalahnya adalah | tidak profesional dalam penanganan tkp |
| proses hukum kasus ini | tidak profesional |
| pengusutan kematian | tidak transparan |
| diam-diam dan | tidak transparan |
| pelaksanaannya | berlangsung diam-diam dan tidak transparan |
| pernyataan kepolisian | tidak konsisten |
| penegak hukum yang | tak tegas dan terbuka |
| olah tkp | tak tuntas |
| perintah atasannya yang | tak benar |
| personel yang dianggap | tidak pantas |
| cerita tersebut | tak diperkuat oleh bukti-bukti lain |
| keterangan polisi | tak disertai bukti yang memadai |
| sikap polisi | tak membantu untuk mengenyahkan keraguan |
| olah tkp, polisi | tak menunjukkan secuil pun bukti |
| polri mengulur waktu | tidak menuntaskan sidang etik |
| alasan kemanusiaan itu | tidak mencerminkan equality before the law |
| alasan kemanusiaan | tidak mencerminkan keadilan hukum |
| tentu sangat | tidak tepat |
| langkah kepolisian | tidak menahan putri adalah tidak tepat |
| yang ada seolah | tidak pernah dihiraukan oleh penyidik |
| penyidik terkesan | tidak ingin membuat terang adanya kasus ini |
| perusakan yang masih | belum terjawab |
| namun janji itu | belum terbukti di lapangan |
| meski | belum sepenuhnya bisa |
| bambang | belum menemukan adanya pertimbangan |
| yang mereka sampaikan | belum mampu menjawab pelbagai kejanggalan |
| belum maksimal, | belum jalan. kalau jalan gak akan terjadi |
| juga sepertinya | belum dilakukan |
| banyak hal yang | belum dilakukan penyidik |
| reformasi polri | belum berjalan |

NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE HUMANITIES LANDSCAPE ACROSS DIVERSE BOUNDARIES

| polri bukan hanya | belum maksimal, tetapi belum berjalan. |
|---|---|
| bukan | belum maksimal, belum jalan |
| responden menyatakan | kurang puas terhadap penanganan kasus sambo |
| responden | kurang puas penanganan kasus ferdy sambo |
| masyarakat masih | kurang puas dengan penanganan kasus brigadir |

**Translation**

| Left Context | Right Context |
|---|---|
| they are assessed | not performing tasks professionally |
| the incident and | unprofessional handling of evidence |
| violation of ethics | lack of professionalism in handling the crime scene |
| the problem is | unprofessional in handling the crime scene |
| the legal process of this case | not professional |
| the investigation of the death | not transparent |
| quietly and | lack of transparency |
| its execution. | carried out secretly and not transparent |
| the police statement | inconsistent |
| law enforcement | not firm and open |
| at the crime scene | not completed |
| orders from superiors | not true |
| personnel considered | inappropriate |
| the story | not supported by other evidence |
| police statement | not accompanied by sufficient evidence |
| police attitude | not helpful in dispelling doubts |
| at the crime scene, the police | doesn't show even a shred of evidence |
| the police are delaying the time | not completing the ethics hearing |
| the humanitarian reason | doesn't reflect equality before the law |
| the humanitarian reason | doesn't reflect legal justice |
| certainly very | inaccurate |
| police steps | not appropriate to detain the daughter |
| that seems | ignored by investigators |
| investigators are impressed | doesn't want to clarify the existence of this case |
| the remaining destruction | unanswered |
| but that promise | not proven in the field |
| although | not entirely feasible yet |
| bambang | haven't found considerations |
| what they conveyed | unable to address various anomalies |
| not optimal yet | hasn't started. if it starts, nothing will happen |
| also, it seems | not done |
| many things | not done by the investigators |
| police reform | hasn't progressed |
| the police not only | not optimal, but hasn't started |
| not | not optimal, hasn't started yet |
| respondents state | dissatisfied with the handling of the sambo case |
| respondents | dissatisfied with the handling of the sambo case |
| society still | dissatisfied with the handling of the brigadier case |

In this context, Tempo conducts a thorough assessment of the police establishment's professionalism, shedding light on incidents and mishandling of evidence that point to lapses in professional behavior, as exemplified by the statement, "They are deemed not to be carrying out their duties in a professional manner." Handling crime scenes raises ethical concerns, particularly regarding

the transparency and thoroughness of investigations. Moreover, inconsistent and unhelpful police statements, coupled with what appears to be an inappropriate use of excessive force, foster a perception of uncertainty and lack of transparency in law enforcement actions. It is exemplified in phrases like "Keterangan polisi tak disertai bukti yang memadai" (Police statement not accompanied by sufficient evidence) and "Police attitude not helpful in dispelling doubts" (Sikap polisi tak membantu untuk mengenyahkan keraguan). The presence of inadequately qualified personnel, the absence of corroborating evidence, and the prolonged ethics hearing further erode trust in the police's actions. The arguments on humanitarian grounds must align with principles of equal treatment under the law and legal justice. The investigators' dismissal of existing evidence and apparent unwillingness to shed light on the case give rise to unresolved doubts. Although promises have been made, their implementation still needs to be verified. Bambang's findings need more substantial insights and address the various irregularities—the ongoing deficiencies in the investigation point to incomplete efforts and a delay in enacting police reforms. The delayed and insufficient initiation of reform within the police establishment contributes to dissatisfaction among both respondents and the general public regarding handling the Brigadier's case.

Using negation markers in Tempo's assessments is a crucial tool for articulating a comprehensive and incisive critique of the police establishment. By skillfully employing negation, Tempo effectively underscores the glaring absence or insufficiency of essential attributes such as professionalism, transparency, consistency, effectiveness, and adherence to ethical standards within law enforcement. This recurrent use of negation markers not only intensifies the negative depiction of the police establishment but also accentuates the perceived deficiencies in their overall performance. These markers contribute significantly to the overarching critical tone of Tempo's analysis, unambiguously highlighting the pressing need for substantial improvement and reform within the police establishment to address the grave concerns it raises effectively.

In summary, the evaluations offered by these media outlets present contrasting viewpoints on assessing the law enforcement institution. Tribratanews takes a positive and supportive stance, accentuating resolute measures taken by the police chief, the competence of the specialized task force, and the institution's prompt and transparent actions. This media outlet portrays the police as decisive and favorably viewed by the general public. Conversely, Tempo adopts a skeptical and critical viewpoint. It closely examines the police for delays in case handling, expressing reservations about evidence management, alleged witness intimidation, and a lack of trust and transparency. Tempo questions the professionalism of the police establishment, highlighting instances of mishandled evidence, conflicting statements, and excessive use of force. The outlet harbors doubts about the police's credibility and emphasizes the necessity for reform. Tempo's critical evaluation is further accentuated through negation markers, which underscore the deficiency or insufficiency of professionalism, transparency, consistency, effectiveness, and adherence to ethical standards within the police establishment. These markers contribute to Tempo's overall negative analytical tone, underscoring the urgency of improvement and reform within the police establishment.

**CONCLUSION**

The coverage of Brigadier J's murder has taken center stage in the media, transforming into a battleground of contrasting perspectives. News organizations have become active players in shaping public discourse and molding public opinion on this high-profile case. This research project, at its core, delves deep into the recent news coverage of Brigadier J's tragic murder in Indonesia, peeling back the layers to expose how the news media presents and assesses the Indonesian National Police's response to this challenging case. The study adopts a meticulous approach, employing framing analysis and corpus linguistics techniques. To harness the vast array of textual data, the study utilizes AntConc software, a powerful tool for processing and analyzing large text corpora. Through these analytical methods, the research aims to shed light on the contrasting portrayals of the police's conduct in handling this sensitive case. The findings of this study paint a vivid picture of the media's divergent assessments of the police's actions. Tribratanews emerges as a staunch supporter of the police institution, showcasing its unwavering commitment to maintaining law and order. The portrayal is of resolute

Irfan Hanify Salim

determination, portraying the police as heroes who earn public approval for their steadfast approach. In stark contrast, Tempo takes a critical stance, closely scrutinizing the professionalism of the police institution. Their coverage brings to light incidents and potential mishandling of evidence, which they see as signs of unprofessional conduct. Tempo's evaluations are infused with negation markers, revealing a discerning eye and a judgmental tone toward the police institution's actions. In this cacophony of perspectives and judgments, the media has not only reported on Brigadier J's murder but has actively shaped the public's perception of the police's role in the case. The clash of viewpoints within the media not only reflects the complexities of the case but also underscores the influential role of the media in shaping public opinion and discourse on issues of national significance.

Building upon the insights gleaned from the research presented, a valuable avenue for future investigation could involve conducting a comprehensive comparative analysis of media coverage and discourse practices in high-profile crimes or contentious incidents involving law enforcement in Indonesia. Such a study could encompass various media outlets, from traditional print and broadcast media to online news and social media channels. By examining these diverse sources, researchers can better understand how the media portrays such incidents. This proposed research would serve a multifaceted purpose. Firstly, it would shed light on the media's pivotal role in shaping public opinion. An in-depth analysis could reveal whether media outlets tend to sensationalize specific incidents or if they uphold journalistic standards of impartiality and objectivity. Identifying patterns of bias or manipulation within media coverage would be instrumental in promoting responsible journalism and ensuring that the public receives accurate and fair information. Furthermore, this research could also delve into the dynamics between the media and authorities. Investigating whether law enforcement agencies influence media narratives or vice versa could illuminate the complex interplay between these two powerful entities. Understanding this dynamic could provide insights into the broader media freedom and accountability issues in Indonesia. Lastly, the study would assess the impact of media coverage on public perception and societal matters. By analyzing how media portrayals of high-profile crimes or contentious law enforcement incidents influence public sentiment and drive policy changes or public reactions, researchers could underscore the profound societal consequences of media discourse. In conclusion, a comparative analysis of media coverage and discourse practices in the context of high-profile incidents involving law enforcement in Indonesia presents an exciting and worthwhile research opportunity. This research could contribute significantly to our knowledge of media dynamics, the relationship between the media and authorities, and the media's crucial role in shaping public discourse and influencing societal outcomes.

## REFERENCES

Alsridi, H. & Ziani, A.K. (2020). War and Journalism: Framing the Syrian and Yemen War Through the New York Times Online News Coverage. New Media and Mass Communication. Vol. 88.

Abidah, A.N. (2023). The Representation of Indonesian Police Regarding the Murder Case by Ferdy Sambo in the Jakarta Post: A Critical Discourse Analysis. Thesis, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

Baker, P. et al. (2008). A Useful Methodological Synergy? Combining Critical Discourse Analysis and Corpus Linguistics to Examine Discourses of Refugees and Asylum Seekers in the UK Press. Discourse & Society, 19(3), 273-306.

Charles, M. (2011). Corpus Approaches to Evaluation: Phraseology and Evaluative Language. Routledge.

Chen, X. & Flowerdew, J. (2018). Corpus Linguistics for English Teachers: New Tools, Online Resources, and Classroom Activities. Routledge.

Elsoufy, A.M. & Ibrahim, W.M. (2022). Investigating Recurrent Themes and Semantic Fields in News Reports on the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam A Corpus-based Critical Discourse Analysis.اللغويات ، ١٤ (٢) ٥٧٥ ٦١١.

Fowler, R. (1991). Language in the News: Discourse and Ideology in the Press. London/New York: Routledge.

Fowler, R. et al. (1979). Language and Control. Routledge & K. Paul.

Halliday, M.A.K. (2001). Language as Social Semiotic: The Social Interpretation of Language and Meaning. London: Edward Arnold.

Heryanto, G.G. (2018). Media Komunikasi Politik : Relasi Kuasa Media di Panggung Politik. IRCiSoD.

Machin, D. & Thornborrow, J. (2003). Branding and Discourse: The Case of Cosmopolitan. Discourse & Society, 14(4), 453–471.

Mukhlis, M. et al. (2020). Analisis Wacana Kritis Model Teun A.Van Dijk pada Surat Kabar Online dengan Tajuk Kilas Balik Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh Akibat Pandemi Covid-19. GERAM (Gerakan Aktif Menulis). Vol 8.

Pan, F. et al. (2020). Institutional Versus Individual Translations of Chinese Political Texts: A Corpus-Based Critical Discourse Analysis. The Journal of Specialized Translation, 34(1), 51–77.

Pei, J. et al. (2022). Media Portrayal of Hackers in China Daily and the New York Times: A Corpus-Based Critical Discourse Analysis. Discourse & Communication, 16(5), 598-618.

Sastrawan, I. G. A. (2022). Pemberitaan Aksi Massa Pasca Kematian George Floyd oleh Media Daring New York Post dan CNN: Analisis Wacana Framing. Metahumaniora, 12(1), 19-32.

Yu, H. et al. (2021). A Corpus-Based Critical Discourse Analysis of News Reports on the COVID-19 Pandemic in China and the UK. International Journal of English Linguistics, 11(2), 36–45.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE HUMANITIES LANDSCAPE ACROSS DIVERSE BOUNDARIES

Irfan Hanify Salim