

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis in Chapter Three, I find that some linguistic devices are used in the text to present the police negatively. Those are *lexicon*, *syntax*, *quotes*, *graphological elements* and *semantics*. The text uses the *lexicon* of words such as conspiracy, high-ranking police officer, order, decision, congratulations, sudden, arrest, charged, suspicion, ensure, however, no sign, and must abide by. Through those words, negative representation of the police can be seen in which the text implicitly uses the words to make the readers think more negatively toward the police. By using the phrase high-ranking police officer and the word conspiracy, the text tries to present the police negatively as the party which abuses its power. By using the word order, the text tries to present the police negatively as the party which cannot account for what it does. It can be seen that the police give an order to detain Bibit and Chandra based on illogical reasons, and it shows that the police abuses its power. By using the word congratulations addressed to Bibit and Chandra, whom the police accuse and arrest, the text implicitly presents the police negatively as the party which abuses its power. They detain people who are not yet proved guilty, in this case Bibit and

Chandra. By using the words arrest and sudden, the text tries to present the police negatively as the party which abuses its power, as seen from the illogical reasons the police give for arresting Bibit and Chandra. By using the words charged and suspicion, the text tries to present the police negatively as the party whose deed is often unreasonable. By using the word ensure, the text presents the police negatively as the party which is not professional, objective, nor transparent in doing their job. By using the words however and no sign, the text tries to present the police negatively as the party which does not have good intention and does not want to create good relationship with their opposition. From the words must abide by, the text presents the police negatively as the party which does not obey what the Constitutional Court orders.

Besides, the text also employs certain *syntactic structure* in presenting the police negatively. The text often uses *nominalization* in which the text often uses noun to describe the police negatively, as seen from the *lexicon* explained in the above paragraph. By using *nominalization*, the text seems to be neutral. Moreover, *nominalization* makes the actor disappear in the text, in this case the police. Although the text describes the police negatively, the text still limits its explicitness about the police officers who are represented negatively by using *nominalization*. It is known that in Indonesia, the police have high position and they are powerful. They can do anything they want. An example in the data is that the police can arrest Bibit and Chandra by abusing their power even though Bibit and Chandra are not yet proved guilty.

Besides *lexicon* and *syntax*, the text also uses *semantics* in presenting the police negatively. By using *semantic strategies*, the text still creates a bad image

of the actor by giving a detailed and specific description of the actor, in this case the police. In the data analysis, the text does not defame the police specifically in all the data, but there is one data in which the word police is mentioned specifically, that is as high-ranking police officer. In the data, it seems that the text gives specific description about the rank of the police officer who abuses his power and who arrests Bibit and Chandra without any credible proof or sensible reasons. In the data analysis, *modalities* can also be seen in the word must. It is seen from the meaning of the word must, as the text forces the police to obey the Constitutional Court's orders. In addition, *evidentiality* can also be found in the data analysis. The police who charge Bibit and Chandra do not have credible evidence but they charge Bibit and Chandra based on suspicion only. It means that the police use their feelings in charging Bibit and Chandra, so in other words, it is impossible that the police have had the evidence.

Besides, the text also uses *quotes* and *quotation marks* by quoting Hikmahanto's words directly. In addition, the use of *graphological elements*, in which the text tries to present the police negatively, can be seen through the use of *bold capitalized font*. By using *bold capital* in the data analysis, the text tries to emphasize the word congratulations which is given to Bibit and Chandra, so the villain, who in this case is the police, is defamed indirectly.

From the analysis, it can be seen that in almost all data the police are depicted as a party which often abuses its power. However, the text acknowledges that the police are powerful, as seen in the text that seems to limit itself in revealing the fact about Bibit and Chandra's case. Since the police are powerful, the text does not have the complete freedom to say just anything. In other words,

the text is under the police's authority. If it is seen from the data analysis, the text seems to side with Bibit and Chandra by defaming the police implicitly. The bad actions of the police which are presented by the text implicitly can be seen from the use of *nominalization*, in which the text uses noun more often in the data analysis. Even if *Tempo* tries to impose their belief about the police on people, it can only do so ideologically as a text is an ideological state apparatus (Modules on Althusser).

In this paper, the data is taken only from an article in one edition of the *Tempo* magazine. The analysis can be developed further by adding other articles of the same topic to see how *Tempo* works in bodying the ideology of audience. The analysis can also be developed by adding articles published in several other magazines so that the differences in how each text presents the police can be analysed.

(1012 words)