

The Representation of Major Participants in Bambang Widjojanto's Arrest in The Jakarta Post Articles: A Critical Discourse Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to investigate the major participants in Bambang Widjojanto's case, how they are represented, and the meanings can be constructed from the representation. The data were taken from five headline news relating to the topic in online newspaper, The Jakarta Post. A Critical Discourse Analysis, especially Van Dijk's framework, Sociocognitive Approach (2009) focusing on microstructure level has been used to analyze the data. The analysis reveals that there are two major participants in Bambang Widjojanto's case, Bambang Widjojanto and the Police. The Jakarta Post generally represents Bambang Widjojanto positively, while the Police is represented negatively. Bambang Widjojanto is mostly represented as recipient and the Police is mostly represented as producer, on the other hand. It can be assumed that The Jakarta Post intends to convey that Bambang Widjojanto is a positive recipient or a right/good 'victim', while the Police is a negative producer or a wrong/bad 'actor'. It shows that there is a polarization in representing the participants. This polarization signifies that the Police misused their power over Bambang Widjojanto. Moreover, those representations of the major participants can affect the representation of the institution in which they work.

Keywords: *Bambang Widjojanto, CDA, microstructure, representation, sociocognitive The Jakarta Post*

INTRODUCTION

In the early of 2015, Indonesians were surprised by the sudden arrest of Bambang Widjojanto, the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) commissioner, more precisely on 23 January 2015 in Depok, West Java by the National Police's (POLRI) detective division. He was accused of ordering a witness to commit perjury at the Constitutional Court in 2010 in a regional election dispute case in Waringin Barat, Central Kalimantan. The forced summons surprised the public as, according to Article 122 of the KUHAP, that move can only be carried out if a suspect fails to show up for a previous summons (thejakartapost.com). What surprises people was that the arrest seems to be fictitious and engineered. The arrest was believed as another move to attack the antigraft body after its bold moves to name top cop candidate Comr. Gen. Budi Gunawan as a suspect in a bribery case.

This case was frequently reported in mass media. Mass media has become a part of our daily life. It provides us a lot of information and has become a primary source of what

is happening around the world. Media text guides the reader's interpretations about certain issues (Langer, 1998). The idea, issue or personality that are presented in the media will influence how people think about that issue or personality (Tettah and King, 2011). It is because media power is generally symbolic and persuasive, in the sense that the media has a potential to control mind of readers or viewers, but not directly their actions (Van Dijk, 1995 as cited in Paletz & Vinson, 1996). One of the media texts that present the sudden arrest of Bambang Widjojanto is newspaper.

Newspaper contains some news or articles about various issues. The writer of the articles published in newspaper must have an ideology or intention in writing his/her articles. In line with that, Fiske (1994 as cited in Langer, 1998) said that our words are never neutral; they carry power or ideology that reflects the speaker or writer's concern. In media world, there is no news report which is ideologically neutral, transparent or 'innocent' (Olowe, 1993 as cited in Taiwo, 2007). Here, a newspaper

editor or writer plays a significant role in shaping readers' interpretation about certain issue through the articles they have written (Henry & Tator, 2002 as cited in Taiwo, 2007). Although readers will interpret media texts according to their own lifeworld and experiences, the text itself still influences their interpretations (Grice, 1979 as cited in Langer, 1998). Therefore, as the reader of media texts, we have to be critically aware about the use of language because it shares ideology and power (van Dijk, 1998 as cited in Taiwo, 2007).

Regarding the fact that media texts can influence readers' interpretation, this research attempts to understand the case of Bambang Widjojanto arrest as reported in The Jakarta Post from the perspective of Critical Discourse analysis, relies on Van Dijk's Sociocognitive (2009) involving microstructure level to see the representation of the major participants.

There have been some studies that analyze representation in newspaper using sociocognitive approach in CDA. First,

Khaghaninezhad and Rostami (2014) investigated "gender representation" in two English newspapers. Second, KhosraviNik (2008) analyzed the representation of Refugees, Asylum Seekers and Immigrants (RASIM) between 1996 and 2006 in British newspapers. Third, a study that investigates a representation in newspaper has also done by Shojaei, Youssef, and Hosseini (2013). This study is aimed to find how three cases of ideologically conflicting ideas, which are Iran Nuclear Program, Iran Sanctions, and Syria Crisis, are interpreted and represented in western printed media using Van Dijk's (1998) sociocognitive approach and Fairclough's (1995) approach. Lastly, a study was conducted by Nurianti (2014) to find the representation of two Indonesian Islamist Organizations, The Islamic Defenders Front (Front Pembela Islam) and Islamic Society Forum (Forum Umat Islam) in The Jakarta Post articles.

However, there have not been many studies that focus on the representation of major participants involved in news articles with the focus on the level of microstructure in

Van Dijk's sociocognitive approach, especially in Indonesia. This study, thus, will accordingly be conducted to address this gap. For this purpose, this study will investigate the representation of major participants in Bambang Widjojanto arrest. The data will be taken from five articles in The Jakarta Post related to the case.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Representation

Language has become a part of our daily life. Language is used to convey what is in our mind or to deliver meaning to others. We cannot avoid consuming and producing meaning as it is a part of communication events. Meaning can be delivered through a representation. As Hall (1997) added that a representation refers to the way in which meaning is given to the things which are depicted through the images on screens or the words on a page which stand for what we are talking about. Hall (2013) also argued that representation means using language to say something meaningful about, or to represent the world meaningfully to other people. The representation is an essential part

of the process of making meaning in which meaning is produced and exchanged between members of a culture. It involves the use of language, signs and images which stand for or represent things. As the result, the meaning will be shared among members of a culture. Thus, human knowledge and understanding is socio-culturally constructed (Bardici, 2012).

The term 'representation' can be found in various fields, such as literature, culture, semiotics, and discourse analysis. However, this research particularly refers to the representation in discourse analysis.

Critical Discourse Analysis

Discourse can be understood as language use for expressing feelings, ideas and believes to others in complex social events (Van Dijk, 1997 as cited in Khaghaninezhad & Rostami, 2014). Discourse primarily concerns with language use in social context, particularly with the relationship between language, the main semiotic modality, and society as well as with the interactive or dialogic properties of everyday

communication as social practice in the written or spoken modes (Fairclough, 1989; Fairclough & Wodak, 1997 as cited in Abdullah, 2014). In addition, Rahimi and Riasati (2011) stated that discourse is a form of language use, and discourse analysis (DA) is the analytical framework which was created for studying actual text and talk in the communicative context.

Meanwhile, there is a difference between Discourse Analysis (DA) and CDA. The significant difference of them is the constitutive problem-oriented and interdisciplinary approach of the latter. CDA is characterized by the common interests in analyzing ideologies and power through the systematic semiotic data, rather than only analyzing text in communicative context (Wodak & Meyer, 2009). In particular, Critical discourse analysis (CDA) is a field that is concerned in studying and analyzing the words used in discourses to reveal the power abuse, dominance, inequality and bias and how these sources are initiated, maintained, reproduced and transformed within specific social,

economic, political and historical contexts (Van Dijk, 1988 as cited in Sheyholislami, 2001).

CDA is considered as the best method in analyzing media discourse, especially in terms of power abuse, dominance, and inequality. As Taiwo (2007) said that CDA an appropriate method to reveal the way discourses are used everyday for signification, power relations and development of new knowledge. In addition, Wodak and Busch (2004, as cited in Abdullah, 2014) have noted that media is seen as the representation of public or reality. Therefore, to find those significations and power relations, CDA can be applied in analyzing the language used in mass media, since language plays a crucial role in expressing, changing and reproducing ideologies (Rahimi & Riasati, 2011).

There have been many scholars whose works have contributed to the development of CDA, such as Fairclough's model, van Dijk's socio-cognitive model, Wodak's discourse sociolinguistics model, and van Leuween's model (Yang, 2013). Among the CDA

scholars, van Dijk is one of the most often referenced and quoted in critical studies of media discourse, even in studies that do not necessarily fit within the CDA perspective (Sheyholislami, 2001). He was one of the most important voices in demanding that textual theories and media discourse analysis take account of the context of texts and enable the analyst to draw representative conclusions about his/her analysis (Langer, 1998). One of the most significant researches within CDA performed by Van Dijk is combining cognitive psychology and CDA to uncover how ideological structures are hidden in people's memory (Chilton, 2004 as cited in Rahimi & Riasati, 2011). This approach is named Sociocognitive.

Sociocognitive Approach (SCA)

Sociocognitive is the study of the relations between mind, discursive interaction and society. However, the label sociocognitive does not mean that it is limited to the social and cognitive study of discourse only (Van Dijk, 2009). Discourse, communication and other forms of action and interaction are monitored

by social cognition (Van Dijk, 1989 as cited in Van Dijk, 1993). It also happens for our understanding of social events or social institutions and power relations. Social cognitions mediate micro and macro levels of society, between discourse and action, between the individual and the group. Social cognition allows us to link between dominance and discourse. They explain the production as well as the understanding and influence of dominant text and talk (Van Dijk, 1993). In addition, Van Dijk (2007 as cited in Langer, 1998) said that sociocognitive is based on the assumption that both production and reception of texts rest on cognitive models and schemata. In other words, it is the way of the writers and recipients subjectively understand, interpret, construct or represent the social characteristics of social situations that influence their understanding of their talk or text.

Sociocognitive has been one of the most influential theories in recent research on media texts (Langer, 1998). The traditional study of media effects, thus, needs to be

reformulated in terms of cognitive processes and representations. It hence offers a foundation for a new understanding of the persuasive power of the media (Van Dijk, 1988 as cited in Van Dijk, 1995b).

According to Van Dijk (1988 as cited in Sheyholislam 2001), there are three levels of analysis in sociocognitive approach, namely superstructure, macrostructure, and microstructure. However, this research focuses on microstructure level in order to answer the research questions.

Microstructure

Microstructure analysis is focused on the semantic relations between propositions, syntactic, lexical and other rhetorical elements that provide coherence in the text, and other rhetorical elements such as quotations and direct or indirect reporting that give factuality to the news reports (Sheyholislam, 2001). Under microstructures of discourse, we understand all those structures that are processed, or described, at the local or short-range level (words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and connections

between sentences). In other words, microstructures are the actually and directly 'expressed' structures of the discourse (Van Dijk, 1980).

Regarding the study of mass communication, this approach claims that in order to understand the role of the news media and their messages, we need to pay detailed attention to the structures and strategies of the discourse and to the ways the discourse relates to institutional arrangements, on the one hand, and to the audience, on the other hand (Van Dijk, 1996b).

Mass Media

Media discourse refers to interactions that take place through a broadcast platform, whether spoken or written, in which the discourse is oriented to a non-present reader, listener or viewer (O'Keeffe, 2011). In addition, Livesey (2011) said that mass media refers to channels of communication that involve transmitting information in some way, shape or form to large numbers of people.

Media has a role to determine what information the public has justifies recently and shape public

knowledge, attitudes, and behavior (Karlán & Bergan, 2007 as cited in Shojaei, Youssefi, & Hosseini, 2013). Media functions is not only as a link to reflect what people think or believe but as a source of redefining, manipulating or creating ideologies of different types (KhosraviNik, 2008). Media text guides the reader's interpretations about certain issues (Langer, 1998). People are affected by what the mass media choose to let them hear, see, and read (Shojaei & Laheghi, 2012). The idea, issue or personality that are presented in the media will influence how people think about that issue or personality (Tettah & King, 2011). In other words, media texts intend to engage people, to convey some kind of information, and to produce reactions in their audiences which justify their continuing production (Burton, 2010). This is because media has a power to control readers' mind. As Van Dijk (1996b) said that media power is generally symbolic and persuasive, in the sense that the media have the potential to control to some extent the minds of readers or viewers, but not directly their actions.

The undeniable power of the media has inspired many critical studies in many disciplines: linguistics, semiotics, pragmatics, and discourse studies (Van Dijk, 1995a).

METHODOLOGY

This research employ a qualitative method as it analyzes and describes the representation of major participants of Bambang Widjojanto's arrest in The Jakarta Post's articles. Qualitative analysis is based on careful analysis of the sources of the material and contain explicit presentation of the researcher's understanding. Furthermore, qualitative analysis often considers others' perspectives and it has to be open towards re-interpretations (Mayring, 1983 as cited in Langer, 1998). In addition, qualitative research helps the researchers understand the meaning people have constructed, how people make sense of their world and the experiences they have in the world (Merriam, 2009 as cited in Guest, Emily, & Marilyn, 2013).

The data are collected from five articles about the arrest case of

Bambang Widjojanto in The Jakarta Post from 24 January to 1 February 2015. This period is selected because it was the first week of Bambang Widjojanto arrest. Therefore, this case became the headline news in many mass media, included The Jakarta Post.

In order to achieve the goals of the study, the data are read critically, focusing on each phrases, clauses, and sentences. The data are analyzed using van Dijk's sociocognitive approach, specifically focusing on microstructure level. Next, the data are divided into clauses then each clause is categorized into phrases to find the participants existed in the text. Each participant, then, is defined into more complex information, such as occupational roles, communicative roles and positive-negative representation of participants. Occupational roles provide the institutions of the participants mentioned in the articles. This step is conducted to find the institutions that are mostly mentioned in the articles. Participants and occupational roles aim to find the major participants and major occupational roles. The

participants and occupational roles that have the biggest frequency of appearance are considered the major participants and occupational roles. Communicative roles provide the roles of the participants represented in the texts, whether as a producer, recipient, or sayers. Lastly, positive-negative representation of participants provides the frequency of positive and negative representation of both participants and occupational roles. Communicative roles and positive-negative representation of participants aim to find the way The Jakarta Post represent the participants. After the analysis at each step is complete, the results of the analysis are combined and discussed to find the meaning constructed in the representations.

The analysis is examined in terms of communicative roles, positive-negative representation, and occupational roles. Then, the classification of several terms on the level of microstructures is distributed in a table.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 The major participants in Bambang Widjojanto’s Arrest

Based on the findings, there are several major participants appearing in all texts. They are Bambang Widjojanto, Police, The

Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), Badrodin Haiti, Adnan Pandu Praja, Zulkarnain, Budi Gunawan, Budi Waseso, and Komnas HAM.

Table 1. Occurrences of major participants in terms of communicative roles in all texts

No	Participants	Text 1				Text 2				Text 3				Text 4				Text 5			
		Producer	Recipient	Sayer	Total	Producer	Recipient	Sayer	Total	Producer	Recipient	Sayer	Total	Producer	Recipient	Sayer	Total	Producer	Recipient	Sayer	Total
1	The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)	5	2	2	9	0	2	0	2					3	6	0	9	4	1	0	5
2	Bambang Widjojanto	3	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	1	4	6	2	8	1	7	2	0	9	0	9
3	Police	10	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	2	0	6	5	0	0	5
4	Adnan Pandu Praja (KPK commissioner)	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2								
5	Budi Gunawan	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4					0	6	0	6	0	1	0	1
6	Zulkarnain	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2								
7	Badrodin Haiti					1	4	2	7												
8	Budi Waseso					4	0	0	4									3	1	3	7
9	National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM)													0	2	0	2	7	0	0	7

Among those major participants of each text, Bambang Widjojanto and Police appear more frequently than others in all texts (see Table 2).

Table 2. Occurrences of major participants in all texts

No	Participants	Frequency					Total
		Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Text 4	Text 5	
1	Bambang Widjojanto	16	22	20	29	9	96
2	Police	10	15	-	6	-	31
3	The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK)	9	-	-	9	-	18
4	Badrodin Haiti	-	7	-	-	-	7
5	Adnan Pandu Praja	-	-	2	-	-	2
6	Zulkarnain	-	-	2	-	-	2
7	Budi Gunawan	-	-	-	6	11	17
8	Budi Waseso	-	-	-	-	7	7
9	Komnas HAM	-	-	-	-	7	7

The table reveals that *The Jakarta Post* puts its focuses on Bambang Widjojanto and Police in this case. It can be considered that *The Jakarta Post* intends to show that Bambang Widjojanto and Police are the key of this case. In addition, *The Jakarta Post* considers that the conflict between them is worthy the attention of the readers.

4.2 The Representation of Major Participants in Bambang Widjojanto's Arrest

The finding reveals that, in terms of positive-negative representation, Bambang Widjojanto is represented positively, while the Police are represented negatively. It is reflected from the lexical choices in the articles. Bambang Widjojanto

appears positively in all texts, while Police appears negatively in three texts. See the detail on Table 3.

Table 3. Representations of Bambang Widjojanto and Police in all texts

No	Participants	Texts				
		Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Text 4	Text 5
1	Bambang Widjojanto	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive
2	Police	Negative	Negative	-	Negative	-

As seen from the table, it appears that *The Jakarta Post* intends to convince the readers that Bambang Widjojanto is right or a good person

and Police is wrong or bad, on a contrary. According to Van Dijk (2009), representation of participants in terms of Good and Bad or positive and negative can be reflected from the local meaning or lexical choice, whether it is shown through actions or attributes, that adhere to the participant. There are many positive meanings adhered to Bambang Widjojanto, such as “I adhere to the 1945 Constitution and laws and submit my resignation for the good of the public”, “he had a moral responsibility to resign from his post due to an internal regulation”, “This is the manifestation of my responsibility as a leader”, “the investigators decided not to detain Bambang Widjojanto because he was deemed willing to be cooperative during the investigation”, etc. On the other hand, there are many negative meanings adhered to Police, such as “the arrest had been marred”, “the arrest breached the Criminal Law Procedures Code (KUHAP)”, “the arrest was another move to attack the antigraft body”, “legal basis for Bambang’s case was also strange”, “there is no real proof, he was

handcuffed and verbally assaulted in front of his 10-year-old son”, “the police arrested him without a warrant”, “the National Police misused their power when arresting Bambang”, etc.

In addition, in terms of the communicative roles, Bambang Widjojanto is mostly represented as recipient, while the Police is mostly represented as producer (see Table 4).

Table 4. Communicative roles of Bambang Widjojanto and Police in all texts

No.	Participants	Texts				
		Text 1	Text 2	Text 3	Text 4	Text 5
1	Bambang Widjojanto	Recipient	Recipient	Recipient	Recipient	Recipient
2	Police	Producer	Producer	-	Producer	-

As seen from the table that Bambang Widjojanto is represented as recipient, it is reflected in the lexical choices, such as:

1. Bambang had hinted the previous day
2. The police had deployed 15 officers to arrest Bambang
3. Crime unit breached legal procedure in Bambang’s arrest
4. The officers handcuffed Bambang and took him to

National Police headquarters, etc.

On the other hand, the Police is mostly represented as producer, such as:

1. Legally, the police presented an arrest warrant
2. Crime unit breached legal procedure in Bambang's arrest
3. Police officers armed with rifles took Bambang
4. The officers handcuffed Bambang and took him to National Police headquarters, etc.

Based on the findings, it can be concluded that Bambang Widjojanto is represented as a good recipient (victim) and Police is represented as a bad producer (actor).

4.3 The Meaning of the Representation of Major Participants in Bambang Widjojanto's Arrest

4.3.1 Polarization

The findings of this research reflect Van Dijk's framework (2004 as cited in Rashidi & Souzandehfa, 2010) that has two main discursive strategies, 'self positive-representation' and 'other negative-representation'. Positive self-representation or in-group favoritism

is a semantic macro- strategy used for the purpose of 'face keeping' or 'impression management', while negative other-representation is another semantic macro-strategy regarding in-groups and out groups, that is, their division between 'good' and 'bad', superior and inferior, US and THEM. There are more detailed and subtle ideological discourse structures of this framework, such as 'actor description', 'authority', 'categorization', 'comparison', 'consensus', 'disclaimer', 'euphemism', 'evidentiality', 'example'/'illustration', 'generalization', 'hyperbole', 'implication', 'irony', 'lexicalization', 'metaphor', 'norm expression', 'polarization', 'populism', 'presupposition', 'vagueness', and 'victimization'.

In particular, this research reflects *polarization* in that framework. Polarization can be understood as categorizing people as belonging to US (in-group) with good attributes and THEM (out-group) with bad attributes. The strategy of polarization consists of "emphasizing our good properties/actions;

emphasizing their bad properties/actions, mitigating our bad properties/actions; and mitigating their good properties/actions" (Kuo & Nakamura, 2005 as cited in Shojae, Youssefi, & Hosseini, 2013). In this case, the major participants included are Bambang Widjojanto who is represented positively or US and Police who is represented negatively or THEM.

Polarization pattern reveals the power relation between or among discourse participants. The binary polar differences evidently show the ideological position of the editorials (Olagunju & Ajadi, 2014). Relating to that explanation, it can be concluded that *The Jakarta Post* ideologically put its position on Bambang Widjojanto. It can be seen from the ideology represented by revealing the polarization pattern in Bambang Widjojanto's case that can be interpreted that Bambang Widjojanto has been violated by the Police.

4.1.3.2 Power Abuse and Violation

Power abuse is mostly produced by the one who has social power. Social power is the control done by one group or organization (or

its members) through the actions and/or the minds of (the members of) another group, thus limiting the freedom of action of the others, or influencing their knowledge, attitudes or ideologies (Van Dijk, 1996a). Power abuse usually consists of breaches of laws, rules and principles of democracy, equality and justice by those who wield power (Van Dijk, 1993). Van Dijk (1996a) defined power abuse as a legally or morally illegitimate exercise of control over others, often resulting in social inequality. Based on the findings, the representation shows that the Police misused their power in arresting Bambang Widjojanto. It is portrayed in the lexical choices that indicate the violation of law done by the Police; see table 4.6 and 4.7 for the detail. Beside, the Police are mostly represented as negative producer which means that the Police are the bad actor. It can be assumed that The Police, an institution that should defend for justice, has done an injustice because they have more power in 'arresting' someone. In other words, Bambang Widjojanto who fights against corruption had

been violated by the Police after naming Budi Gunawan, the only candidate for the next National Police Chief, as a graft suspect. Eradicating corruption should be supported by everyone, but in fact Bambang is treated unfairly in this case.

The representation of power abuse is frequently found in the media. Media has a power of persuading, in the sense that the media has the potential to control the minds of readers or viewers by the language they used in the articles (Van Dijk, 1996b). Language plays a crucial role in the knowledge of human beings. It possesses and influences the way people perceive the world around them. Reath (1998 as cited in Poorebrahim & Zarei, 2012) stated that language is one of the important means in which attitudes towards groups can be constructed, maintained or challenged. The language is 'manipulated' as a form of media power enactment, usually evaluated in negative terms, as the finding of this research shows that the Police are mostly represented in negative terms. It is because the information in the

text is biased that the knowledge and beliefs of the audience can change in a direction. The power of the media is not restricted to the influence of the media on their audiences, but also involves the role of the media within the broader framework of the social, cultural, political, or economic power structures of society (Van Dijk, 1996b). Therefore, the representation of Bambang Widjojanto and the Police regarding Bambang's arrest in *The Jakarta Post* is possible to influence reader's mind or perspective.

4.1.3.3 Role of Media in Mobilizing Public Perspective

Mass media has been the access to public discourse (Van Dijk, 1996b). People are affected by what the mass media choose to let them hear, see, and read (Shojaei & Laheghi, 2012). The ideas, issues or personalities that are presented in the media will influence how people think about that issue or personality (Tettah & King, 2011). This is because media has a power to control readers' mind.

It has been mentioned that media has a persuasive power, in the

sense that the media has the potential to control the readers' or viewers' minds, but not directly their actions. It suggests that mind control by the media should be effective when the readers or viewers do not realize the nature or the implications of such control. As the result, they will change their minds of their own free will, as when they accept news reports as true or journalistic opinions as legitimate or correct (Van Dijk, 1996b).

Regarding those reasons, this research is interested in analyzing the representation of participants or actors in mass media, particularly regarding the arrest of Bambang Widjojanto. It is found that there is a polarization in the way The Jakarta Post represents the major participants in Bambang Widjojanto's case. The Jakarta Post mostly represents Bambang Widjojanto in a positive way, while the Police are represented in a negative way by looking at the lexical choices used in the articles. The various types of discourse structure may influence the social representations. If the dominant groups, and especially their elites,

control public discourse and its structures, they thus also have more control over the minds of the public at large. These brief remarks have provided us a general picture of how discourse is involved in dominance or power abuse and in the production and reproduction of social inequality (Van Dijk, 1995a). From that explanation, the findings of this research can be signified that the Police misused their power in arresting Bambang. It may continually influences readers' perspective since The Jakarta Post is considered as one of the largest English-language newspapers in Indonesia. National newspapers play particularly important roles in representing and interpreting news stories (Li, 2009 as cited in Shojae, Youssefi, & Hosseini). Thus, they have a big potential in forming public's perspective through the articles they published.

CONCLUSION

The research concludes that there are two major participants in Bambang Widjojanto's case; Bambang Widjojanto and the Police. The

Jakarta Post generally represents Bambang Widjojanto positively, while the Police are represented negatively. In addition, in terms of the communicative roles, Bambang Widjojanto is mostly represented as recipient and the Police is represented as producer, on the other hand. Thus, it can be assumed that The Jakarta Post wants to convey that Bambang Widjojanto here is a positive recipient or a right/good 'victim', while the Police are a negative producer or a wrong/bad 'actor'. Here, the findings show that there is a polarization in representing the participants. This polarization signifies that the Police misused their power over Bambang Widjojanto.

Moreover, those representations of the major participants can affect the representation of the institution in which they work in or member in. The present research has revealed that The

Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) and National Police in which Bambang Widjojanto and the Police work or member in are represented the same way as Bambang Widjojanto and the Police; The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) is represented positively, while National Police is represented negatively.

A newspaper, in this case The Jakarta Post, has a power in forming readers' interpretation. According to Olowe (1993 as cited in Taiwo, 2007), there is no news report which is ideologically neutral, transparent or 'innocent'. A newspaper editor or writer plays a significant role in shaping readers' interpretation about certain issue through the articles they have written (Henry & Tator, 2002 as cited in Taiwo, 2007). Therefore, The Jakarta Post has an important role in creating representation of something or someone, whether it is good or bad through the articles they published.

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