

Transitivity Analysis on The Portrayals of Indonesian Police Image by *The Jakarta Post* And *The Sydney Morning Herald* in Ferdy Sambo Case

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Abstract

The image of the police has become a topic of intense public interest, largely due to the extensive media coverage they have received, with the recent case involving Sambo serving as the latest example. The present study looks at how a local media, The Jakarta Post, and an international media, The Sydney Morning Herald, reported the case. The study utilized Critical Discourse Analysis as a research method, with a specific focus on analyzing the transitivity structures of both news articles to find similarities and differences in their depictions of the Indonesia's Police Force. The result of the analysis showed that both news articles used Material processes considerably yet with a different focus on the participants. The Jakarta Post placed the police as Actor and thus acknowledged its authoritative role in resolving the case. Meanwhile, The Sydney Morning Herald presented the case as Actor and downplayed the presence of the police by employing a frequent usage of passive sentences. It was found through analysis of the Verbal process that both news articles utilized almost equal numbers of statements from related sources. However, The Jakarta Post put the police mainly as Sayer while The Sydney Morning Herald only used one statement from the police in their report.

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Introduction

In many countries, the image of the police force as the legitimate body of law enforcement has been a subject of surveys. For example, a public attitude survey conducted by IPSOS Mori under the commission of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) in 2016 in

the UK reported a positive image of local policing, with 52% of the respondents expressing satisfaction. Meanwhile, in the US, the national survey by Pew Research Center found that the public's evaluations of police

performance in several key areas have declined since 2016.

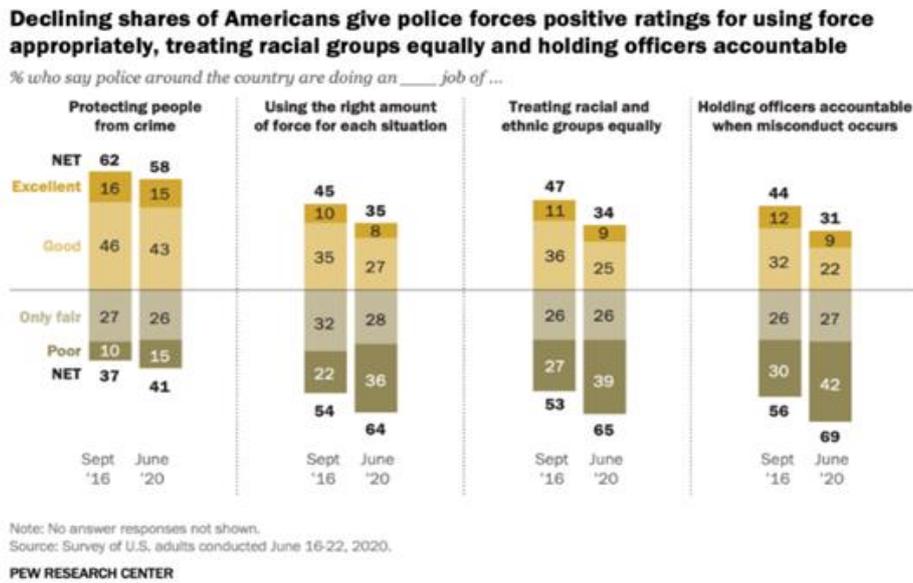


Figure 1. Public’s evaluations of police performance in four key areas

In Indonesia, a longitudinal survey on public trust in the national police force conducted by Indikator, a Indonesian national survey centre, found that 80.2% of Indonesian respondents considered the police a trusted institution.

Released on December 5, 2021, the longitudinal survey from 2014 to 2021 has shown that, overall, the positive image of the national police force [POLRI] remained intact.

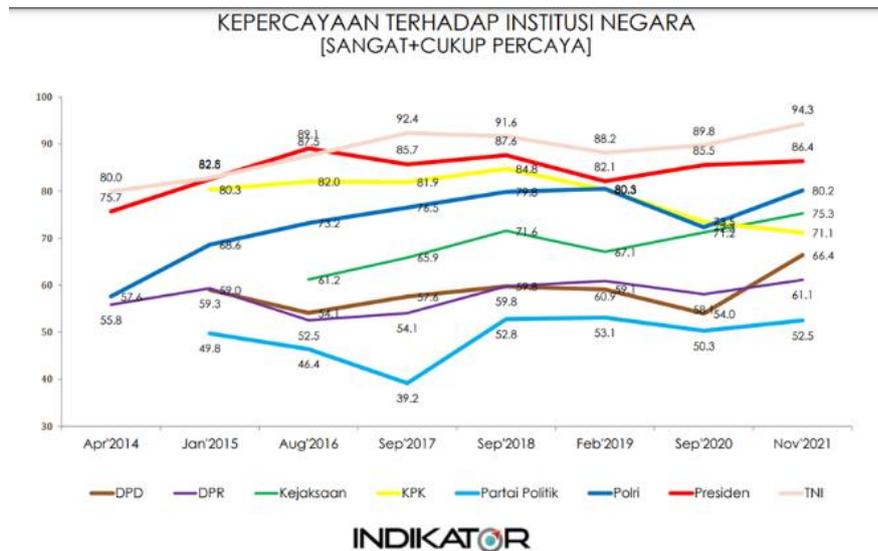


Figure 2. Survey on Indonesian citizens' trust in the police force

Public perceptions towards police are shaped by sociocultural agencies. One of such agencies is the news media that, as observed by Shi and Fan (2019), has become a source of information with a robust potential power to

influence opinions, knowledge, beliefs, values, and social relations. Many studies have been conducted on how media coverage of police activities help form public opinions towards police. For instance, Kusumayantie (2015) examined two daily newspapers, *Kompas* and

Pos Kota, regarding their depictions of Indonesian police. Using quantitative content analysis, Kusumyantje found that both newspapers portrayed the police positively when covering their work, competency, and professionalism, but negatively when exposing news related to their morality. Another study on Indonesian police image portrayal in the media was also conducted in 2015. Davies, Stone, and Buttle (2015) analysed 63 Lombok Post news reports pertaining to Indonesian police activities and found that the reports tended to draw Indonesian police image in a neutral light. Not only in Indonesia, similar research was also done in different countries, such as one by Chan (2015) who concluded that Hongkong's police image was seen in a negative light as it was depicted by the media rather unfavorably in terms of order-maintenance work, although it was possibly due to the political inclination of local media.

The current study explores the portrayals of the police image in relation to the investigation of the murder of Brigadier Yosua Hutabarat, committed by Inspector General Ferdy Sambo. This case received significant attention both nationally and internationally in Indonesia, primarily due to the involvement of high-ranking officials within the Indonesian National Police (POLRI), including the perpetrator, the victim, and the investigator. Through media coverage, the general public invested in the development of the case.

Fowler (1991) argued that the news media do not simply represent a reality in their reports but rather reconstruct a perception of reality through intricate processes of selection and transformation. Consequently, the public becomes susceptible to an ideological perspective generated by the news reports concerning the image of the Indonesian police.

On August 9, 2022, POLRI organized a press conference, during which the Chief of the National Police, General Listyo Sigit Prabowo, officially named Inspector General Ferdy Sambo as a suspect. The press conference was attended by journalists from various media outlets, including *The Jakarta Post*, a local English news outlet, and *The Sydney Morning Herald*, an Australian-based news media. *The Jakarta Post* published its report online on the same day as

the press conference, while *The Sydney Morning Herald* published theirs the following day. Since both reports stemmed from the same source, the press conference, they can be compared in terms of their similarities and differences. It is for this reason the current study picked its objects of comparison.

In order to expose the mechanism of reality reconstruction and perspective generation in the news reports, the researchers rely on Halliday's Systemic-Functional Grammar, especially on its concept of transitivity, as the theoretical framework and analytical concept.

Fowler (1991) claimed that transitivity analysis is significant in examining news reports to reveal how the reporters textually reconstruct their subjects. This claim is in alignment with the theory of clause as representation (the ideational dimension of language) as propounded by Halliday (1994) in his seminal work on Systemic-Functional Grammar.

Many news studies have used transitivity analysis as a facility to reveal ideological significance of news coverage. For example, Sari (2020) conducted a study examining online news platforms, specifically focusing on *liputan6*, who was covering news about the police's efforts to prevent the spread of a prohibited party's ideology in Indonesia. Sari's conclusion emphasized that the government maintained control over the protest, highlighting the relative powerlessness of the activists during their arrest. The findings of the transitivity analysis indicated that the material process was the most frequently used in the news articles, followed by the verbal, mental, and relational processes. The presence of relational and mental processes in the news articles indicated that the activists were perceived as significant figures in the protest.

Furthermore, transitivity as an analytical concept and tool was also used in comparative studies as shown by various researches. Suparto (2018) surveyed two articles, one published by *antaranews.com* and the other *hrw.org*, that covered the Basuki Tjahaja Purnama's case. After examining every sentence used in each article, Suparto (2018) revealed that each article used elements of participants, processes, and

circumstances differently from the other. Another comparative study was conducted by Isti'annah (2014), who analysed four selected opinions about the Jakarta governor election. Implementing transitivity analysis, Isti'annah (2014) several observations. In terms of the Material process, the people of Jakarta were identified as the ones taking action, highlighting the importance of the election for them. The candidates, on the other hand, were portrayed as the ones affected, having goals, or receiving actions. Passive clauses were used to express people's demands for the candidates to take real action. Regarding the relational process, the researcher found that Jakarta played a significant role as the carrier of certain attributes. This means that Jakarta is closely associated with specific characteristics in the minds of the people, and these attributes are inseparable from the city itself. As a result, people expect the next governor to be more effective in addressing the complex issues faced by Jakarta compared to the previous governor. In terms of verbal and mental processes, the data revealed a limited number of instances. This suggests that the focus was not primarily on the candidates' statements or thoughts, but rather on their concrete actions related to the election.

Previous research examining how the Indonesian police force is portrayed in the media has been relatively limited compared to similar studies conducted in other countries. To bridge this gap, the current study seeks to contribute by analyzing the transitivity structures in two news reports, one published by *The Jakarta Post* and another one by *The Sydney Morning Herald*, to reveal how each depicts the image of Indonesian police. In doing so, the study answers two research questions: 1) How do the two news articles depict the Indonesian police? 2) What are the similarities and differences in the portrayal of the Indonesian police image between the two news articles?

The investigation of Ferdy Sambo's case received extensive coverage on both national and international news media platforms, generating substantial discussions in the public spheres both online and offline. This suggests that the case has the potential to significantly influence public trust in the police force.

Therefore, the current study is an endeavor to educate the public regarding perception of law enforcement, identify biases and stereotypes in media portrayals, and encourage journalist ethics and objectivity.

Methodology

The current comparative study is focused on analyzing two news reports that were published after the POLRI, an acronym from Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia), press conference held on August 9, 2022. The first report, titled "Ferdy Sambo charged with murder, cover-up," was published by *The Jakarta Post* on the same day, while the second report, titled "General Charged with murder in a new twist to case of bodyguard," was published by *The Sydney Morning Herald* on August 10, 2022. The selection of these articles was based on their accessibility, being in English, and sharing the same source (the press conference). The rationale for choosing these articles lies in the research's scope and focus, which centers on analyzing the transitivity structures of the articles.

To analyze the portrayal of the police image in the two reports, the researchers adopted Halliday's Systemic-Functional Grammar as a theoretical framework and Critical Discourse analysis as their chosen research method. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) put forth the idea that a single clause conveys three meta-functions simultaneously: as a message, an exchange, and a representation. As portrayal falls within the realm of representation, the clauses in the articles are examined by focusing on their transitivity structures. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), transitivity is the grammatical system in a clause that expresses the experiential aspect of meaning (clause as representation), which includes the actions, the individuals involved in those actions, and the accompanying circumstances. To put it in the context of the study, it is the transitivity system that allows the authors of the news reports to construe their experiences or ideas about the police in clauses.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) listed three elements of the transitivity framework, which are: 1) a process that unfolds through

time, 2) the participants that are involved in the process, and 3) circumstances that are associated with the process. The process and the participant components are always present in the clause, but the circumstantial element (usually also known as an adverbial group or prepositional phrases) is not obligatory.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) provided a comprehensive breakdown of different processes and participants involved in transitivity (see Table 1). The *Material* process involves actions and events, with the Actor as the initiator of change. Additional participants in material processes include the Goal, the Affected, and the Agent. The *Mental* process pertains to sensing and feeling, with the Senser as the one perceiving and the Phenomenon as the object of perception. The *Verbal* process focuses on communication and narrative creation, involving the Sayer, the Receiver, the Verbiage, and the Target. The *Relational* process

is centered around characterization and identification, primarily realized through the verb 'be.' It encompasses three types: attributive (Carrier and Attribute), identifying (Token and Value), and possessive (Possessed and Possessor). The *Behavioral* process relates to the actions and behaviors of conscious beings, with the Behaver as the primary participant. In certain conditions, an additional participant may exist, referred to as the Behaviour or the Phenomenon depending on its relationship to the process. The *Existential* process indicates existence or occurrence, marked by the word 'there,' which is not further analyzed for transitivity. The sole participant that receives a label in this process is the Existent. The table below shows the summary of processes and participants involved in transitivity based on Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), Eggins (2004) and Isti'anah, (2014). (see Table 1).

Table 1. Summary of six processes and participants

No	Processes	Category Meaning	Participants	Sample Verbs
1	Material (MaP)	Doing	Actor, Goal	<i>elect, give, choose</i>
		Happening	Actor, Affected	<i>get, exposed</i>
2	Mental (MEP)	Perception	Senser – Phenomenon	<i>see, hear, notice, feel, taste, smell</i>
		Affection	Senser – Phenomenon	<i>like, love, admire, miss, fear, hate</i>
		Cognition	Senser – Phenomenon	<i>like, love, admire, miss, fear, hate</i>
		Volition	Senser – Phenomenon	<i>want, need, intend, desire, hope, wish</i>
3	Verbal (VP)	Saying	Sayer, Receiver, Verbiage	<i>say, tell, pledge, express, address</i>
4	Relational (RP)	Attributive	Carrier – Attribute	<i>to be, linking verbs: become, look, last</i>
		Identifying	Token – Value	<i>to be, equal, signify, define</i>
		Possessive	Possessor – Possessed	<i>have, has, possess, own</i>
5	Behavioral (BP)	Behaving	Behaver	<i>smile, look, sniff</i>
6	Existential (EP)	Existing	Existent	<i>to be</i>

The researchers examined every clause in the news reports, categorizing them according to their processes, participants, and circumstances components. This analysis was aimed to reveal the preferences of the reports' authors in terms of the type of process, participants, and circumstantial functions employed when reporting the case, especially how they portrayed the role of the police. By comparing of the analysis results from each

report, the researchers drew implications and concluded the similarities and differences between the two articles in their portrayal of the Indonesian police image.

Data Analysis

The data analysis in this study involved several steps. Firstly, we identified and marked each verb used in the clauses. Secondly, we classified the process type of each verb. Thirdly, we calculated the percentage of each process

type in the texts. Fourthly, we presented the findings. Fifthly, we discussed the findings. Lastly, we drew conclusions on how the police were depicted in each news article. To conduct this analysis, we utilized Halliday and Matthiessen's framework (2004, p. 107), which focuses on the process unfolding through time, the participants involved, and the associated circumstances. We used a diagram to aid in identifying and categorizing the verbs used in each clause.

Regarding the process element, Halliday (1994) explains that the transitivity system helps us organize the world of experience into different process types: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential processes. In our data collection, we counted the verbs in simple sentences and main clauses of complex sentences. For compound sentences, we included all the verbs, including those in parallel clauses.

Results and Discussions

Both *The Jakarta Post* and *The Sydney Morning Herald* predominantly used material processes to describe the case, followed by

verbal processes. Table 2 demonstrates the significant presence of material processes in both articles, accounting for 56.14% in *The Jakarta Post* article and 55.32% in *The Sydney Morning Herald* article. Similarly, verbal processes were utilized at a rate of 24.56% in *The Jakarta Post* article and 27.66% in *The Sydney Morning Herald* article. Given that both reports focused on the investigation's progress and were presented as coverage of a press conference, it is expected that material processes would be the primary choice, as indicated in Table 2. This aligns with the nature of news as a form of non-literal discourse aimed at informing readers about current events (Tian, 2018). The second most frequent process type in both articles was the verbal process, accounting for 24.56% in *The Jakarta Post* article and 27.66% in *The Sydney Morning Herald* article. Similar to the material process, the verbal process is crucial in news reporting for maintaining objectivity by directly or indirectly attributing information to its sources. On the other hand, the occurrence of relational, mental, and existential processes in both texts was relatively low, each accounting for less than thirteen percent (see Table 2).

Table 2. Process Types

Process Type	The Jakarta Post		The Sydney Morning Herald	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Material	32	56.14	26	55.32
Mental	3	5.26	3	6.38
Verbal	14	24.56	13	27.66
Relational	3	5.26	4	8.51
Behavioral	0	0	0	0
Existential	5	8.77	1	2.13
Total	57	100	47	100

Table 3 presents the overall count of participants identified in the analysis of both articles. As the Material process dominated in both news reports, the corresponding participants were also prominent. In *The Jakarta Post* article, the Actor accounted for 24.77 percent, while the Affected appeared at 7.44 percent. In *The Sydney Morning Herald* article, the Actor and Affected represented 15.58 percent and 11.69 percent, respectively. In addition to the Material process, the verbal

process in *The Jakarta Post* article report exhibited significant occurrences of the Sayer and Verbiage participants, at 13.76 percent. Interestingly, *The Sydney Morning Herald* article contained a higher occurrence of the Sayer participant, surpassing *The Jakarta Post's* at 18.18 percent, with a negligible difference in the occurrence of Verbiage at 11.69 percent.

Table 3. Types of Participants of Transitivity Processes

Types of Participants	The Jakarta Post		The Sydney Morning Herald	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Actor	27	24,77	12	15.58
Goal	24	22.02	16	20.78
Affected	8	7.34	9	11.69
Senser	3	2.75	3	3.90
Phenomenon	3	2.75	3	3.90
Sayer	15	13.76	14	18.18
Receiver	3	2.75	4	5.19
Verbiage	15	13.76	9	11.69
Carrier	2	1.83	1	1.30
Attribute	2	1.83	1	1.30
Value	1	0.92	1	1.30
Token	1	0.92	1	1.30
Possessor	0	0	1	1.30
Possessed	0	0	1	1.30
Existent	5	4.59	1	1.30
Total	109	100	77	100

Process Types and Participants

In analyzing the Experiential meaning, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) focused on the process and participants in each clause. We followed his theory and started to analyse each clause we found from both articles by analyzing each process type.

Material Process

The material process is a process of doing, involved with the Actor, Goal, and Affected to explore the "doing" process. The total 56.14 percent and 55.32 percent of Material processes in *The Jakarta Post* and *The Sydney Morning Herald* articles on Sambo's case were presented in detail in Table 2, and the Participants (Actor, Goal, and Affected) were presented in Table 3. The details of the Material Processes and their Participants in the data are available in Appendix 1 and 2.

Samples 1 to 5 were extracted from *The Jakarta Post* article, highlighting the prominent role of the police as the authoritative entity leading the case. In sample 1, the police acted as the Actor, carrying out the action of 'charging' with 'former internal affairs chief Insp. Gen. Ferdy Sambo' and Richard, Brig. Ricky Rizal as the Goals. Sample 2 featured the Actor 'police' performing the action of 'finding,' while sample 3 depicted the special investigative team as the Actor, 'detaining' Ferdy as the Goal. In sample 4,

the police were the Actors involved in the 'investigating' process, where the Goal was 'the motive.' Sample 5 conveyed an implicit message emphasizing the police's objective approach, as they uncovered evidence of unprofessional conduct by the initial officers investigating Sambo's case (sample 3). This conveyed the police's commitment to fairness and aimed to maintain public trust and confidence in the police force.

1. ... they **had charged** former internal affairs chief Insp. Gen. Ferdy Sambo **with** the murder of his own aide de camp, Brig. Nofriansyah Yosua Hutabarat ...
2. ... our special investigative team **found** that
3. The police **have** now officially **retracted** that account ...
4. ... they **were** still **investigating** the motive for the murder ...
5. the special investigative team **found** that police officers who initially **investigated** the case **had acted** "unprofessionally" at the crime ...

Samples 6 and 7 portrayed the alleged suspects as the primary Actors. These individuals assumed the role of Actors when the news article recounted the sequence of events. In sample 6, Ferdy, one of the suspects, was the Actor responsible for the action of 'firing' using 'Yosua's gun' as the Goal. Sample 7 depicted

Ricky and KM as the Actors engaged in the process of 'helping,' with 'Richard' as the Goal.

6. *Ferdy **fired** Yosua's gun into the wall of his house in an attempt to simulate a shootout ...*
7. *Ricky and KM **helped** Richard to kill Yosua ...*

The Affected participants shown in the Indonesian news article were also described during the account of the incident. The Affected is a participant who is being affected by the action exposed. In samples 8 and 9, the Affected was shown by a single noun, Yosua. Although formed in a passive sentence, Yosua remained the subject of the sentences, hence he was the main point of interest in those sentences.

8. *... that Yosua **was killed** in a shootout*
9. *Yosua **was shot** by [Richard] on the orders of Ferdy ...*

The Jakarta Post article also highlighted the role of the Affected participants when describing the incident. The Affected participant refers to the individual who experiences the effects of the action being discussed. In samples 8 and 9, Yosua was identified as the Affected using a single noun. Despite being structured in passive sentences, Yosua remained the subject of the sentences, making him the focal point of interest in those particular statements.

10. *... a case that **has gripped** the nation.*
11. *Yosua's killing immediately **caught** the public's attention ...*

In *The Sydney Morning Herald* article, the primary focus was on the case itself, which took on the role of the prominent Actor. The article emphasized the recent developments in the case, with actions such as 'threaten' and 'rip' highlighting the centrality of the case in the information presented. Notably, the second news article employed passive sentences to describe the case. Rather than using active sentences that would attribute the role of Actor to the police, the article preferred passive constructions, thus avoiding explicit mention of the police. In sample 14, Sambo was portrayed as the Affected without explicitly specifying the police as the agent of the 'charge' action. It

appeared that the article intentionally avoided focusing on the police in this regard.

12. *... a high-profile case that **threatens to erode** trust in law enforcement in Southeast Asia's most populous nation.*
13. *... narrative **has been ripped up** ...*
14. *An Indonesian police general **has been charged** with the murder of a junior officer at his house in a dramatic development in a high-profile case ...*

The article from *The Sydney Morning Herald* provided a chronology of the incident, featuring the suspects as the Actors and the victim as the Affected. Sambo, in the role of the Actor, was involved in the actions of 'order' and 'fire' (as seen in samples 16 and 17), while Yosua, as the Affected, experienced the action of 'tortured' (as shown in sample 15).

15. *Sambo, 49, **had ordered** the killing of his bodyguard and driver ...*
16. *After the fatal shooting, [Sambo] **fired** [Hutabarat's] gun into the wall of his house in an attempt to simulate a shootout,"*
17. *... he **had been tortured**.*

In contrast, the article provided minimal coverage of the police as the Actor. It included only two statements where 'an investigation' and 'they' (referring to the police) were presented as the Actors engaged in the processes of 'determine' and 'investigate' (as seen in samples 18 and 19). President Joko Widodo, being the highest authority, was mentioned and portrayed as the Actor who took action by 'weighing in' (as shown in sample 20).

18. *an investigation involving ballistic and forensic examination, CCTV footage and phone records **had determined** that ...*
19. *... they **were still investigating** the motive behind the shooting.*
20. *President Joko Widodo again **weighed in** on the episode urging a thorough probe to protect the reputation of the police.*

Both *The Jakarta Post* and *The Sydney Morning Herald* articles primarily utilized the material process to report on Sambo's case. This is a customary approach in news reporting, as the main objective is to inform readers about

current events or incidents. As noted by Tian (2018), the material process aligns with the nature of news as a form of non-literal discourse that conveys what is occurring in the world (p. 439). However, upon closer examination, the focus of the material processes differed between the two news articles. *The Jakarta Post* primarily positioned the police force as the Actor, while *The Sydney Morning Herald* highlighted the case and its development as the Actor.

In *The Jakarta Post* article, the police were predominantly portrayed as the Actor with the authority and power to lead the investigation. The occurrence of the police as the actors accounted for 22.93 percent, while the case as the Actor was mentioned only twice [See samples 10 and 11]. On the other hand, *The Sydney Morning Herald* article designated the case as the Actor in 9.96 percent of the instances, with the police mentioned as the Actor in only one sentence (sample 19). This finding corroborates Tian's (2018) study, which suggests that the emphasis on specific Actors reflects the reporter's intention, often aimed at criticizing a particular entity, as was the case with the Chinese government in Tian's study.

Furthermore, *The Sydney Morning Herald* preferred to employ passive sentence structures when describing the case, downplaying the role of the police and highlighting the case itself as the focus of the report. This finding aligns with Isti'anah's (2014) research, which concluded that the intentional use of the Affected in clauses aims to shift attention to what transpired with the noun phrase in question.

Mental Process

A Senser in the Mental process is the one that senses, feels, thinks, and wants to perceive. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), the significant feature of a Senser is that of being 'endowed with consciousnesses', or human-like. The participant that is sensed is called a Phenomenon. A Phenomenon is a participant who is felt, thought, wanted, or perceived. The position is in a sense reversed (2004, pp. 201–203).

21. ... [the police] (Senser) **need to investigate the case thoroughly** (Phenomenon).

22. "I (Senser) **don't want** this case to erode public trust in the police force (Phenomenon) ...

In *The Jakarta Post* article, the three mental processes were attributed to the president of Indonesia, acting as the Senser. It is acceptable to use a Mental process from those in the highest command, such as a president. The president realised that "the police need to investigate the case thoroughly" (Phenomenon). As the highest commander, Jokowi demanded that he "**don't want** this case to erode public trust in the police force" (Phenomenon). He also urged that we as a governance body "**need** to maintain the National Police's reputation at all costs." (Phenomenon).

23. ... investigators (Senser) now **believe** Sambo, 49, had ordered the killing of his bodyguard and driver and attempted to cover it up (Phenomenon).
24. Widodo (Senser) has on several occasions **demanded** transparency (Phenomenon) over the death of Hutabarat ...

Similar to the *The Jakarta Post* article, the article from *The Sydney Morning Herald* also contains two imperative statements from the president who

25. ... "**has** on several occasions **demanded** transparency (Phenomenon) over the death of Hutabarat" and **did** (Phenomenon) so again ...

However, one notable Mental process in the text did not originate from the president but from the investigators, acting as the Senser who "now **believe** Sambo, 49, had ordered the killing of his bodyguard and driver and attempted to cover it up (Phenomenon)." It is worth noting that considering the context of a serious case under investigation, the use of a word related to feelings, such as 'believe,' by the police seemed unprofessional. The inclusion of the Mental process 'believe,' attributed to the investigators through an indirect statement from a high-ranking police officer, suggests that *The Sydney Morning Herald* intended to raise doubts regarding the reliability or professionalism of the police.

Drawing from Isti'anah's (2014) study on Jakarta's election, where Mental processes were

infrequent as the articles focused more on candidates' concrete actions rather than their emotions, both articles in the present study also displayed minimal use of the Mental process. Presumably, this was due to the critical nature of the reported issue, which involved the integrity and credibility of the police as an institution. Consequently, employing the Mental process could potentially raise uncertainties among readers regarding the professionalism of the police.

Nonetheless, *The Sydney Morning Herald* did employ one instance of the Mental process, using the word 'believe' with 'the investigators' as the Sayer (See sample 23). This raises questions about the choice of a word related to feelings in a sensitive case like Sambo's. What is even more intriguing is that the statement originated from the police, an entity entrusted with establishing facts rather than relying on emotions. It appears that *The Sydney Morning Herald* aimed to instill doubt in its readers regarding the professionalism of the police.

Verbal Process

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), there were three main participants in the verbal process (processes of exchanging information) — the Sayer (a participant who speaks), the Receiver (to whom the message is addressed), and the Verbiage (the verbalization itself). They also believed that "Verbal" clauses in news reporting allow reporters to impute information to sources, including officials, specialists, and eyewitnesses. Therefore, it is essential to include the participant and circumstances used in the verbal clause in analysing both texts.

Samples (26), (27), and (28) extracted from *The Jakarta Post* article aimed to attribute the information to the police, specifically the officials, as the primary source. The author of *The Jakarta Post* article, as evident in sample (28), appeared to have the intention of informing the public, the readers, about the police's error and their subsequent retraction of the previous investigation's announcement. This was done by highlighting the police as the source of information and emphasizing their acknowledgment of the mistake. Furthermore, in sample (29), the information was attributed

to Jokowi, the President of Indonesia, who holds the leadership role in the country where the incident occurred. The followings are the sample of the Verbal Process in *The Jakarta Post* article:

26. ... *the National Police (Sayer) on Tuesday **announced** ...*
27. ... *in what the police (Sayer) initially **claimed** ...*
28. *The police (Sayer) **have** now officially **retracted** that account, saying that ...*
29. *"From the beginning I've **said** that ..."*
*Jokowi **told** the press on Tuesday.*

In samples (30), (31), and (32) extracted from *The Sydney Morning Herald* article, the reporter aimed to attribute the information to different sources. Sample (30) intended to provide insights into Yosua's condition from the perspective of his family. Sample (32) disclosed Lumiu's role as a crucial witness in the incident. As for sample (33), the reporter sought to assign the information to Mahfud MD, the Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, a respected authority figure, who would ensure Lumiu's protection. The following are the corresponding samples:

30. *But after Hutabarat's family (Sayer) **claimed** he had been tortured ...*
31. ... *the country's top police officer (Sayer) **said** investigators now believe*
32. ... *after Lumiu (Sayer) **told** investigators that ...*
33. ... *Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Mahfud MD (Sayer) **called on** police to support ...*

Both *The Jakarta Post* and *The Sydney Morning Herald* articles approached verbal processes in different ways. While both articles utilized a similar number of verbal processes and reported statements from authorities, *The Jakarta Post* predominantly employed an indirect speech form, whereas *The Sydney Morning Herald* presented them in a direct form. However, both articles included a direct quotation from President Jokowi Widodo, suggesting their intention to report the news objectively. Incorporating direct or indirect statements from relevant sources is a common

practice in news reporting to maintain objectivity (refer to appendix 5). Additionally, sample 28 in *The Jakarta Post* likely aimed to restore public trust after the initial false claim made by the police, which was subsequently retracted following a comprehensive investigation conducted by a new investigative team.

These findings on the use of verbal processes align with Tian's (2018) study, which suggests that the choice of primary sources in news reporting can influence readers' perception of the reporter's intention. In Tian's research, quotations from Xi's speech and an official's statement on Japan and history allowed *The Guardian* to subtly distance itself from the reported views while maintaining the impression of legitimate, objective criticism effectively conveyed to the news recipients.

Relational Process

In Relational Process, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) believed that the verbs categorised into this process serve to characterize the Token to the Value, identify the Carrier with the attribute; and to show the relationship between the Possessor and the Possessed.

There were three relational processes found in *The Jakarta Post*, two Attributive and one Identifying. No Possessive process was found in *The Jakarta Post*. In sample (34), *a twist* was the Carrier of the Attribute *shocking and surprising*, describing the quality of the Carrier (*a twist*) using the adjectives *shocking and surprising*. In sample (35), *allegations* acted as the Carrier, *grew* as the process, and *louder* as the attribute. The samples of relational clauses in *The Jakarta Post* were:

34. In *a twist* (Carrier) that was **both shocking and yet hardly surprising** (Attribute) ...
35. *Allegations of a cover-up* (Carrier) **grew louder** (Attribute) ...

In *The Sydney Morning Herald*, there were four relational processes found, one Attributive, one Identifying, and one Possessive. In sample 36, *Hutabarat* is the Carrier of the Attribute *trained sniper*. Attribute *trained* defines the Carrier (*Hutabarat*). In sample 37, the

Identifying process found in *The Jakarta Post* was the Token. Meanwhile, *the most important thing* was the Value. It was the subject pronoun for Jokowi's utterance, "*Don't let the public lose confidence in the police,*" which the *it* replaced *the public's confidence in the police*. Sample 38 described Lumiu as the Possessor of *the lowest rank*, in which *the lowest rank* was the Possessed. The samples were as follows:

36. *Hutabarat* (Carrier) who **was** a trained sniper (Attribute) ...
37. *It* (Token) **is** the most important thing (Value) ...
38. *Lumiu* (Possessor) who **has** the lowest rank (Possessed) ...

The authors of both articles did not use this relational process to portray the police image positively or negatively.

Existential Process

The existential process represents something that exists or happens (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). In this process, the only labeled participant is the Existent, which can be any phenomenon such as a thing, a person, an object, an institution, or an abstraction. The word *there* in the existential clause does not have any functional label since it does not have any representational meaning, although it is assigned the Subject role in the Mood analysis (Eggins, 2004).

In *The Jakarta Post*, there were five existential clauses that were used to introduce objects such as *no indication and sufficient evidence*, events, or actions such as *no shootout, some attempts, and any indication*.

39. *There was* no shootout ...

The existential clause appeared only once in *The Sydney Morning Herald*. It was utilised to introduce the shootout that did not happen.

40. *There had been* no shootout.

The nonexistence of shootout was reported in both articles, yet from different sources. In *The Jakarta Post*, it was reported as a statement coming from the police chief Gen. Listyo Sigit Prabowo, who said that the investigators

discovered the finding (sample 39). Meanwhile, *The Sidney Morning Herald* went straight to the source, Lumiu, who revealed the statement to the investigators (sample 40).

The fact that *The Jakarta Post* dismissed Lumiu as the source insinuated that the news article tilted more toward the police as the authority of the case. *The Sidney Morning Herald* chose to reveal Lumiu as the source as the news article regarded the case as the center of the report.

Circumstances

Circumstantial elements are optional elements usually recognized by adverbial groups or prepositional phrases. Types of circumstantial elements are *extent* (covers distance, duration, and frequency), *location* (covers place and time), *manner* (covers means, quality, comparison, and degree), *cause* (covers reason, Purpose, and behalf), *Contingency* (covers conditions, default, and concession), *accompaniment*, *role*, *Matter*, and *Angle* (covers source and viewpoint) (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

Circumstance of Extent

The circumstance of extent is interpreted as describing the process in space-time (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). The circumstantial of extent was used only in *The Sydney Morning Herald* article by using the adverbial time For weeks to describe that the news has been featured as a headline in Indonesia for weeks.

41. *The case, which has dominated headlines in Indonesia for weeks ...*

Circumstance of Location

This circumstance is interpreted as the place or the time where a process unfolds (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). The space in this circumstance not only talks about concrete but can also be abstract.

In samples (42) and (43), most circumstances described concrete space since both news described criminal activity that had

taken place in specific concrete locations. It also can be seen in samples from both news that they used prepositions *in* and *at* to describe the locations. The samples of circumstances of location from *The Jakarta Post* were as follows:

42. ... *Second Agent Richard Eliezer, at Ferdy's residence in Duren Tiga, in South Jakarta.*
43. *The police have now officially retracted ...*

Samples (43) and (45) featured the adverbial usage of "now," indicating actions taking place at the time of speaking. Notably, the presence of "now" in these samples suggested shifts in the positions of the police (43) and the investigators (45). Previously, the police had announced that Yosua was killed in the shootout, but this stance has since changed due to the case's progression. Similarly, in (45), the investigators initially expressed doubts regarding Sambo's involvement in Yosua's death, but their perspective has now shifted due to developments in the case. The Sydney Morning Herald provided the following examples of locational circumstances:

44. ... *carries the death penalty in Indonesia*
...
45. ... *investigators now believe ...*

Both texts mentioned similar places and times, which was expected since both news reported the same event. It can be challenging to determine if the phrases were abstract locations or other types of circumstances. Therefore, a question indicating location, such as *where?*, can help determine if the prepositional phrase belongs to the circumstance of location—for example, using a question *where* for samples 46 and sample 47, we knew where the Sayer (referred to Jokowi) did not want the public's trust to deteriorate *in the police*, which was an abstract location.

Some abstract spaces (such as in the police, within the police force) also occurred. The following were samples from *The Jakarta Post* (sample 79) and *The Sydney Morning Herald* (sample 80):

46. ... *I don't want this case to erode public trust in the police force ...*
47. ... *the public lose confidence in the police...*

The Jakarta Post, being a local newspaper, provided extensive details about the location, including *Duren Tiga* and *South Jakarta*. On the other hand, *The Sydney Morning Herald*, an Australian-based news outlet, did not mention these specifics in their report. Interestingly, *The Sydney Morning Herald* used the term "now" to inform its readers that there had been a recent change in the investigation outcome. This change occurred after Lumiu, the witness, revealed to the investigators that the reported shooting had never actually taken place.

Circumstance of Manner

Circumstances of Manner describe in what way the process is done. The subcategories of Manner are Means, Quality, Comparison, and Degree. Means describes how or by what means a process takes place. The circumstance of quality is usually with an adverbial group *-ly* or preposition *in* or *with* (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

The Jakarta Post mentioned *a twist*, a circumstance of quality, that described the quality of the story and as well as its truth. Another circumstance of quality was *sexually* that described the quality of the action *harass*.

- 48. *In a twist that was both shocking ...*
- 49. *... attempt to sexually harass Ferdy's wife ...*

The Sydney Morning Herald also employed the exact circumstance of manner *sexually*, which was expected since both news were referring to the same event.

- 50. *... after **sexually** harassing Sambo's wife.*

Circumstance of Cause

Circumstance of cause is interpreted as the reason why the process is actualized. It has two types, namely Reason (the meaning of the current condition for which the realization of the process) and Purpose (conditions designed behind the actualization of the process) (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

One example of the circumstance of reason found in *The Jakarta Post* article was *for potential ethics breaches*, which was used to

describe the reason behind the investigation on 31 officers from the internal affairs division (Propam), including Ferdy.

- 51. *... were being investigated for potential ethics breaches ...*

The prepositional phrase *for the murder* (sample 52) from *The Jakarta Post*, described the intention of the police investigation, which was to find the motive for the murder. As in sample (61) taken from *The Sydney Morning Herald*, the prepositional phrase *for protection* was to describe the Purpose behind Lumiu's action to seek a witness' protection program (sample 53).

- 52. *... investigating the motive for the murder ...*
- 53. *... has applied for protection ...*

Circumstance of Accompaniment

The circumstance of accompaniment involves more than one participant in the process and represents the meaning 'and,' 'or,' 'not' as circumstantial. The interrogatives are *and who/what else?*

In samples 54 and 55, the circumstances of accompaniment involved two entities. In sample 54, the shootout process involved not only Yosua but also another junior officer. As in sample 55, the process of *the affair* claimed by Sambo did not only involve Yosua but also another entity, that was Sambo's wife, Putri Candrawathi.

- 54. *... in a shootout with another junior officer...*
- 55. *Hutabarat had been suspected of having an affair with Sambo's wife ...*

Circumstance of Contingency

The circumstance of contingency focuses on an element on which the process of realization depends, and it is marked with the use of prepositions such as *despite* and *notwithstanding*.

One circumstance of contingency found in *The Jakarta Post* news, In (56), *despite the charges* was interpreted as although the four suspects were charged under Article 340 of the

Criminal Code, the police were still investigating the motive of the murder.

56. *Despite the charges, the police said, ...*

Circumstance of Matter

Related to verbal processes, this circumstantial is equal to the Verbiage, 'that which is described, referred to, narrated, etc' (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). The circumstance of Matter is expressed by prepositions such as *about*, *concerning*, and sometimes commonly *of*. The interrogative form is *what about?* As seen from (57) and (58), both samples used similar prepositional began with prepositional *into*. Since both news were referring to the same events, both news employed similar circumstances of matter. The samples from *The Jakarta Post* (sample 57) and *The Sydney Morning Herald* (sample 58) were seen below:

57. *Ferdy fired Yosua's gun into the wall of his house ...*

58. *... [Sambo] fired [Hutabarat's] gun into the wall of his house ...*

Circumstance of Angle

The circumstance of angle can be related to either 1) the Sayer of a 'verbal' clause, containing the sense of 'as ... says' or 2) to the Senser of a mental clause containing the sense of 'as ... thinks', in which it can also be called type 'viewpoint', for the use is to represent the information provided from somebody's viewpoint by the clause (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). This circumstance is expressed by using complex prepositions, for instance, *according to*, *in the words of*.

In (59) and (60), respectively, the circumstances of Angle that occurred expressed the sense of *as the police's chief detective Comr. Gen. Agus Andrianto said*, and *as Listyo said*, referring to those two important figures as the Sayers. In *The Jakarta Post* article there were two circumstances of angle:

59. *... according to the police's chief detective Comr. Gen. Agus Andrianto..*

60. *... according to Listyo.*

Similar to *The Jakarta Post*, the Circumstance of Angle in *The Sydney Morning Herald* also contained the sense of 'as ... says', with *the news report* as the Sayer, referring to the news report in Indonesia as the Sayer which the possible reason may because this event was happening in Indonesia. However, *The Sydney Morning Herald* only had one circumstance of angle, which was:

61. *... according to news reports.*

The analysis of the circumstances yielded results that were consistent with the findings of Suparto's (2018) study, where the circumstances of location and matter were prevalent in the news articles (refer to Appendix 8). This can be attributed to the nature of both news articles, which revolved around a criminal case where details about the specific place and time were crucial. Similar to the circumstance of location, the circumstance of matter was utilized to provide additional explanations and details pertaining to the shooting case.

In contrast, Isti'annah's (2014) study produced different outcomes in terms of the circumstances analysis. The study conducted by Isti'annah (2014) revealed that the use of circumstances of contingency overshadowed the circumstances of location. This disparity can be attributed to the news coverage focusing on the opinions surrounding the Jakarta governor election. The news articles examined in Isti'annah's study aimed to emphasize the claims and promises made by city officials, as well as the thoughts and beliefs of Jakarta citizens, rather than solely focusing on the specific place and time of the events.

Conclusion

Transitivity analysis reveals how the choice of words and linguistic strategies employed by different news outlets can shape contrasting perspectives on the police's role in the given case. In *The Jakarta Post*, the police were portrayed as the main Actor, highlighting their authority and control in the investigation. The news article extensively featured quotes from the police, bolstering their credibility as a news source. Conversely, *The Sydney Morning Herald* downplayed the police's role through the use of

passive sentences, shifting the focus more onto the case itself. The report included quotes from other political figures, reducing the reliability of the police as a source of information.

These findings emphasize the importance of language in constructing meaning and perception within media discourse. However, it is important to acknowledge the limitation of this research which focused on analyzing only two news articles. Future research could address these limitations by expanding the sample size to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the broader media discourse on the police.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Summary of Material Process in the Data

No	The Jakarta Post	The Sydney Morning Herald
1	... they had charged former internal affairs chief Insp. Gen. Ferdy Sambo with the murder of his own aide de camp, Brig. Nofriansyah Yosua Hutabarat,...	An Indonesian police general has been charged with the murder of a junior officer at his house in a dramatic development in a high-profile case....
2	... a case that has gripped the nation.	a high-profile case that threatens to erode trust in law enforcement in Southeast Asia's most populous nation.
3	Yosua was killed on July 8...	...he had been tortured ...
4	The altercation took place following Yosua's alleged attempt to sexually harass Ferdy's wife	... narrative has been ripped up ...
5	The police have now officially retracted that account....	...and replaced by a far more sinister version of events.
6	that Yosua was killed in a shootout...	President Joko Widodo again weighed in on the episode urging a thorough probe to protect the reputation of the police.
7	Ferdy may have orchestrated Yosua's murder..	Sambo, 49, had ordered the killing of his bodyguard and driver...
8	... and then attempted to cover up his alleged crime.and attempted to cover it up.
9	... our special investigative team found that ...	an investigation involving ballistic and forensic examination, CCTV footage and phone records had determined that....
10	Yosua was shot by [Richard] on the orders of Ferdy	Hutabarat had been shot at in the direction of Sambo.
11	Ferdy fired Yosua's gun into the wall of his house in an attempt to simulate a shootout.	"After the fatal shooting, [Sambo] fired [Hutabarat's] gun into the wall of his house in an attempt to simulate a shootout,"
12	The police have detained Ferdy since Saturday at the National Police's Mobile Brigade (Brimob) detention center in Depok....	Sambo has been charged with premeditated murder,
13	The police had previously charged Richard, Brig. Ricky Rizal,...	A fourth man, junior officer Second Patrolman Richard Eliezer Lumia, 24, who is accused of firing the fatal shots at Hutabarat on the instruction of Sambo
14	Ricky and KM helped Richard to kill Yosua...	The case, which has dominated headlines in Indonesia for weeks...
15	All four suspects were charged under Article 340 of the Criminal Code on premeditated murder...	... took the dramatic turn last week...
16	...which carries a maximum penalty of death, or life in prison, according to Listyo.	... has applied for protection under the country's witness and victim protection program...
17	they were still investigating the motive for the murder..	so that he is saved from torture, from poison or whatever"
18	... and whether or not Ferdy also shot Yosua.	" could reach court to provide testimony".
19	Yosua's killing immediately caught the public's attention...	According to news reports in Indonesia, Hutabarat had been suspected of having an affair with Sambo's wife, Putri Candrawathi
20he was tortured before he was killedthey were still investigating the motive behind the shooting.
21	Allegations of a cover-up grew louder in response to the police's claim...	officers had tried to destroy evidence, including CCTV footage, after the slaying of Hutabarat....
22	... not a single CCTV camera at the residence had	27-year-old Brigadier Nopryansyah Yosua

No	The Jakarta Post	The Sydney Morning Herald
	been working during the incident.	Hutabarat had died on July 8 in a shootout with another junior officer at the home of his boss
23	List formed a special team consisting of high-ranking officers to probe the shooting	... and his body was exhumed for a second autopsy,
24	... police had questioned 47 witnesses...	...has been charged with murder.
25	and investigated some 56 police officers in relation to the alleged murder case.	

Appendix 2: Summary of Participants of Material Process in the Data

Types of Participant	The Jakarta Post	The Sydney Morning Herald
Actor	They (investigators), a case, the altercation, Ferdy, Richard, the police, KM Ricky, they (the police), a single CCTV camera, Listyo, the special investigative team, police officers, the case, the officers, Article 221 or Article 233 of the Criminal Code, President Jokowi	a high-profile case, a far more sinister version of events, President Joko Widodo, Sambo, an investigation involving ballistic and forensic examination, CCTV footage, and phone records, the case, Lumia, police, officers, the Jakarta Post
Goal	Ferdy Sambo, the nation, that account, Yosua’s murder, his alleged crime, Yosua’s gun, Ferdy, Richard, Brig. Ricky Rizal, Richard, the motive, Yosua, a special team consisting of high-ranking officers, 47 witnesses, some 56 police officers, police officers, the case, Article 221 or Article 233 of the Criminal Code, tampering with evidence, to investigate the case	The episode, the killing of his bodyguard and driver, hutabarat’s gun, headlines, the dramatic turn, for protection, from torture, from poison, or whatever, court
Affected	Yosua, a man (Brig. Ricky Rizal), all four suspects, he (Yosua), Ferdy, 11 (police officers), the officers	An Indonesian police general, 27-year-old Brigadier Nopryansyah Yosua Hutabarat, he [Hutabarat], his body, narrative, Hutabarat, Sambo, a fourth man, junior officer Second Patrolman Richard Eliezer Lumia, he (Lumia)

Appendix 3: Summary of Mental Process in the Data

The Jakarta Post	The Sydney Morning Herald
[the police] nee [the police] need to investigate the case thoroughly d to investigate the case thoroughly	investigators now believe Sambo, 49, had ordered the killing of his bodyguard and driver and attempted to cover it up.
I don't want this case to erode public trust in the police force	Widodo has on several occasions demande d transparency over the death of Hutabarat
We need to maintain the National Police’s reputation at all costsand did so again when approached by media on Tuesday while inspecting a development project in the province of Kalimantan.

Appendix 4: Summary of the Participants in Verbal Process in the Data

Participants		
	The Jakarta Post	The Sydney Morning Herald
Sayer	The National Police, the police, Police chief Gen. Listyo Sigit Prabowo, Yosua's family, list, he (List), the police chief, Jokowi, he (Jokowi)	Police, Hutabarat's family, the country's top police officer, General Listyo Sigit Prabowo, Prabowo, Lumia, Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Mahfud MD, I (Jokowi), he (Jokowi)
Receiver	A press conference, the press	Reporters, investigators
Verbiage	They had charged ... surrounding a case that has gripped the nation, was a fatal shootout ... at Ferdy's residence in Duren Tiga in South Jakarta, the altercation took place ... in her bedroom, that account, they were still investigating ... also shot Yosua, he was tortured ... and official statements, that police... alleged murder case, that the special investigative ... of Ferdy's house, that so far ... from their positions, the officers could be charged with felony ... tampering with evidence, the police need to ... reveal the truth, I don't want this case ... to maintain the National Police's reputation at all costs.	27-year-old Brigadier ... after sexually harassing Sambo's wife, he had been tortured and ... a far more sinister version of events, investigators now believe ... and attempted to cover it up, they were still investigating the motive behind the shooting, officers had tried to destroy ... CCTV footage, thirty-one officers were now under investigation ... with 11 having already been stood down, since the beginning ... reveal the truth as it is, the truth.

Appendix 5: Summary of Verbal Process in the Data

No	The Jakarta Post	The Sydney Morning Herald
1	... the National Police on Tuesday announced that they had charged ...	Police in South Jakarta had initially said 27-year-old Brigadier Nopryansyah ...
2	... in what the police initially claimed was a fatal shootout ...	But after Hutabarat's family claimed he had been tortured and his body ...
3	The police said the altercation took place the country's top police officer said investigators now of believe ...
4	The police have now officially retracted that account, ...	General Listyo Sigit Prabowo, the national police chief, told reporters that an investigation ...
5	... and that Yosua was shot by [Richard] on the orders of Ferdy." Police chief Gen. Listyo Sigit Prabowo told a press conference on Tuesday.	"... in an attempt to simulate a shootout," Prabowo said .
6	Despite the charges, the police said they were still investigating after Lumiu told investigators that there had been no shootout.
7	... due to the discrepancies between the account provided by Yosua's family — who claimed he was tortured and Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Mahfud MD called on police to support that process...
8	Since then, Listyo said that police had questioned ...	But police said they were still investigating the motive behind the shooting.
9	He said that the special investigative team found ...	Speaking at a press conference in Jakarta, police chief said officers had tried to destroy evidence ...
10	The police chief said that so far 31 officers relating to the case, with 11 having already been stood down, police said .
11	... Article 221 or Article 233 of the Criminal Code which govern tampering with evidence, Listyo said .	"Since the beginning, I have said this: ..."
12	.. President Jokowi once again urged the National Police to investigate the case ...	"... Investigate it thoroughly, don't hesitate, don't cover up anything, reveal the truth as it is," he said .
13	"From the beginning, I've said that the police need to investigate ...	Reveal the truth as it is.

No	The Jakarta Post	The Sydney Morning Herald
14	... Reveal the truth," Jokowi told the press on Tuesday.	Don't let the public lose confidence in the police.
15	"... we need to maintain the National Police's reputation at all costs," he added .	

Appendix 6: Summary of the Type of Participants of each Type of Relational Process in Data

Types of Relational Process	Participants	The Jakarta Post	The Sydney Morning Herald
Attributive	Carrier	In a twist that	Hutabarat
		Allegations of a cover-up	-
	Attribute	(was) both shocking and yet hardly surprising	who was a trained sniper
(grew) louder		-	
Identifying	Token	that's	It
	Value	the most important thing	is the most important thing
Possessive	Possessor	-	Lumiu ...
	Possessed	-	has the lowest rank in the police force ...

Appendix 7: Summary of Existential Process in the Data

Existential Process		
Existent		
No.	The Jakarta Post	The Sydney Morning Herald
1	was no indication	had been no shootout.
2	was sufficient evidence	-
3	was no shootout	-
4	were some attempts	-
5	is any indication	-

Appendix 8: Summary of Circumstances in the Data

Type of Circumstance	Number		Percentage		The realisation in the Data	
	The Jakarta Post	The Sydney Morning Herald	The Jakarta Post	The Sydney Morning Herald	The Jakarta Post	The Sydney Morning Herald
Extent	0	1	0	1,59	-	for weeks
Contingency	1	0	1,79	0	Despite the charges	-
Location	28	39	50	61,91	on Tuesday, on July 8, between him, at Ferdy's residence, In Duren Tiga, in South Jakarta, in a shootout, after a thorough	at his house, in law enforcement, in Southeast Asia's, nation, in South Jakarta, on July 8, in a shootout, at the home

Type of Circumstance	Number		Percentage		The realisation in the Data	
	The Jakarta Post	The Sidney Morning Herald	The Jakarta Post	The Sidney Morning Herald	The Jakarta Post	The Sidney Morning Herald
					investigation, during the day, After the fatal shooting, since Saturday, at the National Police's Mobile Brigade (Brimob), in Depok, West Java, at the time of the incident, under Article 340, in prison, before he was killed, on his body, at the residence, during the incident, Under growing public pressure , Since then, at the crime scene, from the internal affairs division (Propane), at the crime scene, on Tuesday, in the police force, now officially retracted	of his boss, at the National Police, after Hutabarat's family, after President Joko Widodo, in the direction of Sambo, After the fatal shooting, into the wall, in Indonesia, in Indonesia, after Lumia, under the country's witness, on police, from torture, from poison, in Indonesia, behind the shooting, at a press conference, in Jakarta, after the slaying, In its editorial, on Wednesday, within the police force, on several occasions, on Tuesday, the province, Since the beginning, in the police, in a high-profile case, now believe Sambo, 49, had ordered the killing, were now under investigation
Manner	4	3	7,15	4,77	In a twist, in what the police, hardly, sexually	in a dramatic development, sexually
Accompaniment	0	3	0	4,77	-	with another junior officer, with Sambo's wife, Putri Candrawathi, with 11
Matter	11	12	19,65	19,05	of his own aide de camp, of wild speculation, of the incident, of Ferdy, of his house, on premeditated murder, in investigating the case, of high-ranking officers, of Ferdy's house, of the announcement, of a new suspect	of internal affairs, of events, of the police, of his bodyguard, of his house, of his protection crew, of Sambo, of Hutabarat, of the iceberg, of the endemic corruption, of Hutabarat, of Kalimantan, of the police
Role	0	0	0	0	-	-
Cause	10	6	17,86	9,53	on the orders, in an attempt simulate,	for a second, in an attempt, on the

Type of Circumstance	Number		Percentage		The realisation in the Data	
	The Jakarta Post	The Sidney Morning Herald	The Jakarta Post	The Sidney Morning Herald	The Jakarta Post	The Sidney Morning Herald
					over possible professional ethics violations, in regard to tampering, of the Criminal Code, of death, for the murder, of a cover-up, for potential ethics breaches, over their actions,	instruction, for protection, over alleged ethical breaches, over the death,
Angle	2	1	3,58	1,59	according to the police's chief detective Comr. Gen. Agus Andrianto, according to List	According to news reports
Total	56	65	100%	100%		