
Media Ownership and the Meaning of 'Police': A Computational Discourse Study in Indonesian News Portals

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Abstract. The representation of the word “polisi” (police), which is initially lexically neutral, can acquire ideological meaning when it appears within media news texts. This study employs a corpus-linguistic approach using collocation and concordance analyses to reveal how linguistic strategies are constructed through patterns of repetition, lexical proximity, and institutional diction preferences used by the media. Data collection and processing were conducted using Visual Studio Code and the AntConc corpus concordance to examine co-occurrence relationships, grammatical patterns, and the semantic prosody associated with the word polisi (police). The research corpus was compiled contrastively of 1930 articles from Indonesian media outlets with differing institutional orientations, based on Benson’s institutional logic, which emphasizes that media operate within the frameworks of institutional interests and the ideologies that shape them. To complement the analysis, this study also employs Ramlan’s syntactic theory to examine the construction of subject–predicate relations and constituent functions within sentences, as well as semantic prosody theory to evaluate the implicit evaluative load behind collocational patterns. The findings indicate that AntaraNews tends to present a more homogeneous and stable representation, constructing the police as an ideal and professional law enforcement institution, whereas Tempo offers a more heterogeneous, critical, and varied representation, particularly in its emphasis on institutional accountability. These differences demonstrate that media are not neutral entities but rather arenas of discourse production that reflect the ideological orientations of their respective institutions.

Keywords: police; institutional logic; semantic prosody; linguistic corpus

Introduction

The media have changed from being passive information providers to actively influencing social reality. According to McQuail & Deuze (2020), this manufactured reality means that media are no longer neutral entities but rather tools used by political and economic power to produce prevailing ideas. Marxist theory views the media as vested interest-driven mouthpieces in ideological conflicts. As a result, public opinion and involvement in local and international events are strongly impacted by the way the media presents topics. The media has transitioned from a passive role in providing information to one that actively shapes social reality. McQuail & Deuze (2020) argue that this “manufactured reality” suggests media are no longer neutral but are instead instruments utilized by political and economic interests to generate dominant ideologies. Consequently, in ideological conflicts, Marxist theory characterizes the media as vested interest-driven mouthpieces. The presentation of topics by the media therefore significantly influences public opinion and participation in both local and international affairs.

Certain institutional logics are the source of the bias present in media reporting. The logic of affordance and the logic of homogenization are the two main axes along which media ownership functions, according to Benson et al. (2018). State-controlled media are often characterized by homogenization, which results in consistent, homogeneous reporting motivated by perceived public interest. On the other hand, affordability allows for diversity and variety in reporting, which is frequently seen in independent or marginalized media. These logics dictate how reality is linguistically formed as well as what is reported.

Ideology is mostly framed through language. Semantic prosody is an essential analytical technique for revealing hidden ideological meaning. Semantic prosody, as Sinclair & Kirby (1990), Odlin & Sinclair (1994), and Sinclair (2004) show, is the attitudinal meaning, whether positive or negative, that builds up around a word through its regular collocations. For instance, the word police is lexically neutral, denoting a government agency for security and order. However, the term "police" takes on a negative evaluative connotation when it is commonly used in conjunction with negative adjectives like "oppression" or "conflict." This prosodic change is ideological as well as linguistic, exposing underlying views and power dynamics. Moreover, morphological features also affect grammatical function and meaning, as Ramlan (1978) points out, adding another level of linguistic analysis.

Law No. 2 of 2002, Article 5(1), explicitly defines the National Police (Polri) in Indonesia as the state apparatus in charge of upholding security, public order, law enforcement, protection, direction, and services to ensure domestic security. However, this official portrayal is complicated by social reality. Numerous research and surveys show that public confidence in the police is erratic, primarily due to instances of violence and unethical behavior by law enforcement. Crucially, the language used in news reporting shapes this institutional image in addition to behaviors (Rahman & Claretta, 2025). The National Police (Polri) in Indonesia is officially mandated by Law No. 2 of 2002, Article 5(1), as the state body responsible for upholding domestic security, including security, public order, law enforcement, protection, guidance, and services. Despite this legal definition, the public's perception is often inconsistent with this official portrayal. Evidence from various research and surveys indicates that public trust in the police fluctuates, largely fuelled by reports of misconduct and violence by law enforcement officers. Beyond their actions, the institutional image of the police is also significantly influenced by the way news media frames its reporting (Rahman & Claretta, 2025).

Few studies have methodically combined these ideas to study how media language develops the police institution within the framework of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, despite the fact that previous research has looked at media bias, semantic prosody, and institutional image individually. SDG 16 places a major emphasis on justice, peace, and robust institutions. Semantic prosody and the legitimacy of governmental institutions have not been directly linked in previous research, which has mostly concentrated on either discrete linguistic elements or broader media ideology. Furthermore, via the lenses of semantic prosody and institutional logic, the particular case of Indonesian police representation, caught between legal mandate and disputed public perception, remains understudied. Despite extensive prior research examining media bias, semantic prosody, and institutional image in isolation, a systematic investigation combining these elements to analyze the development of media language regarding the police institution within the context of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 remains scarce. SDG 16 specifically targets peace, justice, and the establishment of robust institutions (Küfeoğlu, 2022; Shafik, 2025). Existing literature has not established a direct link between semantic prosody and the legitimacy of government institutions, typically focusing on either isolated linguistic features or broad media ideology. Moreover, the

specific portrayal of the Indonesian police, a case characterized by a tension between its legal mandate and contentious public perception, has been largely overlooked when analysed through the dual lenses of institutional logic and semantic prosody.

In order to close this gap, this study will look at how Indonesian news outlets use semantic prosody to affect the public's perception of the police under various institutional logics (homogenization vs. affordance). We specifically ask: What effects do linguistic collocation patterns have on public trust and the achievement of SDG 16, and how do they create positive or negative evaluative connotations around the police? This essay provides a cogent analytical framework for dissecting ideological framing by combining Sinclair's semantic prosody, Benson et al.'s institutional logics, and McQuail and Deuze's critical media theory.

This study addresses a gap in existing research by examining how Indonesian news media employ semantic prosody to influence public perception of the police, considering diverse institutional logics (homogenization vs. affordance). Our central research questions are: How do specific linguistic collocation patterns affect public trust and the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG 16)? Furthermore, how do these patterns generate positive or negative evaluative connotations when referring to the police? To dissect ideological framing, this essay integrates Sinclair's semantic prosody, Benson et al.'s institutional logics, and McQuail and Deuze's critical media theory, thereby offering a robust analytical framework. The difference is in using semantic prosody as a diagnostic tool for evaluating how media language might either strengthen or weaken the strong, accountable institutions that SDG 16 envisions, rather than just as a linguistic description.

In summary, this introduction defines the overall background of media and ideology, focuses on the linguistic mechanism of semantic prosody, identifies the subject of the study (Indonesian police), and ends with a clear research gap, aims, and theoretical integration. The methodology, results, and discussion are presented in the following parts.

Methods

This research was analyzed using a computational discourse analysis approach. This approach uses computational processes to process linguistic text data, also known as a corpus linguistic approach. A corpus is a large, structured collection of spoke or written text data (Gabrielatos, 2014). The data used in this approach is soft files.

One of the linguistic corpus approaches is collocation and concordance. Collocation refers to patterns of words that appear together significantly. Collocation features are taken with five right ranges and five left ranges of the word. This aims to explore the existing semantic meaning. Meanwhile, concordance is the textual context that appears around it. Concordance allows for the revelation of contexts related to the same constraints applied to collocation, namely five right ranges and five left ranges of the target word or phrase (Brezina et al., 2015; Gabrielatos, 2014; Gillings et al., 2024; Xie & Lin, 2026).

Research related to collocation and concordance has already been conducted. Several studies related to collocation and concordance were conducted by Kuchyk & Kuchyk (2022) and Shebl (2024), who used collocation and concordance to distinguish the significance of differences in linguistic strategies and their impact to that. Ponton et al. (2024) reveal how the police, as a government institution, enforce the law and carry out their duties. Meanwhile, Karo (2025), Putri (2025), (Prayogi et al., 2024) and Januardi & Mayarni (2024) examined the role of the police in the revised Criminal Code and Bill. Do these two regulations represent the police as defenders of the

people or the opposite. Rahman & Claretta (2025) also added how the role of the police in media discourse is always associated with violence. However, the role of the police in these two different media has never been studied.

The news sources used are AntaraNews and Tempo. AntaraNews is a media outlet under the auspices of the government in accordance with Government Regulation No. 40 of 2007 concerning the National News Agency Antara Public Corporation (known as PERUM in Indonesia). Meanwhile, Tempo is an independent news portal under the auspices of Tempo Media based on the transition from the Jokowi administration to the Prabowo administration, amounted to 2,500 articles. These articles were collected through three stages, namely collecting data using software Visual Studio Code, sorting data using software AntConc, and the last is analyzing the data. The data was sorted based on the frequency of words appearing in collocation with the keyword "police" in Bahasa Indonesia. The sorted and collected data will then be further analyzed using Ramlan's Morphology, Semantic Prosody, and Benson's Institutional Logic Group (Musfialdy, 2019; Susanto, 2021; Syahira et al., 2025; Wutun, 2018).

Based on these studies, this research adds insight into how people are portrayed differently from the media's perspective as a forum for shaping public opinion through collocation and concordance. This adds a new perspective on linguistics in the media.

Results and Discussion

In the news featured in Tempo and AntaraNews articles from 2023 to 2025, three major patterns were found to dominate the representation of the police in Tempo and AntaraNews articles. These three patterns are based on the highest frequency of co-occurrence in their collocation. These patterns are described as follows.

The Police as a Functional Position or Rank Title and Representation of Institutional Power

The words that co-occur in news articles with the keyword 'police' are words related to functional positions. Functional positions refer to a group of positions or titles that contain functions and duties related to functional services (Daniarsyah, 2020). The data is listed in the table below.

Tabel 1. Concordances Between AntaraNews and Police Patterns As Functional Positions and Institutional Power Representation

Code	Concordance of the Word 'Police' as a Functional Position and Representation of Power
ANT_1	<i>menilai bahwa pembentukan Tim Transformasi Reformasi Polri yang dilakukan oleh Kapolri Jenderal Polisi Listyo Sigit, bukan merupakan bentuk perlawanan. Sebab dari beberapa</i> assesses that the formation of the Police Reform Transformation Team by National Police Chief General Listyo Sigit is not a form of resistance. This is because several
ANT_2	<i>rekonstruksi nasionalisme, yakni mengembalikan makna sejati mencintai tanah air Indonesia," ujarnya. Jenderal polisi bintang satu itu pun berharap keberangkatan FPU 7 MINUSCA ini</i> reconstructing nationalism, namely restoring the true meaning of loving the Indonesian homeland." He said. The one-star police general also hopes that the departure of FPU 7 MINUSCA
ANT_3	<i>melaporkan praktik pungli. Pada saat yang sama, Kepala Satgas Pungli Komisaris Jenderal Polisi Ahmad Dofiri menjelaskan fungsi lain dari aplikasi Si DULI</i> reporting extortion practices. At the same time, the Head of the Extortion Task Force Police Commissioner General Ahmad Dofiri, explained another function of the SI DULI application
ANT_4	<i>yang ada justru soliditas," tuturnya. Dikatakan Boni bahwa Polri di bawah Jenderal Polisi Sigit bersama jajaran Presisi telah membuktikan Polri bisa modern,</i> is actually solidity", he said. Boni stated that the National Police under Police General Sigit and the Precision team have proven the National Police can be modern

In AntarNews reports, functional positions or police ranks are presented in a concordance that is administrative, professional, and stable. This is evidenced by the collocation of Inspektur (Inspector), Jenderal (General), and Bintang Satu (Police ranking). This collocation and concordance have a positive formal nuance, which indicates the clarity of duties and functions as well as the professionalism of the institution represented by the position. An example can be found in data ANT_6, which states that Jenderal Polisi Sigit has proven himself. The word Jenderal is a morpheme of the police rank structure, followed by the prefix me(N). Another example can be found also in data ANT_3 and ANT_2. The phrase of Jenderal Polisi Ahmad Dofiri and Jenderal Polisi Bintang Satu collocates with verb menjelaskan dan mengembalikan, which means the verb is included in the prefix me(N). On the other hand, in data ANT_1, the phrases Kapolri Jenderal Sigit collocates with verb prefix di-. The verb dilakukan indicates that police is an person who has his duties in accordance with his duties.

Based on Ramlan's morphological perspective (1978), the prefix me(N) in the words menjelaskan (explain), membuktikan (prove), and mengembalikan (return) refers to active actions carried out by subjects who have authority. And the prefix di- appear when the police in the negative nuance. It means that the writer in AntaraNews want to make police as an object that does not do it directly. In this context, AntaraNews portrays the police as functional officials who work within an orderly and hierarchical institutional framework.

Tabel 2. Comcordance of Tempo Data woth Police Patterns as Functional Positions and Representations of Institutional Power

Code	Concordance of the Word Police as a Functional Position and Representation of Power
TMP_1	<i>menabrak massa aksi demonstrasi tersebut. Ia meminta Kepala Kepolisian Republik Indonesia Jenderal Listyo Sigit Prabowo bertanggung jawab atas insiden yang menewaskan rekan</i> rammed into the crowd of demonstrators. He demanded that Indonesian National Police Chief General Listyo Sigit Prabowo take responsibility for the incident that killed his colleague <i>Jaringan Gusdurian mendesak Presiden Prabowo Subianto mencopot Jenderal Listyo Sigit Prabowo sebagai Kepala Kepolisian Republik Indonesia (Kapolri). Alasannya</i>
TMP_2	The Gusdurian Network is urging President Prabowo Subianto to remove General Listyo Sigit Prabowo as Chief of the Indonesian National Police (Kapolri). The reason is <i>Polri diminta mengambil langkah tegas sesuai dengan undang-undang," kata Kapolri Jenderal Listyo Sigit Prabowo pada Sabtu kemarin. Listyo telah mengeluarkan perintah</i>
TMP_3	Polri are required to take firm action in accordance with the law," said Kapolri General Listyo Sigit Prabowo on Saturday. Listyo has issued an order <i>KETUA Tim Transformasi Reformasi Polri Komisaris Jenderal Chryshnanda Dwilaksana menyatakan ada resistansi dari kalangan internal kepolisian untuk</i>
TMP_4	The Head of the Police Reform Transformation Team, Commissioner General Chryshnanda Dwilaksana, stated that there is resistance from within the police force to <i>Jurnalis Independen(AJI) menilai, pengawasan atas institusi kepolisian masih lemah. Sekretaris Jenderal AJI Bayu Wardana menyebut hal ini menjadi salah satu alasan</i>
TMP_5	The independent Journalists Association (AJI) believes that oversight of police institutions remain week. AJI Secretary General Bayu Wardana cited this as one of the reasons

On the other hand unlike AntaraNews, Tempo present a more diverse range of topics. The use of terms in functional positions appears in evaluative and critical concordance. The words such as Polri, Jenderal, and Kapolri collocate with words such as bertanggung jawab (responsible), diminta (requested), and mencopot (remove), indicating that these positions are not merely professional roles, but also symbols of moral responsibility in the public eye. Semantically, these collocations and concordances are negative in nature because they are colored by demands, criticism, and pressure on officials in power.

Morphologically, the one of the prefix di- in verbs such as diminta (requested) and dikritik (criticized) indicates a passive action that places the subject in a position of accountability for certain actions or policies.

The Police as Perpetrators of Violations and Violence

The representation of police as perpetrators of violations and violence appears differently in AntaraNews and Tempo. Both media outlets report on acts of violence or violations involving police officers, but there is a striking difference in the language used. The language used creates distance between the perpetrators and their responsibility. This can be seen in the table below.

Tabel 3. Concordance of AntaraNews Data with Patterns of Police as Perpetrators of Violations and Violence

Code	Concordance of Police as Rerpetrators of Violations and Violence
ANT_5	<i>menggunakan mobil dan melukai sejumlah polisi. Tiga pelaku bersenjata samurai tewas ditembak mati polisi, satu lainnya ditangkap. Berdasarkan penyelidikan, akhirnya ditangkap lagi</i> using a car and injuring a number of police officers. There perpetrators armed with amurai swords were shot dead by police, while another was arrested. Based on the investigation, another arrest was made <i>aksi penculikan seperti di akhir orde baru. Terkait kasus oknum polisi menembak debt collector , Bidang Profesi dan Pengamanan Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Selatan</i>
ANT_6	kidnapping incidents reminiscent of the end of the New Order era. Regarding the case of a police officer shooting a debt collector, the Professional Standards and Security Division of the Sounth Sumatra Regional Police <i>anggota Brimob berinisial TG dan TR yang diduga terlibat dalam insiden kekerasan terhadap wartawan di lokasi PT Genesis Regeneration Smelting (GRS), Kecamatan</i>
ANT_7	Brimob members with the initials TG and TR who are suspected of being involved in an incident of violence against journalist at the OT Genesis Regeneration Smelting (GRS), District <i>ingin memecah belah bangsa," tuturnya. Adapun kejadian kendaraan taktis (rantis) Brimob melindas pengendara ojek online Affan Kurniawan terjadi pada Kamis (28/8) malam, setelah</i>
ANT_8	want to divide the nation" he said. The incident involving a Brimob tactical vehicle running over online motorcycle taxi driver Affan Kurniawan occurred on Thursday (28/8) evening, after

Police coverage in AntaraNews articles shows a narrative construction of law enforcement that is official and contolled. The words police collocated with shot and shooting show that violence is presented descriptively. This form adds that violence is placed within institutional legality, not an abuse of power. The phrase *oknum polisi* (police officers) also emphasizes that it separates the form of responsibility carried out as individuals rather than representing the institution, so that violations are seen as personal cases rather than institutional ones.

From a semantic prosody perspective, the reporting in AntaraNews evokes a neutral evaluation. Violence is not seen as a violation, but rather as an action that needs to be taken to maintain order. Morphologically, the verb form me-, as in menembak (to shoot) and melindas (to run over), indicates an active action. However, the word melindas is accompanied by the subject Mobil taktis brimob (Brimob tactical vehicle). The focus of the sentence is on the tool rather than the human subject. This strategy frames violence as a technical event rather than a moral violation. The use of this subject undergoes semantic softening, where the action is given the impression of happening rather than being done. Meanwhile, the prefix di-, as in ditangkap (arrested) and ditembak (shot), indicates a passive action. In the above concordance, the sentence presents the police as the party in control, thereby maintaining their image as law enforcers.

Tabel 4. Concordance between Tempo Data and Patterns of Police as Perpetrators of Violations and Violence

Code	Concordance of Police as Perpetrators of Violations and Violence
TMP_6	<i>di muka umum mendapat jaminan Undang-Undang Nomor 9 Tahun 1998. Tindakan polisi melindas pengemudi ojek online dan kekerasan terhadap demonstran menurutnya merupakan bentuk</i>
TMP_7	<i>in public is guaranteed by Law Number 9 of 1998. According to him, the police's actions of running over online motorcycle taxi drivers and committing violence against demonstrators are a form of Beberapa demonstran terlihat mencoba mengejar dan menghentikan mobil tersebut. Selain melindas demonstran, polisi menembakkan gas air mata ke arah rusun.</i>
TMP_8	<i>Several demonstrators were seen trying to chase and stop the car. In addition to running over demonstrators, the police fired tear gas at the apartment complex. SEORANG mahasiswa di Kota Medan berinisial DS diduga menjadi korban penyiksaan anggota kepolisian saat unjuk rasa menolak kenaikan tunjangan DPR di</i>
TMP_9	<i>A student in Medan City with the initials DS is suspected of being a victim of torture by police officers during a demonstration against the increase in DPR allowances in Pusat, Jumat siang. Dari pantauan TMP, saat pembubaran itu, massa dan polisi terlibat saling dorong. Massa dipukul mundur hingga meninggalkan sekitar Gedung</i>
TMP_10	<i>Central Jakarta, Friday afternoon. According to TMP observations, during the dispersal, the crowd and police were involved in a shoving match. The crowd was pushed back until they left the area around the TMP Building. untuk Orang Hilang dan Korban Tindak Kekerasan (KontraS) Yahya Ihyarozza menyatakan polisi melakukan kekerasan saat menangkap peserta demonstrasi 25 Agustus 2025. Bahkan, polisi ikut memukuli</i> <i>for the Missing and Victims of Violence (KontraS) Yahya Ihyarozza stated that the police used violence when arresting participants in the August 25, 2025 demonstration. In fact, the police also beat</i>

In Tempo's reporting, the police are more often represented as the direct actors of violence and violations. Words such as Polisi (police) and Kepolisian (police force) are collocated with words such as menembakkan (shooting), melindas (running over), terlibat (involved), melakukan kekerasan (committing violence), and memukuli (beating), indicating an explicit and evaluative main perpetrators, not the system or institution. Viewed through semantic prosody, words such as menembak, memukuli and melindas are negatively charged. Morphologically, Ramlan (1978) states that the form me- is a pattern of words that constitute an action, meaning that the subject becomes the core of the discourse on the violation. The construction of me- signifies full agency reinforcing the media's moral position of rejecting false neutrality.

The Police as the Threatened Party

In this section, the police are described as the party that receives violence and threats from outside parties. The attached data shows that the authorities are not always the perpetrators of violence but are victims of social escalation. As shown in the data below.

Tabel 5. Concordance Between AbtaraNews and the Pattern of Police as the Threatened Party

Code	Concordance of the Word „Police as the Threatened Party“
ANT_9	<i>berada di Jalan Gajah Mada diterobos empat orang menggunakan mobil dan melukai polisi. Tiga pelaku bersenjata samurai tewas ditembak mati polisi,</i> Four people in a car rammed through a police checkpoint on Gajah Mada Street and injured a police officer. Three perpetrators armed with samurai swords were shot dead by police.
ANT_10	<i>alat tajam seperti parang, kapak, busur panah, batu dan kayu untuk menyerang Mapolsek Pomako. "Sopir dalam keadaan ketakutan datang menyerahkan diri ke</i> sharp weapons such as machetes, axes, bows and arrows, stones, and wood to attack the Pomako Police Station. "The driver, who was in a state of fear, surrendered himself to
ANT_11	<i>Tanya Brimob" menjadi simbol tuntutan terhadap institusi Polri. Kembali, bentrok antara massa dan aparat keamanan yang mengamankan jalannya demonstrasi tak terhindarkan. Massa</i> Tanya Brimob" became a symbol of demands against the National Police institution. Once again, clashes between the crowd and security forces securing the demonstration were unavoidable. The crowd
ANT_12	<i>pada akhir September sempat berubah menjadi kekerasan, yang menyebabkan 40 polisi terluka dan lebih dari 200 pengunjung rasa ditahan, banyak di antaranya merupakan</i> At the end of September, it turned violent, leaving 40 police officers injured and more than 200 protesters detained, many of whom were

In AntaraNews reports, the police are reported using active structure with external subjects, for instance injuring and attacking. The data above shows that the police are the recipients of actions or the objects of aggressive behavior from external parties. Semantically, the word “polisi” (polisi) as the object collocated with the action creates as positive connotation, which means that sympathy arises for the role of the police. This means that AntaraNews shows that the police are victims and not part of the violence itself.

Tabel 6. Concordance of Tempo with Patterns of Police as the Threatened Party

Code	Concordance of the Word Police as the Threatened Party
TMP_11	<i>sudah diizinkan pulang. Selain peserta aksi, ada tujuh polisi juga dilaporkan terluka dalam keributan tersebut. "Ada sekitar tujuh polisi, kemungkinan juga bisa</i> have been allowed to go home. In addition to the protesters, seven police officers were also reported injured in the riot. "There were about seven police officers, possibly also
TMP_12	<i>yang menyebabkan dua petugas polisi terluka demikian menurut keterangan wali kota, kepala kepolisian dan kejaksaan setempat.</i> which caused two police officers to be injured, according to statements from the mayor, police chief, and local prosecutor.
TMP_13	<i>Listyo Sigit Prabowo mengapresiasi Presiden yang mengunjungi langsung anggota Polri yang terluka Ia mengatakan Presiden memerintahkan untuk memberikan penghargaan terbaik bagi polisi</i> Listyo Sigit Prabowo commended the President for visiting the injured police officers in person. He said the President ordered that the best possible awards be given to the police.
TMP_14	<i>Kepolisian membubarkan perjudian, namun setelah menarik pasukan dari lokasi, personel kepolisian diserang dan mengakibatkan tiga personelnya tewas. Ketiga orang itu adalah Kepala</i> The police broke up the gambling ring, but after withdrawing their forces from the location, police personnel were attacked, resulting in the deaths of three officers. The three men were the Chief

Meanwhile, Tempo emphasizes the humanitarian and reflective aspects. This is illustrated by the words polisi (police) or polri (Indonesian National Police) being collocated with the words dilaporkan (reported), terluka (injured), and diserang (attacked). Judging from the concordance, the police are depicted not only as victims, but also as loyal. The semantic prosody that emerges is a positive evaluation, in which the role of the police is understood as a social and emotional burden that demands sacrifice. From a morphological perspective, the use of me- in the data shows how active the perpetrator is. As a result, pragmatically speaking, it highlights the police as the ones who receive the effects and impacts of this. This active structure actively serves to build a wall

between the perpetrator and the victim who has moral authority.

Representation of the Police based on Institutional Logic

The representation of the police in two portal news shows striking differences. AntaraNews positions the police in a manner that tends to be neutral and homogeneous. AnatarNews represents the police as a structured, professional, and hierarchical institution, for instance the use of the words and phrases Jenderal Polisi (Police General) and Kepala Kepolisian (Chief of Police) in conjunction with positive words to emphasize stability and authority.

The phrase oknum polisi (police officers) was deliberately used in AntaraNews to separate the violations from the institution and frame them as individual problems. The, the focus of the violent incident was shifted to the tool rather than the human subject. Thus, the incident was described as an unavoidable event. Therefore, in accordance with institutional logic (Benson et al., 2018), AntaraNews has a uniformity that aims to maintain authority and public image.

On the other hand, Tempo shows a more heterogeneous representation of the police in its reporting. Tempo presents the police as a subject that must be accountable for its power through the words Kapolri (Chief of Police) and Jenderal (General), which are collocated with negatively charged words such as dicopot (dismissed) and diminta bertanggung jawab (asked to be accountable), in order to encourage accountability in the public eye.

Tempo's representation of the police in its reporting also portrays as perpetrators of violence. Tempo explicitly places the police as a grammatical subject with negative words such as melindas (running over) etc. However, Tempo also places the representation of police as an object receiving violent act, with the focus remaining on the burden and consequences they bear. This indicates that Tempo's reporting tends to be more heterogeneous, actively placing transparency and social control at the forefront.

Based on the above explanation, it is clear that the construction of reality regarding the police institution in AntaraNews and Tempo's reporting is not neutral. Through these approaches, this study helps to reinforce that these media outlets present representations of the police with different institutional logics. Thus, these differences answer the question of how the linguistic strategies constructed in a news report are generally based on the interests of the relevant institutions.

Conclusion

The reporting presented in AntaraNews and Tempo diametrically opposes Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, specifically the realization of accountable and inclusive institutions. AntaraNews consistently builds an image that is in line with the functions and duties of the Indonesian National Police. In contrast, Tempo frames the police through a heterogeneous and critical lens that focuses on public accountability and direct agency in active action.

These differences show that the choice of media for consuming news contributes to shaping different public perceptions, especially towards police institutions. The existence of the diverse coverage complements and manifests the ecosystem needed to achieve fair and strong institutions.

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