Understanding the Ideology of Demonstration Discourse on the Text Media: Critical Discourse Analysis

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ABSTRACT. Student demonstrations expressed the rejection of a policy that is seen an unfair action. In order to know whether student demonstrations are considered anarchist, the news readers have to understand the ideology of a news discourse that is delivered by the media to influence the readers through attitudes, knowledge and beliefs. This study aims to reveal the discourse ideology of a news text in a complex manner, not only from the structure of the text through the elaboration of the elements of the discourse but also through social analysis, such as a public survey on the news of student demonstrations rejecting RUU KUHP (Bill of Criminal Law) which is represented by detik.com media. This research focused on the linguistic data in the form of news text discourse about demonstrations of students for rejecting RUU KUHP in Indonesia. The method used to reveal the ideology of a discourse was qualitative content analysis in the basic theory of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by van Dijk's. The research findings are expected to find the ideology developed by the media through the structure of news discourse on news leads, details of events, selection of news from the victim's point of view, labeling takes from the form of lexicons, schematics, and the use of conditional coherence in the use of words and phrases. Furthermore, it is also to describe the news lead sentence so that the labeling "anarchic student demonstrations" is not addressed to students by analyzing how the discourse on the news of student demonstrations through CDA.

Keywords: news discourse, internet media, CDA, van Dijk.

1. INTRODUCTION

Information can be obtained from online media via the internet. This is due to the development of communication technology, which continues to develop and become increasingly sophisticated. Based on a report from the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII), 171.17 million of 264.14 million total populations were internet users along 2018 or around 64.8 percent who were connected to the internet. The news reported by the internet media is business, political or ideological nature [1] The news is sometimes reported differently by the media from one another. Of the 64.8 percent of internet users, of course there are those who question the truth of the news presented by the media, so that the news published by the media sometimes confuses the reader with the truth. What's the matter? How did it happen? Is the news true?

Fairclough [2] and Wodak [3] state that the text of news discourse is a social practice. This indicates that the media construct various realities that will be reported. The construction process begins when perceptions of the object are then carried out conceptualization of the perceived object and then externalizing it through statements. The existence of language in the media is no longer just a tool to describe reality but can describe a media reality that appears in the minds of readers. It is said by Defleur, Melvin and Ball-rokeah [4] that mass media can influence the language and meanings created by the media. Language can determine the construction of

reality because language contains meaning. The use of language by the media can influence the construction of reality and meaning through the choice of words and the way the media presents reality. Through language, the media can reflect reality and even create reality.

To help readers understand messages from the news text discourse presented by the internet, a critical analysis is needed by looking at language as an important factor in the news released by the media. Discourse in news texts in the media is used as a social practice by presenting ideology through the reproduction and production of unequal power relations which causes social groups to dominate each other through their ideology by promoting their respective versions [3], [5], and [6].

Linguistics research on current issues in the last three years (2017-2019) have been conducted by [7] Marsandi, et al. The results indicated that the research area of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) had experienced rapid development. The CDA area occupied the top position, which is 23.40%. Analysis of the CDA area was mostly carried out in various sub-areas of politics, education, media, entertainment, and so on. The use of language in print and online media was a practice of power based on theory [5]. Previous research on Critical Discourse Analysis On Kompas.Com News: Movement #2019gantipresiden was the title of research conducted by [8] Hendri Pitrio Putra and Sulis Triyono. This research describes the micro, mezzo, and macro as well as social, political, and cultural situations from the linguistic aspect of the

#2019ChangePresident movement between the legal ambiguities and the political lust of the text.

Representation of Victims of Violence in Tribun Timur's Online News Text: Critical Discourse Analysis (The Representation Victims of Violence in Tribun Timur Online News Text: Critical Discourse Analysis) written by [9] A. Yusdianti Tenriawali which identifies the form of discourse strategies used by journalists to position victims of violence in a news text on the Makassar.tribunnews.com website.

Based on researches in the CDA area that have been carried out by several researchers based on Fairclough's theory analysis which refers to the source of the online media text, innovations in research that will be carried out by researchers are discourse analysis of media texts based on from Teun A. van Dijk's theory. The understanding of news texts based on van Dijk's perspective is intended so that readers can understand news texts in a complex manner, not only from the structure of the text itself but involves the cognition process of social media as news makers as well as social contexts to explain the structure and process of forming the text (van Dijk) so that it will provide a more complex understanding for readers regarding the student demo news text rejecting the Criminal Code Bill which took place on September 24, 2014. Like Eriyanto state [10], understanding the text from van Dijk's perspective was not only from text analysis but also involves the production of complex text. The discourse in the news text does not originate from a vacuum, but from the representation of the social structure of society which is poured into the news text as well as the social context, namely how the discourse develops in society, the process of production and reproduction of the events described.

The coverage of an issue made by the media turned out to be very complex. Through linguistic analysis based on the CDA approach, the content of media text discourse can be uncovered so that the ideology of a news text discourse developed by the media will reveal. As news makers, the media indirectly builds and represents ideology through the discourse of news texts built by the dominant group with the aim of producing and legitimizing domination to persuade, so it looks legitimate and correct. [11] Teun A. van Dijk's approach to discourse analysis focuses on three dimensions of analysis. First, text; second, social cognition; and the third social context that will criticize news texts on online media related to the issue of student demonstrations rejecting the Criminal Code Bill. This research will uncover media representations related to the positioning of students as demonstrators in an effort to reject the Criminal Code Bill so that readers can understand the discourse of news texts wisely from the news headlines written by [12] detik.com media, that is "65 Police Wounded When Securing Student Demonstrations Reject the Criminal Code Bill"

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The method used in this research was descriptive method with Teun A. van Dijk (1997) Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach, which is based on the purpose of this study to describe the ideology built by journalists who write news media online detik.com with the theme of student demonstrations rejecting The Criminal Code Bill, so it becomes public knowledge. The Criminal Code Bill is an actual problem that occurred in 2019 resulting in massive student demonstrations. The results of this study can be used as knowledge for internet media users. Through this research, readers will gain insight to understand well when there is news that is rolled out by the media.

The data source in this research is news text discourse on detik.com internet media. The data in this study is in the form of linguistic data regarding news on online discourse in detik.com media with the headline, "65 Police Wounded When Securing Student Demonstrations Reject the Criminal Code Bill". Data collection was carried out by documentation and note taking techniques. After the data had been collected, data analysis was then carried out. The data collection process was carried out in several stages, namely determining the theme of ideology in the discourse of the student demo news text rejecting the Criminal Code Bill. Then, a search for the theme on news text discourse in online media was done. The focus of analysis is based on content.

The research instrument is a tool used to measure variables in order to collect data. The instrument used in this study was the documentation of news text language data on interactive discourse in online media regarding to student demonstrations against the 2019 Criminal Code Bill with the headline, "65 Police Wounded When Securing Student Demonstrations Reject the Criminal Code Bill". After the instrument had been determined, then data collection techniques were determined through documentation study, which was reviewing documents related to research topics.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following is an analysis of the news text on the discourse published by internet media detik.com regarding student demonstrations against the Criminal Code Bill with the headline, "65 Police Wounded While Securing Student Demonstrations Rejecting the Criminal Code Bill" viewed from the perspective of Teun A. van Dijk (1997).

3.1 Text Structure

The use of certain words or sentences as well as the methods used by journalists was stated by van Dijk as communication politics. This is intended to influence public opinion and strengthen legitimacy. In the following, Van Dijk [10] states, the text consists of an interrelated structure which was divided into 3 levels, namely:

TABLE 1. The Discourse Structure of Van Dijk's CDA Perspective

Discourse Structure	Things Observed	Element
Macro Structure	Thematic: The theme / topic put forward in a news	Topic
Super Structure	Schematic: How news sections and sequences are shown in the full news text	Scheme
Micro Structure	Semantics: The meaning that you want to emphasize in the news text. For example, by giving details on one side or making one side explicit and reducing details on the other side	Background, Details, Purpose, Presumptions, and Nominalization

The following is an analysis of the three discourse structures of news texts on online media detik.com based on the analysis of CDA van Dijk (1997).

3.2 Thematic

The thematic aspect of the news text discourse rolled out by [12] detik.com internet media with the title, "65 Police Wounded While Securing Student Demonstrations Rejecting the Draft Criminal Code" tended to be anarchic which resulted in 65 policemen being injured when securing the student demonstrations. This theme is supported by the subtopic exposition of Karo Penmas, Public Relations Division of the National Police, Brigadier General Dedi Prasetyo, which states that there are victims and material losses presented in the media news discourse on detik.com.

"Data on September 24, 2019, there were 65 of our members who became victims. They were the ones in charge of securing the actions of the younger students.

The dozens of policemen who were injured were the number of personnel who secured the protest mass in several regions in Indonesia. Dedi said the majority of police were injured as a result of being pelted with stones or other blunt objects and beaten by the mob.

"They were injured because they were thrown by stones or other blunt objects and were beaten vigorously. They are currently being treated at the Bhayangkara Hospital of each Regional Police," said Dedi.

Apart from casualties, material losses were also reported, namely: The material losses suffered by the Police were 1 Traffic Police car, 4 water cannons, 1 mass decomposition vehicle, and two police posts on fire in the Polda Metro Jaya area. Then there were 5 units of official cars, 1 unit of ambulance, 2 units of security barrier cars, and 1 unit of private vehicle belonging to the police in the North Sumatra Regional Police. Finally, the last one was a Traffic Police vehicle unit in the Polda Bengkulu area.

3.3 Schematic

The schematic or plot made by detik.com news writer regarding the discourse of student demo news is seen from the schematic, namely a summary in the form of a title and a story as well as lea. The headline was "65 Policemen Wounded While Securing Student Demonstrations to Reject Draft Criminal Code". The lead as a summary introduction, namely,

"As many as 65 Polri members were injured while securing the student demonstration against the Criminal Code Bill yesterday. Dozens of policemen were attacked by mobs that were suspected of deliberately rioting".

The story is the situation and comments displayed in the news text [10]. The situation in the news regarding the student demonstration was explained about the incident during the student demonstration against the Criminal Code Bill. The events described by the journalists were related to the causes of injuries suffered by 65 police officers as well as material losses.

The sub-category of comments displayed by the media is news obtained from the National Police Headquarters. Hypothetically, the news released by detik.com media concluded that the demonstration by students to reject the Criminal Code Bill had injured 65 police officers from several cities in Indonesia, this demonstration also caused material losses to the police. This can be seen from the news text, namely the damage in the form of:

"1 unit of Traffic Police car, 4 units of water cannon, 1 unit of mass decomposition vehicle, and

two police posts were burnt down in the Polda Metro Jaya area. Then 5 units of official cars, 1 unit of ambulance, 2 units of security barrier cars, and 1 unit of private vehicle belonging to the police in the North Sumatra Regional Police. Finally, a Traffic Police vehicle unit in the Polda Bengkulu area.

Dedi explained the cause of the injuries, namely, the majority of the police were injured as a result of being pelted with stones or other blunt objects and beaten by the mobs. Below is a snippet of the news text.

"They were injured because they were thrown by stones or other blunt objects and were beaten vigorously. They are currently being treated at the Bhayangkara Hospital of each Regional Police," said Dedi.

The schematic process presented by detik.com reporters in the news of the student demonstration against the Criminal Code Bill, namely the journalists highlighting the number of victims experienced by the police, then it was reported that 65 injured victims came from various demonstration areas in Indonesia then the material loss suffered by the police was also the cause of the injuries suffered by the police.

From the exposure of the news, it can be concluded that journalists on internet media detik.com described the number of injured victims suffered by the police. The prominence of the news on this number of victims will have a certain effect on news readers. 65 injured victims is not a small number. Based on this, it can be argued that news writers put forward only one camp or marginalize the demonstrators so that students in the demonstration are labeled as anarchic acts. In fact, the victims at the student demonstration rejecting the Criminal Code Bill were not only the police, but also the students. On the YouTube, the police carried out anarchist activities, namely hitting and kicking students during student demonstrations against the Criminal Code Bill.

3.4 Setting

Background is part of the news written by journalists. The background used by journalists [10] detik.com in the news text of the student demo rejecting the Criminal Code Bill is the background of the incident. Through the setting of events, we can find out the direction of the aim of the news text which is an ideological reflection. This can be seen from the following lead news excerpt, "A total of 65 Polri members were injured while securing a demonstration of students who rejected the Criminal Code Bill yesterday. Dozens of policemen were attacked by mobs who were suspected of deliberately rioting ".

From the background presented by the detik.com online media journalist, it can be interpreted that the

student demonstration caused a riot so that 65 policemen were injured as a result of being attacked by a mob suspected of deliberately rioting. If only the reason for the student demonstration to reject the Criminal Code Bill, which was first presented by the journalists, not the police who were injured by suspicion of being attacked by a mob who deliberately rioted, then the image of the student demonstration and the image of the student demonstration would not be anarchic so that the news of the student demonstration rejecting the Criminal Code Bill would be accepted by the public and the public's view was more positive towards students as demonstrators. This is because students did a demonstration against the Criminal Code Bill not for individual interests but for the common interest and integrity of the nation. With the existence of 14 controversial articles in the Draft of Criminal Code, the integrity of the nation is disturbed.

Journalists do not realize that news writing unilaterally even benefits certain groups, in this case the police. Journalists are more interested in the material to be reported regarding things that are visible, containing news that can attract public attention. In fact, if a journalist writes about the cause of the student demonstration rejecting the Criminal Code Bill to be the lead story, readers will give a positive assessment. The setting for this incident was made by journalists to lead the reader to what direction this text means. This is called as ideological depending on interests [10].

3.5 Details

In the news of the student protest against the Criminal Code Bill, the details written by the journalists were quite complete, namely the details of the number of 65 victims, the types of material damage suffered by the police and the causes of injuries suffered by 65 police officers. The details presented by this journalist really helped the coverage of the victims of the demonstration who was the police. In fact, if it was reported, there were also many student victims who held demonstrations to uphold justice because of the 14 controversial articles contained in the Draft Criminal Code. The demonstration held by students was for everyone's benefit, not a group of people let alone individuals.

The details of the incident revealed by journalists in the coverage of 65 police victims of student demonstrations rejecting the Criminal Code Bill are an expression of the implicit attitude of journalists. The selection of news is only from the victim's point of view; the police will have an effect on the news rolled by journalists. Readers, both individuals and groups, will understand the idea that the journalists have rolled out that the demonstration causing injuries to the police. Details of the incident

presented by the online news reporter detik.com sided with the police. The meaning that journalists want to build by proposing victims and material losses as well as the causes of police injuries has an effect on the meaning or understanding of the audience that demonstrations are synonymous with riots, causing victims.

3.6 Purpose

The element of intent in the text structure of the student demo news discourse rejecting the Criminal Code Bill was reported implicitly and explicitly by journalists with a specific purpose. This can be seen from the following quote. "The peaceful demonstration was from 10.00 to 18.00 WIB. After 18.00 WIB or indeed in the afternoon there were anarchistic actions, it can be ascertained that it was not a peaceful demonstration, but it had turned or metamorphosed into chaos and it was certain that there would be victims, both from the community and the apparatus, as well as systematic anarchistic actions, "he explained" Dedi.

From this quote, it can be seen that the intention of the journalists explained that the demonstration carried out by students at 18.00 was no longer a peaceful demonstration but had metamorphosed into chaos and the police confirmed that there would be victims and systematic anarchic actions. The explicit explanation was intended to emphasize that apart from being police victims, there would also be other chaos, becoming riotous and anarchic.

3.7 Conditional Coherence

The use of conditional coherence can be seen in the use of words in quotations from internet media news texts regarding student demonstrations against the following Criminal Code Bill. "Dozens of policemen were attacked by mobs who were suspected of deliberately rioting". The conditional coherence of the use of the word "yang" in the sentence is built to describe the marginalization of students as demonstrators. The use of the word "yang" in the sentence means that the 65 policemen were injured as a result of the demonstrators' deliberate action. In fact, the rioting occurred as a result of clashes between students and the police securing the student demonstrations. This means that the rioting was not an intentional matter, nor was the lead of the news text published by detik.com very marginalizing students by using the phrase "allegedly rioting intentionally". The meaning of this phrase is deliberately informing the public that the rioting which injured the police was deliberately carried out by demonstrators, namely students. The use of this sentence is unfair to students as demonstrators who are fighting for justice for all citizens of the country with the existence of 14 controversial articles. The use of

these sentences can lead the reader to a certain understanding. The question is, what do the media mean to publish such news? What effect do the media want?

3.8 Denial

Denial is a discourse element on how journalists seem to agree with something and give a statement of denial by presenting data or arguments so as to deny it. This means that denial is a form of journalist's strategy that does not explicitly and explicitly convey news to the public. In the news text about the student demonstration rejecting the Criminal Code Bill, it is specified in the news lead, namely, "Dozens of policemen were attacked by mobs who were suspected of deliberately rioting". This statement is reaffirmed in the next sentence by using a denial of the word "but" as follows: "Data on September 24, 2019, there were 65 of our members who were victims. They are the ones in charge of securing the action of the younger students. But we ensure that those who attack and provoke rioters who join unscrupulous students," said Karo Penmas, Police Public Relations Division, Brigadier General Dedi Prasetyo at the National Police Headquarters, Jalan Trunojoyo, Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta, Wednesday (25/9/2019) night.

Furthermore, the meaning of the sentence in the news lead is refuted in the next sentence by using the denial of the comments of the Police Public Relations Division. The meaning of the sentence in the news lead written by the media was "dozens of policemen were attacked by a mob suspected of rioting". The mass in the sentence was aimed at the demonstrators, namely students. The denial made by journalists was by displaying the next sentence from the statement from Karo Penmas, Police Public Relations Division, Brigadier General Dedi Prasetyo, "Police Headquarters confirmed that those who attacked, provoked rioters who joined unscrupulous students".

3.9 Sentence Form

The sentence form is a syntactic form related to logical thinking. Active or passive forms of sentences can perceive the meaning of the sentence. The main position is always placed at the beginning of the sentence. The following is the form of the sentence in the lead sentence in the news text for the student demo rejecting the Criminal Code Bill, namely, "Dozens of policemen were attacked by mobs who were suspected of deliberately rioting".

In the lead sentence, it places the police as the subject. The points considered important are always placed at the beginning of the sentence. Thus, the police are an important point. It is different if the word police are placed at the end of the sentence which becomes, "A mob suspected of rioting

attacked dozens of policemen". From the use of this sentence form, the meaning displayed by the media from the sentence in the detik.com news text is that students are rioters. In fact, at the demonstration there were also many student victims. The use of this sentence form shows focus and thus affects the overall meaning.

3.10 Pronouns

The sentence after the lead in the news text in the detik.com media regarding the demonstration of students rejecting the Criminal Code Bill on September 24, 2019, namely, "Our members who became victims were 65 people. They are the ones in charge of securing the actions of the younger students ". But we ensure that those who attack and provoke rioters who join unscrupulous students," said Karo Penmas, Police Public Relations Division, Brigadier General Dedi Prasetyo at the Police Headquarters, Jalan Trunojoyo, Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta, Wednesday (25/9/2019) night".

The sentence above is written after the news lead. There is a use of pronouns namely us and them. The use of the pronoun "we", has the intention of raising public attention, reducing criticism and opposition to oneself. The use of our words and those in the paragraph after the lead above is in principle a common attitude in the police community.

3.11 Lexicon

The choice of words in the news text in online media can refer to certain ideological attitudes. The label in the news text is built by journalists through word choices so that it can show a certain ideology. In the news text of the student demo rejecting the Criminal Code Bill, there is a lexicon in the form of the words attacked, attacked, provoked, and rioters, beaten, beaten, thrown, burned, and anarchist. The use of the lexicon can label students as anarchic demonstrators. Thus, the readers can assume the demonstrators are the rioters.

3.12 Presupposition

Presupposition is an effort to support an opinion so that its truth is beyond doubt. The fact that the truth has not been proven is a presupposition. The following is a presupposition in the news text published on the internet regarding student demonstrations against the Criminal Code Bill, that is "Dozens of policemen were attacked by mobs who were suspected of deliberately rioting". The presumption written by the media stated that dozens of policemen were injured due to being attacked by the masses, even though what happened because of clashes between students as demonstrators and the police as security was not deliberately disturbing.

So, this statement was constructed by the media as an unproven fact. The implication is that readers may agree with the truth of the news if dozens of policemen who were injured during the security demonstration were attacked by students who deliberately rioted.

3.13 Graphics

Graphics are an important part of the news text that the media want to highlight. It is intended for the purpose of emphasizing that this section is important. This graphic can be in the form of using bold, italic, underline or larger font sizes. In addition, graphics can also be displayed through photos, figures and tables. In the news text on internet media regarding student demonstrations against the Criminal Code Bill, the graphic element used is a photo of Karo Penmas, Police Public Relations Division, Brigadier General Dedi Prasetyo at the Police Headquarters. Through the graphic in the form of a photo, it can support the ideology of the media indirectly to support the content of the statement of the news text, namely the demonstration resulted in the police being injured as many as 65 police officers were attacked by a mob who was suspected of deliberately rioting and causing material loss. Showing the number of 65 policemen who were injured was also an effort and strategy undertaken by journalists to lead readers to the truth that the student demonstration against the Criminal Code Bill was an anarchic act.

3.14 Social Analysis

The critical discourse analysis initiated by Teun A. van dijk apart from the analysis of the structure of the text is also from the aspect of social analysis. This social analysis is related to how the text regarding student demonstrations rejecting the Criminal Code Bill is produced and constructed in the community so that it is known how media news discourse on student demo news rejects the Criminal Code Bill. From a survey to the community regarding student demonstrations, 70% stated that the demonstration was a positive thing to fight for individual, group and common interest rights and the remaining 30% stated that the demonstration was negative because the demonstration was synonymous with rioting.

Social analysis can be seen from the practice of power and access. The following will explain about the practice of power and access in relation to the news text of the student demo rejecting the Criminal Code Bill.

3.15 Practice of Power

The practice of power according to van Dijk (J. A. Anderson (ed.), 1989) [13] can be done through persuasiveness, namely by changing others through attitudes, knowledge, and beliefs. That is, by

influencing mental in the form of influence, attitude and knowledge, it is a practice of power.

In this case, the media as news makers can exercise power persuasively by influencing readers so that readers put positive attitudes, knowledge, and beliefs to the news text that the media rolls out regarding a phenomenon. The news production process carried out by detik.com media through mind control of the news text that is rolled is used by the media to influence readers that the student demonstration against the Criminal Code Bill is anarchic because there were 65 police victims as well as material damage to the police.

3.16 Access Influences Discourse

Access here means the ease of access provided by the media to groups in society in a newsletter. It could be that the police in the student demo news text rejecting the Criminal Code Bill has easy access from the media to be able to influence the discourse so that journalists reporting on the issue of this demonstration are more in favor of the police so that there is freedom of access to the media, the topics and content of the discourse they want to spread to readers do not experience obstacles from the demonstrators, namely students who fight for the right for the common interest as well as the integrity of the nation because of the 14 controversial articles that deprive citizens of their rights and readers are only consumers of the established discourse practices.

4. CONCLUSION

The student demonstration was motivated by the existence of the Criminal Code Bill which was not pro-corruption eradication and the existence of controversial articles. Meanwhile, the demonstration of students rejecting the Criminal Code Bill was represented differently by media journalists. This depends on the ideology developed by news writers so that readers get the understanding that news writers want. For this reason, this study aims to uncover the ideology in the form of power in the discourse of news texts produced by media journalists based on the CDA van Dijk's perspective. through the structure of news text discourse from macro structure, super structure, and micro structure and social analysis so as to open the veil of power in news text discourse so as not to marginalize one party.

The research findings are in the form of ideology built by detik.com media from the discourse structure of the news text, namely the background of the events on the news leads leading the reader to the meaning of the text in the form of

understanding the truth that demonstrations are anarchist acts. In addition, the details of the incident, the selection of news from the victim's point of view, labeling it as an anarchist demonstration indicate an explicitly constructed ideology. From the schematic, the news that is rolled out by the media can be seen from the title. News leads and newsflows all describe events from a single source. The use of conditional coherence in the use of words and phrases marginalizes students, thus supporting the labeling of anarchist demos. Likewise, the use of lexicons that label students as demonstrators can be assumed by readers as anarchist acts.

The content of the news text discourse "65 Police Wounded While Securing Student Demonstrations Reject the Criminal Code Bill" represented by media writer detik.com giving the label marginalizing to anarchist student demonstrations. However, there is a denial sentence after the news lead sentence through the use of the word "but", so that the label "anarchist" is not aimed at students but rioters infiltrate the student group. It's just that the placement of the subject in the news lead shows a focus on the police as victims so that it affects the overall meaning that can lead the reader to a certain understanding

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