

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA STUDENTS' CONDITION DEPICTED IN AGUSTANTO SUPRAYOGI'S PETITION POSTED ON CHANGE.ORG

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Keywords:	Abstract
<i>Fairclough, critical discourse, brawijaya, petition</i>	<i>This study aims to find out how Suprayogi's petition represents Universitas Brawijaya students' condition in 2016 through his word choice. This also tries to find out the ideology behind the petition of "Ganti WR III Unibraw Malang u/ Selamatkan Mahasiswa & IKA Unibraw Malang dari Perpecahan". This study used 3 stages of Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) framework in this study, namely: text analysis, discourse practice, and social practice. The result of this study indicated that there were 16 data depicting how the students were oppressed (3 data) and the Vice-Rector III abusive act (13 data). The ideology behind this petition itself was how students experienced persecution by Vice-Rector III as illustrated in the selection of words described in the petition. The ideology behind the selection of words in the petition did represent the author's social background, that is, an ex-campus activist.</i>

INTRODUCTION

A campus does become a country on a small scale, meaning that campus has democratic system resembles a country, in this case, Indonesia. The Republic of Indonesia adheres to the three pillars of government system or separation of power system. These 3 pillars are executive, legislative and judicative. The executive body holds the power to enforce the law, the legislative body has the authority to make laws, and the judicative body is authorized to oversee the law implementation (Sarumpaet, 114: 2016).

The separation of power system is also applied in the campus education system, especially at Universitas Brawijaya (UB) Malang. The separation of power system can be seen in the democratic system of the campus. There are intra-campus organizations that act as student executive and legislative body such as student activity units (UKM), executive council of student (BEM), student executives (EM), and student representative boards (DPM). Both institutions, executive and legislative, supervise all students. UKM BEM and EM act as executive institutions at the faculty and university level to carry out

the laws that have been stipulated by DPM. DPM itself functions as legislative body that makes student law in UB.

Although the student organizations have the authority to determine student policy, the Rector of UB still holds the highest authority in determining the rules for students. The Rector who deals directly with students in the field of student affairs is led by the Wakil Rektor (Vice-Rector) 3. In this study, the author highlighted the relationship between several UKM in UB and the Vice-Rector 3.

In 2016, the relationship between the UKM and Vice-Rector III heated up until a petition was made to overthrow the current Vice-Rector III who was then held by Prof. Dr. Ir. Arief Prajitno. He is a professor at the Faculty of Fisheries, Universitas Brawijaya, which until now has served as the Vice-Rector 3. The leadership of Vice-Rector III at that time was considered very authoritarian towards UKM in UB. All difficulties such as slowing down the organization funding, difficulties in obtaining permit to hold events, and other permits such as competition permit.

At its peak, a petition was made by an alumnus named Suprayogi (2016) to gather votes to depose Vice-Rector III. From the data obtained at change.org, a petition entitled "Ganti WR III Unibraw Malang u/ Selamatkan Mahasiswa & IKA Unibraw Malang dari Perpecahan (Replace Vice-Rector III Unibraw Malang to Save Students & IKA Malang Unibraw from Discord)", it was considered as a success because already had received a vote of 1799 votes from 19th December of 2016 until 1st January of 2017, and according to McMahon (2018) the more vote for the petition means there are many people which were agree with the petition. The petition contains several points of declaration addressed to the Vice-Rector III policy which should be questioned, they are: 1. Freezing and dissolution of UKM without evaluation, 2. Authorization of Vice-Rector 3 that exceeds its position, 3. Rude and emotional, and 4. Use of the name of Rector UB as the basis of its policy.

The study on the use of choice of words in the petition is very important because this petition has an ideology in the writing and usually contain implicature meaning that change the fore meaning, as Stede (1993) stated. In this petition, there are a lot of words which represent the Vice-Rector 3 oppression for students as explained in the previous paragraph. This petition will be reviewed using Fairclough's critical discourse analysis framework. Fairclough (2013) divides his critical discourse analysis (CDA) framework into three, namely, text, text production, and social practice. At the text level, the researcher must review the contents of the text, in this study, the semantic approach point of view will be used. At the level of text production, author focus on how the text was produced, and on the level of social practice how the text influences the existing society.

There are some previous studies regarding the use of Fairclough CDA framework, the first comes from Albaburrahim (2017), student of MA An-Najah 1 Karduluk Sumenep titled "Analisis Wacana Kritis pada Pemberitaan Kasus Papa Minta Saham Di Metro TV", the second comes from Agung Suryo Nugroho titled "Critical Discourse Analysis on Tax Advertisement in Forming Reality to the Society Life". The last comes from Maghfira (2017), student Communication Science, Faculty of Language and Communication Science, UNISSULA, titled "Critical Discourse Analysis at Tempo.Co On The News About The Death of Taruna STIP Jakarta".

Therefore, this study aimed to describe the oppression of students by WR 3, in addition to knowing the depiction of Vice-Rector 3 abuse to the UB students, and the last is to find out the ideology contained in the text "Ganti WR III Unibraw Malang u/ Selamatkan Mahasiswa & IKA Unibraw Malang dari Perpecahan".

METHOD

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research because the data explanation is in the structure of words, not numbers or statistics. This research used Fairclough CDA framework, that contain: text analysis, discourse practice, and social practice, as the base ground to conducting the analysis. The data source is a text titled "Ganti WR III Unibraw Malang u/ Selamatkan Mahasiswa & IKA Unibraw Malang dari Perpecahan (Change the Unibraw Malang Vice-Rector III to save Student and Graduate Association from Discord). The data source was downloaded from website <https://www.change.org/p/rektor-ub-malang-ganti-wr-iii-ub-malang-u-selamatkan-mahasiswa-ika-ub-malang-dari-perpecahan> on 12th May 2018. The data of this research is the words that represent oppression on student and Vice-Rector III abuse of power action.

The data collection method was done by reading, coding, and sorting. The first step is reading the data source, after that, the author gives a code to each data with numbers (example: Data 1, Data 2, and so on). The third step is sorting the data to 2 big classification class that is the words that represent oppression on student and Vice-Rector III abuse of power action.

The analysis used the Fairclough CDA frameworks, the author analyzes the text through the word choice that represents oppression on student and Vice-Rector III abuse of power action to answer the first aim of the study. For the second aim of the study, the author used the correlation between the discourse practice and social practice. In the stage of discourse practice, the author correlated the connection between the text writer and the text consumption in society. In terms of social practice, the author research the background and the condition of the society where the text is produced and consumed through situational, institutional, social paradigm (Eriyanto, 2001).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will discuss the finding that the author found when analyzing the petition "Ganti WR III Unibraw Malang u/ Selamatkan Mahasiswa & IKA Unibraw Malang dari Perpecahan.". This chapter will discuss the finding of this research. This chapter will be divided into three subchapters according to Fairclough CDA framework, text analysis, discourse practice, and social practice.

Text Analysis

The author found 16 data from the petition that represent student oppression from Vice-Rector III and his abuse of power toward the students. From the 16 data, 3 data represent the student oppression from Vice-Rector, and the other 13 data represent Vice-Rector Abuse of power.

The Data That Represents the Oppression to the Students

Data 1

Phrase: harus dihargai (must be respected)

Sentences: Dinamika mahasiswa dan segala bentuknya merupakan sebuah wilayah yang harus dihargai (Student dynamics and all its forms is a domain that must be respected...). (sentence 1)

Analysis: The word "harus (must be)" in Indonesian dictionary (KBBI) means appropriate, obligatory, or must. Therefore, the meaning of the phrase "harus dihargai (must be respected)" is instigation or it can be something that has not been done yet. This is the phrase from the first

sentence of the petition, by that, creating the later meaning. The oppression of the student can be seen in the obligatory manner that has not yet fulfilled by the Vice-Rector 3.

Data 2

Phrase: **mimpi disiang bolong** (dream in a broad daylight)

Sentences: *Gambaran ideal seperti ini nyatanya cuman mimpi **disiang bolong** bagi mahasiswa-mahasiswa di Universitas Brawijaya Malang (UB) (An ideal picture like this (this kind of ideal picture) is in fact just a dream in a broad daylight for students at Universitas Brawijaya Malang (UB)). (Sentence 5)*

Analysis: The phrase "**mimpi disiang bolong** (dream in broad daylight)" is a metaphorical sentence which means a hope that cannot be realized. The dream in broad daylight shows the ideal picture of a campus that should have happened but did not happen (still had not come to realization) because of the Vice-Rector 3 abuse.

Data 10

Phrase: **mendapat ancaman pembubaran** (getting a threat of disbandment)

In a sentence: *UKM-UKM UB yang mendapatkan ancaman pembubaran silih-berganti (UB's Student Activity Unit that gets the threat of disbandment continuously) (sentence 12)*

Analysis: In this sentence It is illustrated how the oppression experienced by UKM by receiving disbandment threat from WR 3. The word "**ancaman** (threat)" is a noun form of verb "**ancam** (to threaten)", the word "**ancaman** (threat)" in the KBBI means declaring intent (intention, plan) to do something which is detrimental, difficult, troublesome, or harmful to others. Then followed by the word "**pembubaran** (disbandment)" based on the word "**bubar** (dismiss)" which means abolished (about a union, partnership, etc.), this word is aimed at student UKM who are considered disobedient.

The Data that represents the Vice-Rector III Abuse

Data 3

Sentence: **harusnya mampu berlaku arif** (should be able to act wisely)

In a sentence: *Wakil Rektor III yang **harusnya mampu berlaku arif** dan memfasilitasi aktivitas mahasiswa di kampus malah bertindak **bak pemilik kuasa yang otoratif dan seenaknya** dalam merespons aktivitas mahasiswa berorganisasi. (Vice-Rector III who should be able to act wisely and facilitate student activities on campus actually acts like a boss who is very authoritative and arbitrarily in responding to student activities in an organization) (sentence 6)*

Analysis: The word "**harusnya** (should be)" has the meaning of proper, it should be, and appropriate. The word "**mampu** (able)" means power (can, be able to) do something; can, so the combination of these two words means having the ability to do something but not done. The things that cannot be done refer to the phrase "**berlaku arif** (act wisely)", the word "**arif** (wise)" in KBBI means wise, clever, knowledgeable. The "**arif**" meaning in this phrase is "wise" because it is intended for a leader. So, the

sentence "should be able to act wisely" implies that Vice-Rector III is, in fact, unable to act wisely towards students.

Data 4

Sentence: **bak pemilik kuasa yang otoratif dan seenaknya** (acts like a boss who are very authoritative and arbitrarily)

In the sentence: Wakil Rektor III yang **harusnya mampu berlaku arif dan memfasilitasi** aktivitas mahasiswa di kampus malah bertindak **bak pemilik kuasa yang otoratif dan seenaknya** dalam merespons aktivitas mahasiswa berorganisasi. (Vice-Rector III who should be able to act wisely and facilitate student activities on campus actually acts like a boss who is very authoritative and arbitrarily in responding to student activities in an organization) (sentence 6)

Analysis: This sentence shows the abuse done by Vice-Rector III to students. The word "**bak** (like)" is a proposition to express comparison, the word "**bak** (like)" is to equate Vice-Rector III with the figure of a ruler. The word "**otoratif** (authoritative)", in KBBI is a derivation from the word "otoriter (authoritarian)" meaning to rule alone; the word "**seenaknya** (arbitrarily)" also have the same meaning with authoritarian, so the use of these two adjectives shows an emphasis on the depiction of Vice-Rector III which is fully and arbitrarily in power to the students.

Data 5

Sentence: **tindakan-tindakan yang arogan** (arrogant actions)

In a sentence: Wakil Rektor III Universitas Brawijaya malah kerap kali melakukan **tindakan-tindakan yang arogan**, dan **menunjukkan taringnya** kepada mahasiswa-mahasiswa yang kritis yang menurutnya '**membahayakan**' kampus. (The Vice-Rector III of Universitas Brawijaya often carries out arrogant **actions**, and shows his fangs to critical-minded students who, according to him, 'endanger' the campus) (Sentence 7)

Analysis: The plural word "**tindakan-tindakan** (actions)" means there is a lot of action that a person does, not just once. The word "**arogan** (arrogant)" in KBBI is a word that means having a feeling of superiority that is manifested in an attitude of compelling or conceited. This trait describes the actions of Vice-Rector III to the students to demonstrate his superiority.

Data 6

Sentence: **menunjukkan taringnya** (shows the fangs)

In the sentence: Wakil Rektor III Universitas Brawijaya malah kerap kali melakukan **tindakan-tindakan yang arogan**, dan **menunjukkan taringnya** kepada mahasiswa-mahasiswa yang kritis yang menurutnya '**membahayakan**' kampus. (The Vice-Rector III of Universitas Brawijaya often carries out arrogant **actions**, and shows his fangs to critical-minded students who, according to him, 'endanger' the campus) (Sentence 7)

Analysis: The connotation meaning of the metaphoric phrase "**menunjukkan taringnya** (shows its fangs)" is to show power or ability. In this sentence, it is illustrated that Vice-Rector III often shows his power to the students.

Data 7

Word: **membahayakan** (endanger)

In the sentence: Wakil Rektor III Universitas Brawijaya malah kerap kali melakukan **tindakan-tindakan yang arogan, dan menunjukkan taringnya** kepada mahasiswa-mahasiswa yang kritis yang menurutnya '**membahayakan**' kampus. (The Vice-Rector III of Universitas Brawijaya often carries out arrogant **actions**, and shows his fangs to critical-minded students who, according to him, 'endanger' the campus) (Sentence 7)

Analysis: The word "**membahayakan** (endanger)" in the KBBI has the meaning of threatening safety; bring danger. The word "**membahayakan** (endanger)" in this sentence is used by the petitioner to show the labeling of students by Vice-Rector III that might threaten his authority.

Data 8

Phrase: **politik pecah belah** (divide and rule politics)

In a sentence: Wakil Rektor III Universitas Brawijaya pun turut andil dalam melakukan **politik pecah belah** yang menyebabkan hubungan antar golongan (Vice-Rector III of Universitas Brawijaya also contributes to the divide and rule politics which causes relations between groups to...) (sentence 8)

Analysis: The meaning of the connotation of the phrase "**politik pecah belah** (divide and rule politics)" is a combination of political, military and economic strategies aimed at gaining and maintaining power by dividing large groups into smaller groups that are easier to conquer. In this sentence, it means that Vice-Rector III acts repressively to reduce resistance from certain parties by carrying out this manner.

Data 9

Phrase: **kerap mengancam** (often threatens)

In the sentence: 1. WR III UB **kerap mengancam** UKM-UKM UB mulai dari pembekuan hingga pembubaran dari WR III UB secara sepihak (1. WR III UB often threatens UKM in UB by freezing or dismissing the organization unilaterally ...) (sentence 11)

Analysis: the word "**kerap** (often)" in the KBBI means many times; repeatedly; often; while the meaning of "**mengancam** (threatening)" word is a verb that has a base "**ancam** (to treat), the word "**ancam** (to treat)" in the KBBI means stating the intent (intention, plan) to do something that is harmful, difficult, troublesome, or harmful to others. Thus, the meaning of "**kerap mengancam** (often threatens)" shows the depiction of WR 3 which often acts repressive on students by carrying out threats.

Data 11

Phrase: **tidak masalah** (not a problem)

In the sentence: WR III UB menegaskan jika dia **tidak masalah** sebuah Organisasi Mahasiswa tingkat Universitas bubar (WR III UB emphasized that is not a problem if a University-level Student Organization is disbanded...) (Sentence 13)

Analysis: The word "**masalah** (problem)" in the KBBI means something that must be resolved (solved). The meaning of "**tidak masalah** (not a problem)" in the sentence is "mudah (easy)". In this sentence, it

illustrates that Vice-Rector III does not care about the fate of students who are active in the UKM that he disbanded, because he can replace these UKM easily.

Data 12

Sentence: **otoratif, kasar dan terkadang sangat emosional** (authoritative, rude and sometimes very emotional)

In Sentence: Dalam melakukan diskusi dengan para aktifis mahasiswa, WR 3 berlaku **otoratif, kasar dan terkadang sangat emosional** dalam melontarkan kalimat-kalimat. (In conducting discussions with student activists, Vice-Rector III is authoritative, rude and sometimes very emotional in expressing sentences) (sentence 14)

Analysis: The meaning of the phrase "**otoratif, kasar dan terkadang sangat emosional** (authoritative, rude, and sometimes very emotional)" illustrates how the repressive Vice-Rector III acts on students during the forum. The three adjectives, *otoratif* (authoritative), *kasar* (rude), and *emosional* (emotional) have the same meaning in terms to show power.

Data 13

Sentence: **menggebrak meja dan berteriak-teriak** (hit the table and shouted)

In the Sentence: WR III bahkan tidak segan **menggebrak meja dan berteriak-teriak** sembari **mengancam** untuk memanggil orang tua mahasiswa jika mahasiswa yang bersangkutan "**tidak dapat dikendalikan**". (Vice-Rector III did not even hesitate to hit the table and shouted while threatening to call the parents of students if the concerned students were "cannot be controlled") (Sentence 16)

Analysis: This sentence depicted the repressive behavior of Vice-Rector III on students with the word "**mengancam** (threatening)", plus the previous phrase "**menggebrak meja dan berteriak-teriak** (hit the table and shouting)". Both gestures can be considered as a gesture to show power or anger.

Data 14

Sentence: **tidak dapat dikendalikan** (cannot be controlled)

In the sentence: same with data 13

Analysis: The word "**dikendalikan** (controlled)" comes from the root word "*kendali* (control)", the word "*kendali* (control)" in the KBBI means restraint, the restraint itself in the KBBI means everything that is used to prevent acts that are considered unfavorable; to ban. So the meaning of being uncontrollable means that it cannot be restrained, but in this context, it is a form of repression of student's freedom. In addition, this word is a label of Vice-Rector III for students who do not want to submit to his authority. The word also means that there were some students who stand to oppose the repressive act of Vice-Rector III.

Data 15

Sentence: **kepentingan dirinya sendiri dan seenaknya mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan secara otoritarian** (His own interest and authoritatively taking policies)

In a sentence: WR III UB harusnya tidak mementingkan kepentingan dirinya sendiri dan seenaknya mengambil kebijakan-kebijakan secara otoritarian atas keberlangsungan aktifitas mahasiswa. (Vice-Rector III UB should not prioritize its own interests and authoritatively taking policies on the welfare of student activities) (sentence 20)

Analysis: "Kepentingan diri" (self-interest) and its strings are Authoritarian in the KBBI has a meaning of "kepentingan diri sendiri dan seenaknya (act on own interest and as he wants)", so that their simultaneous use in a sentence gives the impression of emphasizing meaning. This sentence describes the attitude of Vice-Rector III who only thinks of himself in acting and is free to do anything to students with his policies.

Data 16

Sentence: dunia penuh pertunjukan represifitas (a world is full of repressive performances)

In Sentence: Dunia kampus harusnya menjadi dunia pembelajaran yang baik, bukan dunia penuh pertunjukan represifitas yang mengatasnamakan klaim-klaim universitas (The campus world should be a good learning world, not a world full of repressive performances in the name of university claims). (Sentence 22)

Analysis: The connotative meaning in the phrase " dunia penuh pertunjukan represifitas (the world is full of repressive performances)" is the presupposition of UB environmental conditions is described as a place to show the repression of Vice-Rector III to the students.

From the data obtained by the author above, it can be seen that the word choice that was often used to describe student oppression has a collocation word with the meaning of vanity and not appreciated. While the choice of words used to describe the arbitrariness of Vice-Rector III were words that collocated with words that represent authoritarian and repressive manners. The 16 data will be used to analyze the discourse practices and social practices in the next section.

Discourse Practice Analysis

This section will explain the results of the analysis of the discourse practice from petition petisi "Ganti WR III Unibraw Malang u/ Selamatkan Mahasiswa & IKA Unibraw Malang dari Perpecahan". Analysis of discourse practices relates to production, distribution, and consumption of text. This petition was made by a man named Agustanto Suprayogi, he is an alumnus of UB's statistics department in 2002, during his college years he became a campus activist for Himaprodi Matematika (Mathematics Student Association), a writer in the faculty magazine Paradigm, and active in Kavling 10 (this is campus journalism and publishing authorship forum). With such an activist's background, it is not surprising that this petition was written with statements describing an oppression. The use of the name of the IKA or the Ikatan Almuni (Alumni Association) is because the petitioner is a UB alumni.

In terms of distribution, Agustanto distributed the online through change.org and on the other social media such as FB, Twitter, Line, etc. The change.org page is a for-profit page owned by Change.org, Inc. Headquartered in San Francisco, CA, USA. This page provides public services to create and distribute petitions related to justice, human rights, education, environment, and etc. This happened because the main client of change.org

came from a large humanitarian organization such as Amnesty International and the Humane Society.

The consumption of this petition was very well spread among the people at that time, especially for UB's academicians themselves, managed to get 1799 votes in favor of this petition. The petition was finally heard by the rector and immediately consolidated between WR 3 and students. The author also highlighted a number of comments from this petition stating the arrogant, and authoritarian WR 3 behavior that was in accordance with linguistic findings in the analysis of the text. An example is the comment from Muchid Abdul Azis which contains, "Universitas Brawijaya" adalah institusi pendidikan, bukan sebuah "Kerajaan" maka tidak diperlukan yang namanya otoriter. selayaknya mendukung bukan mengungkung ("Universitas Brawijaya" is an educational institution, not a "Kingdom", so it is not necessary to be an authoritarian. it should support not contain)", then comment from Chaury Syahda Yuita which contains, "Manusia ini sudah terlalu banyak kasus di luaran juga bertindak semena-mena dan arogan, bisa di selidiki kalau tidak percaya (This human also act arbitrarily and arrogantly in many outside cases, you can investigate by yourself if you do not believe ". There are still a lot of comments with the same content as the two comments that the author revealed in here.

From the results of the analysis on discourse practice, we already know who the petitioner is, how he distributed his petition, and also how the petition is consumed. These three things will be used as a basis for analyzing the last stage, analyzing the social practices.

Social Practice Analysis

The third stage in Fairclough's analysis is the analysis of social practice, the analysis at this stage assumes that a discourse is not free from the environmental conditions where the discourse is produced. External factors also had an influence; the external factor here is the condition of the community when or where a discourse is produced. At this stage the analysis will be divided into 3 parts, namely situational, institutional and social analysis.

At the situational stage, this petition arises because of the situation of UKM in UB. For example the *Ikatan Mahasiswa Pecinta Alam Universitas Brawijaya* (IMPALA UB) and the Brawijaya Student Choir (UB PSM), which at that time felt hampered by its work program because the funds that had not yet given and activities licenses are postponed to these UKM. The second problem is temporary discontinuation of Unit Aktivitas Pers Kampus Mahasiswa Universitas Brawijaya (UAPKM UB) or Universitas Brawijaya Student Campus Press Activity Unit with only oral notice because there was an open letter written by a student of FIB (Faculty of Cultural Studies) named Rizqi Nurhuda Ramadhani.

This petition develops on the institution of Universitas Brawijaya which is led by Prof. Dr. Ir Mohammad Bisri followed by the Vice-Rector I Prof. Dr. Ir. Kusmartono, Vice-Rector II Dr. Sihabudin, SH., MH., Vice-Rector III Prof. Dr. Ir. Arief Prajitno, MS., Deputy Rector IV Dr. Moch. Sasmito Djati, MS. Other institutions that make this petition born are UKM in Universitas Brawijaya such as IMPALA UB, PSM UB, and UAPKM UB.

The common thread between this petition and the social conditions of the community, especially in Universitas Brawijaya itself, is the social condition of the Indonesian people who tend to obey the authorities. The picture in Universitas Brawijaya is that the Rector is the ruling party, while the students play the role of the people even though these people have organizations that unify them; they still have to submit to the government. But over-controlling is also an abuse of power; here WR 3 is described arbitrarily carrying out

temporary discontinuation and dissolution of UKM without clear procedures. This situation is almost the same as the situation when President Suharto led.

After analyzing the 3 stages of Fairclough's CDA, the conclusion that can be drawn is that there are around 16 data of word choice that shows the oppression of students by WR 3; 3 data described the student oppression and 13 data showed the Vice-Rector III abuse of power. In the analysis of discourse practice it has been explained that the petitioner, Agustanto Suprayogi is a UB alumni, he wrote the petition in change.org's online petition and won 1799 votes. Then in the analysis of discourse practices can be known situational, institutional, and social conditions as to what text the petition was made.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the text of the petition "Ganti WR III Unibraw Malang u/ Selamatkan Mahasiswa & IKA Unibraw Malang dari Perpecahan (Replace Vice-Rector III Unibraw Malang / Save Students & IKA Unibraw Malang from discord)", the writer can draw 3 conclusions:

1. There are 3 data that shows the selection of words that describe the oppression experienced by students, for example not appreciated, hopeless, and threatened.
2. There are 13 data that shows the selection of words that describe WR 3 abuse to students, for example the example is authoritarian, repressive, arbitrary, threatening, and etc.
3. The ideology contained in this petition is how students experience persecution by WR 3 illustrated by the selection of words described by the petitioners. The ideology behind the selection of words in the petition does not escape the author's social background who are ex-campus activist, current social conditions where the text was produced is contributing on how the text form in reality, and norms that apply to student life in UB at that time is also the factor that influence the text.

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