

**SOCIAL ACTOR REPRESENTATION ANALYSIS ON *THE*
JAKARTA POST ONLINE NEWS OF INDONESIA
RANSOMWARE ATTACK**

THESIS

By:

Ageng Kusumo Narendro Pinilih

NIM 200302110212



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

2026

**SOCIAL ACTOR REPRESENTATION ANALYSIS ON *THE*
JAKARTA POST ONLINE NEWS OF INDONESIA
RANSOMWARE ATTACK**

THESIS

Presented to:

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

By:

Ageng Kusumo Narendro Pinilih

NIM 200302110212

Advisor:

Nur Latifah, M. A. TESL

NIP 197706252023212013



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

2026

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**SOCIAL ACTOR REPRESENTATION ANALYSIS ON THE JAKARTA POST ONLINE NEWS OF INDONESIA RANSOMWARE ATTACK**” is my original work. I do not include any materials that previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there any objection or claim, I am the only person who take the responsibility.

Malang, 13 Mei 2026



Ageng Kusumo Narendro Pinilih

NIM. 200302110212

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Ageng Kusumo Narendro Pinilih's thesis entitled **"SOCIAL ACTOR REPRESENTATION ANALYSIS ON THE JAKARTA POST ONLINE NEWS OF INDONESIA RANSOMWARE ATTACK"** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastar (S.S).

Malang, 22 Juni 2026

Approved by

Advisor,

Head of English Literature Department,



Nur Latifah, M. A. TESL
NIP 197706252023212013



Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.
NIP 198805232015031004

Acknowledge by

Dean,



Faisol, M.Ag.
NIP 197411012003121003

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Ageng Kusumo Narendro Pinilih's thesis entitled **"SOCIAL ACTOR REPRESENTATION ANALYSIS ON THE JAKARTA POST ONLINE NEWS OF INDONESIA RANSOMWARE ATTACK"** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarja Sastra (S.S) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, 22 Juni 2026

Board of Examiners

Signatures

1. Name: Deny Efitia Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd

NIP: 198505302009122006



2. Name: Nur Latifah, M.A. TESL

NIP: 197706252023212013



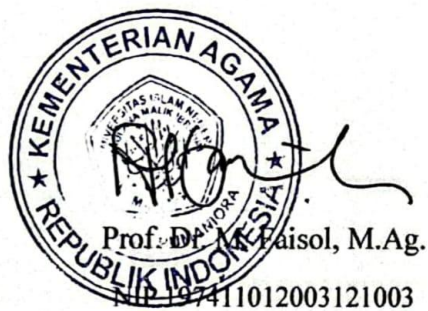
3. Name: Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd

NIP: 198306192011012008



Approved by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities



Prof. Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.
NIP. 197411012003121003

MOTTO

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

“Maka, sesungguhnya beserta kesulitan ada kemudahan.”

[Q.S. Al-Insyirah: 5]

“The answer lies in the hunt”

[Hunter]

“Let’s try to live through this first”

[The Admiral]

“Even the fiercest storms eventually pass. We just have to hold our ground.”

[The Commander]

“A hunter is only as good as their preparation.”

[The Huntsman]

DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis to my beloved parents for their love and support, my beloved ones, all of my brothers, friends, and ace hunters of all generations in Monster Hunter, and to myself for the assists, guidances, and their cheers so I can finally complete this journey.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to express praise and gratitude to Allah SWT for His blessings and mercy, which have given me the strength to complete my thesis. Second, sholawat and salam for prophet Muhammad SAW, who had guide us to the patch of enlightenment of Islam.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to extend sincere thanks to those who have provided support in the conduct and completion of this study:

1. Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag, the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who always reminds me to complete my thesis as soon as possible when I meet him in the Faculty.
2. Mr. Agwin Degaf, M.A. the Head of the English Literature Department at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who provided me with an explanation of the theory I used and recommended journals relevant to my research.
3. Mrs. Nur Latifah, M. A. TESL my dedicated thesis advisor, I would like to express my sincere thanks for her patient, guidance, support, and advices that she gave to me during the process of completing my thesis. I hope she finds it easy, goes smoothly, and succeeds in completing her dissertation.
4. Mrs. Deny Efitia Nur Rakhmawati M.Pd, Mrs. Vita Nur Santi M.Pd as the examiners of my thesis. I would like to express my sincere thanks for their guidance and advices that they gave to me in thesis defense.
5. I would like to express my sincere thanks to my beloved parents Djimin and Sajekti Mahanani for their deepest love, support, patient, and encourage me to finish my thesis. Im sorry if I am not finished my thesis earlier. My deepest thanks to you that always give me strength to finish my thesis.
6. I would like to say my deepest thanks to my lover Viona Salma Roheni to always encourage me, reminds me, help me, loves me, and faithfully accompanied me while I am working on my thesis.
7. Thanks to my brothers and sister for their support and encouragement while I'm completing my thesis.

8. Thanks to all of nephew and my friends such as Eka Sanjaya, Asy' syam Wahyu Darmawan, Alexander Gunawan, Owen Noriega, Fikri Nabhan, members of kontrakan, members of Kopi Tagih, and youth community of Melati residence that always support, help me, and reminds me to finish my thesis.
9. Thanks to all of ace hunters such as EssJadul, Xenojivaa, Lek Kamidi, Aeris, Aquri, Rein.r, MAT-87, and others ace hunters for their support, help, and cheer myself to always be patient in completing my thesis.
10. Last, I would like to express my thanks to myself for always be patient, strong, and keep my body always healthy till I accomplished this urgent quest.

Malang, 22 Juni 2026



Ageng Kusumo Narendor Pinilih

ABSTRACT

Pinilih, Ageng Kusumo Narendro (2026). *Social Actor Representation Analysis on The Jakarta Post Online News of Indonesia Ransomware Attack*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Nur Latifah, M.A. TESL

Key words: Social Actor, Representation, Ransomware, Online News

In 2024, news coverage of the ransomware attack on the national data center has become the focus of public attention because this incident disrupted public services and affected public trust in government-managed cybersecurity. News outlets such as The Jakarta Post play a crucial role in shaping readers' perceptions through the words, phrases, and clauses they use to portray the actors involved in the news. This study aims to identify the types of inclusion and exclusion strategies used by The Jakarta Post in portraying the social actors involved in news coverage of ransomware attacks in Indonesia. This study employs a qualitative approach using Critical Discourse Analysis and applies Theo van Leeuwen's Social Actor Representation theory, which encompasses inclusion and exclusion strategies. Data for this study were collected from eight news articles published between June 20 and July 24, 2024. The data were analyzed through the identification, classification, and interpretation of the inclusion and exclusion strategies that appeared in the news articles. The results of the study revealed 165 social actor representation strategies, consisting of 37 exclusion strategies (22.42%) and 128 inclusion strategies (78.58%). The nominative and individualizing cases are used more frequently to portray Indonesian officials and government institutions, thereby representing both as active, authoritative, credible, and accountable entities. Meanwhile, the attackers are more often portrayed through passivization, nominalization, and indeterminacy, so that they are represented anonymously and their identities and responsibilities remain unclear. Thus, the representation of social actors involved in the news coverage is not entirely neutral, as it is influenced by a specific ideology aimed at strengthening the government's image while simultaneously undermining the identity and responsibility of the attackers.

ABSTRAK

Pinilih, Ageng Kusumo Narendro (2026). Social Actor Representation Analysis on The Jakarta Post Online News of Indonesia Ransomware Attack. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Nur Latifah, M.A. TESL

Kata kunci: Aktor Sosial, Representasi, Ransomware, Berita Online

Pada tahun 2024, pemberitaan penyerangan ransomware terhadap pusat data nasional telah menjadi pusat perhatian publik karena peristiwa ini mengganggu layanan publik dan mempengaruhi kepercayaan masyarakat terhadap keamanan siber yang dikelola oleh pemerintah. Media berita seperti The Jakarta Post memiliki peran penting dalam membentuk persepsi pembaca melalui penggunaan kata, frasa, dan klausa yang digunakan dalam menampilkan aktor yang terlibat di dalam berita. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis strategi inklusi dan eksklusi yang digunakan oleh The Jakarta Post dalam menampilkan aktor sosial yang terlibat di dalam pemberitaan penyerangan ransomware di Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif berupa Analisis Wacana Kritis dan menggunakan teori Social Actor Representation Theo van Leeuwen yang terdiri dari strategi inklusi dan eksklusi. Data dari penelitian ini diambil dari delapan artikel berita dengan periode 20 Juni-24 Juli 2024. Data dianalisis melalui identifikasi, klasifikasi dan interpretasi strategi inklusi dan eksklusi yang muncul di dalam artikel berita. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 165 strategi representasi aktor sosial yang terdiri dari 37 strategi eksklusi (22,42%) dan 128 strategi inklusi (78,58%). Tipe nominasi dan individualisasi lebih banyak digunakan untuk menampilkan pejabat Indonesia dan lembaga pemerintah sehingga kedua pihak tersebut direpresentasikan sebagai pihak yang aktif, otoritatif, kredibel, dan bertanggung jawab. Sementara, pelaku penyerangan lebih sering ditampilkan melalui tipe pasivasi, nominalisasi, dan indeterminasi sehingga pelaku penyerangan direpresentasikan secara anonim serta identitas dan tanggung jawabnya menjadi tidak jelas. Dengan demikian, representasi aktor sosial yang terlibat di dalam pemberitaan tidak sepenuhnya netral karena dipengaruhi oleh ideologis tertentu untuk menguatkan citra pemerintah sekaligus melemahkan identitas dan tanggung jawab pelaku penyerangan.

الملخص

ينيليه، أجينج كوسومو ناريندرو (2026). تحليل تمثيل الممثل الاجتماعي في صحيفة جاكارتا بوست عبر الإنترنت حول هجوم برنامج الفدية الإندونيسي. أطروحة البكالوريوس. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. الجامعة الإسلامية نيجيري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشارة: نور لطيفة، ماجستير تدريس اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة ثانية (TESL).

الكلمات المفتاحية: الفاعل الاجتماعي، التمثيل، برامج الفدية، الأخبار عبر الإنترنت

في عام 2024، أصبحت التغطية الإخبارية للهجمات التي شنتها برامج الفدية على مركز البيانات الوطني محط اهتمام الرأي العام، حيث أدى هذا الحدث إلى تعطيل الخدمات العامة وأثر على ثقة المجتمع في الأمن السيبراني الذي تديره الحكومة. وتلعب وسائل الإعلام الإخبارية، مثل صحيفة «جاكرتا بوست»، دورًا مهمًا في تشكيل تصورات القراء من خلال الكلمات والعبارات والجمل المستخدمة في عرض الأطراف الفاعلة المشاركة في الأخبار. يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحديد أنواع استراتيجيات الإدراج والاستبعاد التي تستخدمها صحيفة «جاكرتا بوست» في عرض الفاعلين الاجتماعيين المشاركين في تغطية أخبار هجمات برامج الفدية في إندونيسيا. يستخدم هذا البحث نهجًا نوعيًا يتمثل في (Social Actor Representation) «التحليل النقدي للخطاب»، ويستند إلى نظرية تمثيل الفاعلين الاجتماعيين، والتي تتألف من استراتيجيات الإدراج والاستبعاد. تم جمع بيانات هذا (Theo van Leeuwen) «ثيو فان ليوين» البحث من ثمانية مقالات إخبارية خلال الفترة من 20 يونيو إلى 24 يوليو 2024. تم تحليل البيانات من خلال تحديد وتصنيف وتفسير استراتيجيات الإدراج والاستبعاد التي ظهرت في المقالات الإخبارية. أظهرت نتائج البحث 165 استراتيجية لتمثيل الفاعلين الاجتماعيين، تتألف من 37 استراتيجية استبعاد (22,42%) و128 استراتيجية إدراج يُستخدم نمط التسمية والتفرد بشكل أكبر في تصوير المسؤولين الإندونيسيين والمؤسسات الحكومية، (78,58%) بحيث يتم تمثيل الطرفين على أنهما طرفان نشطان وذوا سلطة ومصداقية ومسؤولان. في المقابل، غالبًا ما يتم تصوير مرتكبي الهجمات من خلال أنماط التمثيل السلبي، والتسمية، وعدم التحديد، بحيث يتم تصويرهم بشكل مجهول وتصبح هويتهم ومسؤوليتهم غير واضحة. وبالتالي، فإن تصوير الفاعلين الاجتماعيين المشاركين في التغطية الإخبارية ليس محايدًا تمامًا، لأنه يتأثر بأيدولوجية معينة تهدف إلى تعزيز صورة الحكومة مع إضعاف هوية مرتكبي الهجمات ومسؤوليتهم.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	iii
APPROVAL SHEET	iv
LEGITIMATION SHEET	v
MOTTO	vi
DEDICATION	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	viii
ABSTRACT	x
ABSTRAK	xi
الملخص	xii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xiii
CHAPTER I.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Research Questions	10
C. Significance of the Study	11
D. Scope and Limitations	11
E. Definition of Key Terms.....	12
1. Social Actor	12
2. Representation	12
3. Ransomware	12
4. Online News	12
CHAPTER II	13
LITERATURE REVIEW	13
A. Critical Discourse Analysis.....	13
B. Social Actor Representation	16
1. Exclusion	17
2. Inclusion	19
CHAPTER III	26
RESEARCH METHOD	26

A. Research Design	26
B. Data and Data Sources.....	26
C. Data Collection	27
D. Data Analysis	28
CHAPTER IV.....	29
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	29
A. Findings.....	29
1. Ransomware Attack Behind Massive Disruption to National Data Center.....	29
2. Govt Refuses to pay \$8 Million After ransomware Attack on National Data Center.....	37
3. More than 40 agencies hit by cyberattack on Kominfo data centers	43
4. Public urge immediate data collection after ransomware attack ...	51
5. President Jokowi orders audit of data centres after cyber attack..	58
6. Minister apologizes for ransomware attack on national data center	62
7. Hacker releases key for disrupted data in ransomware attack.....	67
8. Indonesia says it has begun recovering data after major ransomware attack	71
B. Discussion.....	78
CHAPTER V	86
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	86
A. Conclusion.....	86
B. Suggestion	87
BIBLIOGRAPHY	89
CURRICULUM VITAE	92
APPENDIX.....	93

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers about background of the research, research question, significance of study, scope and limitations, definition of key terms on social actor representation of Indonesia ransomware attack in The Jakarta Post.

A. Background of the Study

Currently, human civilization continues to develop technology from time to time. This technology development is found in various fields such as human thought patterns themselves, education, economics, infrastructure, transportation and technology. Information technology has had a significant impact on human life in the recent era. Over millennia, human civilization has progressed from isolation to interconnectedness (Bei, 2024) With the development of information technology, humans can search for various information throughout the world such as magazines, articles, journals, and news.

News is information in the form of reports containing interesting or important ideas or facts that are distributed or communicated via radio, television, newspapers and the internet to the social community. News refers to information about an important event or issue that is timely, relevant and important to the audience, often aiming to inform or influence public opinion (Patterson, 2013). A news item assigned by newsroom must go through data search, collect of facts, interviews, literature study, news impact analysis, verification of the truth of the findings in the field, confirmation, up to the process of writing or reporting in the

media which previously still had to be done. A lot of news is conveyed via the internet, whether it's the latest information or discussing past information. News on the internet can discuss various things such as sports, daily news, fashion, lifestyle, health, politics and even conflicts, whether national or international.

This research is important because, academically, it can contribute to Critical Discourse Analysis on how social actors are represented in news stories on the topic of cybersecurity. Furthermore, ransomware attacks on national data centers have social impacts such as disruption of public services, concerns about the security of personal data, and impacted public trust in government institutions that manage cybersecurity at national data centers. On the other hand, The Jakarta Post, as one of the media outlets reporting on the ransomware attack and its developments, played a role in shaping public perception through its published news articles (Kane et al., 2018).

In June 2024, Indonesia experienced a cybersecurity incident where the national data center was attacked by the Brain Cipher ransomware group. The attack disrupted various public services and raised public concerns regarding the government-managed cybersecurity system and the security of personal data held within the national data center. The incident attracted media attention and became a topic of public discussion. One of the media outlets that reported on the attack was the online news outlet The Jakarta Post News. Media outlets like The Jakarta Post play a crucial role in reporting ransomware attacks in Indonesia because they contribute to shaping public perception of the incident itself and the social actors involved.

Therefore, researcher decided to study how social actors that involved in the news are represented in The Jakarta Post's news of ransomware attacks in Indonesia. In this study, researcher will use Theo van Leeuwen's Social Actor Representation (SAR) theory. This research will be focused on how social actors involved in the discourse are represented based on two strategies, namely *Inclusion* and *Exclusion*.

This research is important because, academically, it can contribute to Critical Discourse Analysis on how social actors are represented in news stories on the topic of cybersecurity. Furthermore, ransomware attacks on national data centers have social impacts such as disruption of public services, concerns about the security of personal data, and impacted public trust in government institutions that manage cybersecurity at national data centers. On the other hand, The Jakarta Post, as one of the media outlets reporting on the ransomware attack and its developments, played a role in shaping public perception through its published news articles.

The following is some previous research that researcher used as a reference for carrying out this research. The first research is research by Fitriani et al., (2021), where this research analyses the Representation of 212 Rallies in the Jakarta Post Articles. In their research they found that by using transitivity and conceptual metaphors, the Jakarta Post tended to oppose the demonstration. However, this research used Critical Discourse Analysis theory and Systemic Functional Grammar which not specifically studied about social actor representation.

A study conducted by Taiwanti, (2024) examined the use of inclusion and exclusion strategies in coverage of the Israel-Hamas war on the online media outlets Al Jazeera and Haaretz, using Van Leeuwen's Social Actor Representation theory. This study found that Al Jazeera predominantly employed passivation and backgrounding strategies to downplay the role of social actors on the Israeli side. Meanwhile, Haaretz predominantly used activation and specification strategies to highlight the actions of Hamas militants. A strength of this study is that the researcher identified the representations of the social actors involved in depth based on the language and sentence structures used in the coverage.

According to Bahrudin & Bakar, (2022) research 'Us vs. Them: Representations of social actors in Women's March MY protest signs' analyzed the textual resources used by protesters to express and negotiate feminist ideologies through slogans at the 2019 Women's March MY in Kuala Lumpur. The study examined 270 protest signs and identified salient categories of social actor representation, including activation, classification, nominalization, and removal of agents. The representation of social actors in the protest signs highlighted three main narratives in feminist discourse around the march: us vs them through solidarity and accusation, generalization of harmful actions, and resistance and reclamation of power by women. The protest messages emphasize responsible agency through active sentence construction, and social actors are represented through association and objectification. This research highlights the role of language in social movements and the influence of slogans in instilling social and political ideologies.

The next research is research by Gabore, (2020). At first glance from the title, this research examines the coverage of Western broadcast media and Chinese news media. This research used media representation theory. This research found that the Western media coverage was not dominated by negative reports, while Chinese media coverage was very positive. This research does not directly examine the representation of social actors in news reports, nor does it employ Van Leeuwen's theory of social actor representation.

Nigatu, (2023) focuses on the construction of the war between the Tigray People's Liberation Front and the central government. More specifically, the social actors in the local newspapers called Bekur were studied. This research utilizes critical discourse analysis theory and methodology. The methods used to analyze the data are Hodge's war discourse component and Van Dijk's ideological square. By using these theories and methodologies, researcher will use other theories and methodologies to analyze similar titles.

The next research by Jendeya, (2022) this study examines the exclusion strategies used in English and Arabic news articles on the topic of the March of Return in Gaza, as well as how these exclusion strategies are used to influence readers' perspectives. The study conducted by Jendeya utilized 5 English-language news articles and 5 Arabic-language news articles. The theory used in this study is Theo van Leeuwen's critical discourse analysis. The results of this study indicate that the use of exclusion strategies in English and Arabic news articles differs. The methods identified include removing involved social actors, portraying actors as

perpetrators or victims, omitting or concealing social actors, and directing readers' judgments toward events rather than actions.

According to Gong et al., (2023), this study conducted by researchers from various universities in Malaysia and China examined how China Daily, the English version of the official Chinese government newspaper, The People's Daily, reported the COVID-19 pandemic. The research focuses on intertextuality and the representation of social actors in the newspaper's reporting, aiming to uncover the underlying ideologies and strategies used to portray China's response to the pandemic. The study identifies various representational strategies, such as impersonalisation and genericization, used to give authority and believability to the news. The findings show that China Daily uses intertextual references to build a specialized understanding of ideological consolidation and public relations in the Chinese context. The study concludes that while China Daily's coverage of COVID-19 features a variety of voices, the dominant narrative supports China's official stance and reflects the newspaper's role in advancing national ideology. The study acknowledges limitations, such as a focus on state-controlled media, and suggests future research to explore other media outlets and incorporate interviews with news producers to gain a more comprehensive understanding of media discourse in China.

According to Ahlstrand, (2020) this research examines strategies of ideological polarization in the discourse of the Indonesian online news media site, Kompas.com. Applying Van Leeuwen's model of social actor analysis and van Dijk's concept of the ideological square, the study focuses on the representation of

Megawati Soekarnoputri, leader of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) as an icon of ideological contestation during the 2014 presidential election. Situated in the era of digital platform convergence, the analysis uncovers a pattern of strategically ambiguous representations of Megawati and her apparently transgressive actions and interactions. This practice entices readers to ‘read between the lines’ and activate their ideological repertoire to determine in-group and out-group members. It also enables Kompas.com to pursue commercial objectives and navigate journalistic constraints by obscuring explicitly ideological content. The implications are discussed in terms of the impact of online news media discourse upon democratic political engagement, and women’s political participation.

In research written by Manzoor & Khan, (2020) where this research focuses on the lexical choices used by the Washington Post and The New York Times in describing Pakistan in an editorial context. This research aims to reveal hidden ideologies in the newspaper texts published from September 12, 2001 to December 31, 2016 using critical discourse analysis. The critical discourse analysis used in this research is Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis. The results of this study show that the media has a big role in spreading negative stereotypes about Pakistan. The results showed that both the newspapers use derogatory and offensive terms and phrases to portray Pakistan (Manzoor & Khan, 2020)

Based on the research by Nguyen, (2021) this research explores strategies for representing social actors, focusing on Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump as a case study. Through a combined approach of van Leeuwen’s social actor representation framework and Halliday’s transitivity analysis, the study analyse a

speech by President Obama from the 2016 Democratic National Convention. Findings indicate that Obama employed strategies to support Clinton, identify with her, and delegitimize Trump. The study acknowledges potential bias in representations but also recognizes the influence of non-discursive social practices. Overall, the research aims to understand the strategies used for representation and investigate the presence of bias and legitimation in the representations of social actors in political discourse. The analysis highlights the ideological nature of representation and emphasizes the impact of language choices on the construction of social actors in political communication.

According to research conducted by Ananta, (2024), this study focuses on how actors in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict are represented in BBC and Al Jazeera news coverage. This study employs Van Leeuwen's social actor representation theory, specifically using strategies of exclusion and inclusion to examine how these two news outlets present the actors involved in the conflict. This study found that BBC and Al Jazeera employ different approaches in presenting the actors involved in the news. BBC strives to remain neutral and fair in representing both parties involved in the news. Meanwhile, Al Jazeera tends to portray the Palestinian side as victims and the Israeli side as the perpetrators of the actions. However, this study only analyzed news reports published by these two outlets between October 2023 and November 2024. Additionally, this study compared the two news outlets' coverage of the same topic.

The journal representation of social actors of the press statement of the president of Indonesia in the issue of covid-19 pandemic by Suswanto Ismadi, Siti

Noor & Megah, (2020) examines the representation of social actors in the Indonesian President's press statements concerning the COVID-19 pandemic. The research utilizes Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) by Norman Fairclough and Systematic Functional Linguistic (SFL) tools by Halliday & Matthiessen to analyze social actors. Van Leeuwen's social semiotic approach is applied to select news reports. Data from press statements on Setkab.go.id is collected and analyzed, focusing on social actors like government, president, and people. The study finds that the government is the most prominent social actor, highlighting the President's actions in addressing the pandemic. The research concludes that the President's press statements, distributed through official media, significantly influence public perception of the pandemic. It emphasizes the role of media in shaping public discourse and the portrayal of social actors in addressing critical societal issues.

The last research that is used as a reference for this research is research by Putra, (2020). In this research, researcher found that the Iranian media's coverage of the assassination of General Qaseem Solemani by American President Donald Trump was that the news media provided researcher with an Iranian point of view. In publishing news, Iranian media often use individual names and collective equations as well as direct and indirect quotations (Putra, 2020).

From several previous studies above, those previous studies applied Van Leeuwen's Social Actor Representation framework to examine media discourse in various contexts, such as political campaigns, presidential elections, conflicts, pandemics, and others. In this study, researchers examine the representation of social actors in news on the topic of cybersecurity, a topic rarely studied.

Furthermore, several previous studies have used Van Leeuwen's social actor representation theory with different types of inclusion and exclusion. Several other previous studies have used different theories, such as critical discourse analysis, media discourse, and others.

Therefore, this study uses a branch of critical discourse analysis, namely the social representation of actors, to fill the gap in previous studies. Thus, the researcher decided to examine how social actors were involved in the reporting of the ransomware attack in Indonesia in The Jakarta Post. This research will focus on two objectives. Those objectives are to know what types of inclusion and exclusion strategies used in the news and to know how The Jakarta Post represent social actor involved in the news

B. Research Questions

This study focuses to identify the way how The Jakarta Post that describe the social actors that influence in the event based on inclusion and exclusion strategies. Based on the above discussion, this research is proposed to answer the following questions:

1. What are the types of inclusion and exclusion strategies used in The Jakarta Post represent the social actor?
2. How does The Jakarta Post represent the social actor in the news of Indonesia Ransomware Attack?

C. Significance of the Study

The significance of this study in its practical contribution to understanding how news media shape public perception through the representation of social actors. By applying van Leeuwen's Social Actor Representation (SAR) theory, which categorizes representation strategies into inclusion and exclusion, this research provides insights into the linguistic and structural choices made by The Jakarta Post. These findings can help journalists, media practitioners, and scholars identify biases, highlight marginalized voices, and promote more balanced reporting in news narratives.

D. Scope and Limitations

The data of this study are news related to ransomware attacks in Indonesia published in The Jakarta Post media on June 20, 2024 to July 24, 2024. There are 8 news articles from The Jakarta Post that will be examined in this study. The scope of discussion is the use of inclusion and exclusion strategies based on van Leeuwen's theory and how the use of these two strategies represents the social actors involved in the discourse in the news.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. Social Actor

Social Actor is an agent that involved in the social process, both as an agent or as an object or target. Social actor can be identified by using pronouns or nouns which are used in the discourse.

2. Representation

Representation is a thing or action that represents or describes.

3. Ransomware

Ransomware is a type of malware that attacks a computer system and locks the data in that computer with the aim of getting money or ransom.

4. Online News

Online news is a written work in the form of news articles published on digital media and can be read or accessed through electronic devices connected to the internet.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this section, the researcher presents the theory related to the research topic. This section discusses about critical discourse analysis and Van Leeuwen's social actor representation.

A. Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis or also known as CDA is an approach that studying about language (written or spoken) that have relation to social context. The purpose of critical discourse analysis is about how words used to construct meaning of the languages and how the language itself related to social context. Critical Discourse Analysis is an approach that studies about how social power and inequality are enacted, reproduced, legitimated, and resisted in form of written or spoken media on the social and political context (Tannen et al., 2015). According to Mullet, (2018), critical discourse analysis is an approach that deeply describe and explain about how the discourses are construct social inequality. Critical discourse analysis is not only understood about the language or linguistic aspect itself, but also its also related to the language meaning and context. In this section the critical discourse analysis provides about the theories and methods that can be used in this research.

In this research, the researcher is decided to use the branch of critical discourse analysis which is social actor representation (SAR). The theory was chosen in this study because the representation of social actors is one of the three main dimensions of discourse. The other two main dimensions of discourse are how social action is represented (representation of social action) and how social context is represented (representation of social context). This dimension is related to how social actors are represented in the discourse. The social actors can be in form of individuals, groups, or institutions include their identities and roles. The purpose of analysing represented social actors is to find out the ideological positions, power relations, and social identities that contained in the discourse. The main requirement for using critical discourse analysis is that at least one party is oppressed, dominated, or marginalized by the other party.

These are several key figures that have developed their approaches in the representation of social actors: Theo van Leeuwen, Stuart Hall, Norman Fairclough, and Roger Fowler. They emphasize that how social actors are constructed and represented in texts or conversations and the representations are related to social structures, social power, and ideology. Fowler, (2013) explains that he focuses his attention on how the media constructs representations of social actors (whether individuals, groups, or institutions) in the use of language. Fowler also focuses on how a media has a role in shaping or changing public perceptions of social actors through the use of language in news texts. Fowler is also emphasized that the use of language, encoding,

framing and even the use of activation and passivation can influence how people perceive certain social actors.

In the context of the representation of social actors, Norman Fairclough in his works such as *Discourse and Contemporary Social Change* (2007) and *Language and Power* (2013) he focuses on how the language and the discourse have a role to shape power relation, ideology, and social identity. He also uses several concepts that he has developed such as activation and passivation, addition and omission, nominalization and framing. With those concepts, he analyses how social actors are portrayed or represented in texts, and how these representations contribute to reinforcing or challenging the prevailing social structures in society. Based on Hall et al., (2024), Stuart Hall states that social representation does not only reflect about reality, but also the use of language, symbols and media in shaping meaning. According to him, social representation is a complex process that involves coding, decoding, and construction of meaning through culture and media.

Van Leeuwen is one of the important figures who developed theories related to the representation of social actors. As in one of his works entitled *Discourse and Practice: New tools for critical discourse analysis* (2008), Van Leeuwen states that there are various ways of representing social actors (individuals or groups) in discourse such as through their roles, their social relationships, and how they are portrayed in certain contexts. In the theory of social representation of actors developed by Theo van Leeuwen, there are two strategies: inclusion and exclusion. Where these two strategies are divided into several parts, namely

exclusion is divided into passivation, nominalisation, and sentence substitution. While inclusion is divided into differentiation-indifferentiation, objectification-abstraction, nomination-categorization, nomination-identification, determination-indetermination, assimilation-individualization, and association-disassociation.

From several theories developed by various figures above, researchers decided to use Van Leeuwen's social actor representation (SAR) theory. The reason behind researchers choosing Van Leeuwen's social actor representation (SAR) theory is that the concepts and analyses put forward by Van Leeuwen are more in-depth or critical. In addition, the concepts are easy to understand. On the other hand, Van Leeuwen's social actor representation theory is more flexible in various context of research objects.

B. Social Actor Representation

Van Leeuwen's social actor representation (SAR) explains how individuals or social groups in a text or discourse are represented. In addition, this theory also aims to find out how individuals or groups are marginalised in the discourse. According to van Leeuwen, (2008), the social actor representation theory he developed is divided into two strategies, namely Inclusion and Exclusion. Inclusion and exclusion strategies has different ways on presenting the social actors in the discourse (Sholihah & Degaf, 2020). The two strategies are further divided into several parts, namely passivation, nominalisation, and sentence substitution in the exclusion strategy. While in the inclusion strategy, there are differentiation-indifferentiation, objectification-abstraction,

nomination-categorisation, nomination-identification, determination-indetermination, assimilation-individualisation, and association-disassociation. In this research, Van Leeuwen's social actor representation (SAR) will be used to analyse the social actors in The Jakarta Post online media which The Jakarta Post has an important role in influencing readers' point of view of the social actors involved in the reporting of the Indonesia ransomware attack. The following is an explanation of the exclusion and inclusion strategies.

1. Exclusion

Exclusion strategy is a process that social actors are excluded or eliminated in the discourse. In this research, exclusion strategy is a strategy where certain actors that involved in the news are excluded from the news. This strategy is usually used by the media in order to achieve certain goals from the news they convey. There are several ways to exclude the actors that are involved in the news.

a. Passivation

Passivation is one of the ways to eliminate actors involved in the discourse (text). This elimination is done by using passive sentence. The elimination of social actors in the text is not possible when using active sentences.

Active: a policeman persecutes a factory worker during a demonstration.

Passive: a factory worker was persecuted during a demonstration.

From the examples above, the first sentence is using active voice which show the actor who persecute the factory worker (a policeman). While the second sentence is using passive voice, which show the actor who persecute the factory worker is eliminated from the sentence. The elimination of a policeman is in order to focus on the object who getting persecuted. The impact the actor elimination itself is the reader will focus on who is being persecuted rather than who is persecuting. It will makes the reader only know one point of view (victim's point of view) and doesn't know a policeman point of view.

b. Nominalization

The other way to eliminate the actor from the discourse is also using nominalization. Nominalization itself is a changing process from verb (action) to noun (event). Nominalization is a process where verbs that have action meaning is changed into nouns that mean event. Therefore, nominalization doesn't need a subject.

Verb: Director of X Company persecutes his employee to death.

Nominalization: An employee of X Company died as result of persecution.

In the sentence above, the nominalization of the actor persecution (director) is removed after the changed form is changed from a verb sentence to noun sentence. So this will greatly affect the reader because the reader will focus on what happened instead of why it happened.

c. Clause replacement (use of clause)

One other way that can be used in eliminating actors in discourse is by using clause replacement.

Without clause: Police shot an employee who was demonstrating to death.

Sub-sentence: To control the employee demonstration, shots had to be fired. As result, an employee died.

The sentence above explains that clause replacement can eliminated the actor in the discourse. In other word, the elimination of actor (police) can be done by adding the reason why the police open fire.

2. Inclusion

Inclusion is a strategy where the actors are included in the text by using words, sentences, or information to interpret the actors in the discourse. Inclusion strategies are different from exclusion strategies, where inclusion strategies add certain words or sentences to featured actors in the text, while exclusion is to eliminate actors involved in the text. These are the inclusion strategies that can be used to feature actors in texts.

a. Differentiation-indifferentiation

This strategy can be used in comparing the actors involved in the discourse by isolating one of the actors. So that other actors who are not

isolated in the discourse will be shown more dominant than the isolated actor.

Indifferentiation: Surya cigarette factory employees continued their demonstration until yesterday.

Differentiation: Surya cigarette factory employees continued their demonstration until yesterday. While the directors' offer of negotiation was not responded by the employees.

In sentences above, the indifferentiation sentence is clear because its only about who were demonstrating. While in the differentiation sentence is added the indirectly differentiative sentence that makes a differentiation about the attitude between the employees and the directors. By adding the differentiative sentence, it will marginalize the employees because they were refused the negotiation offer from the directors and still continued their demonstration. While the directors will be presented as a good actor because they offered the negotiation but it refused by the employees. Besides, with those differentiation, it makes the reader have certain perception about the actor who were marginalize (the employees) and the actor who were presented as a good actor (the directors).

b. Objectification-abstraction

Objectification is a process of dehumanization which turn social actors into objects. While abstraction is a way of making social actor in the discourse more general or unspecific by removing the actor details.

Objectification: Apache cigarette factory fired 50 employees during the pandemic

Abstraction: Apache cigarette factory fired several employees during the pandemic.

In an objectifying sentence, the Apache cigarette factory fired 50 employees during the pandemic. Whereas in the abstraction sentence, the number of employees fired is replaced by using the word “several”. By using that word, the number of employees fired becomes unclear or abstract. So that readers have different judgments because the exact number of employees fired is omitted.

c. Nomination-categorization

The nomination-categorization strategy is a strategy where the actors involved in the news are presented as they are or given the categories of these actors. In this context, categorization is the addition of certain words such as physical form, religion, status, and others that are relevant to the actor being categorized.

Nomination: A man was arrested by the police for playing online gambling.

Categorization: A white man was arrested by the police for playing online gambling.

On both sentences have the same purpose to report a man was arrested by the police for playing online gambling. However, there is a difference in the categorization sentence. The difference is the word “fat” is added as the categorization of the man. With this categorization, it will create a certain stigma for readers towards the people around them who have the same categorization as the actor being reported.

d. Nomination-identification

Nomination-identification is a strategy that almost similar as nomination-categorization. The difference between those strategy is categorization add a word as explanation of the actor. While the identification is adding the clause as the explanation of the actor.

Nomination: A young man was found dead, allegedly tobacco toxicity.

Identification: A young man, who often consumed illegal cigarettes, was found dead. Allegedly tobacco toxicity.

With the addition of the clause “who often consumed illegal cigarettes” in the identification sentence, the actor “a young man” can be presented as unhealthy individuals for smoking and as rule-breakers for buying illegal cigarettes. In addition, the clause can be used as a reason for the allegation that he was found dead. Actually, the presence of the clause does not affect

the overall meaning of the sentence, because the clause is only an additional explanation.

e. Determination-indetermination

In this context, determination-indetermination is a strategy to represent the level of clarity or obscurity of the identity of social actors in the discourse. According to Van Leeuwen (2008), social actors can be represented in a non-specific manner (generalized). In other words, their identity or role can be obscured in the discourse.

Determination: Foreign Minister Alwi Shihab is said to be involved in the Bulog scandal.

Indertermination: People close to Gus Dur are said to be involved in the Bulog scandal.

In the first sentence, the actors involved in the Bulog scandal are specifically mentioned. But in the second sentence, the actor involved (Foreign Minister Alwi Shihab) is replaced with the clause “people close to Gus Dur”. The clause used in the second sentence is an anonymous clause. By replacing the actor with this clause, the reader will judge that there is more than one actor involved in the Bulog scandal. This can happen because the actor is shown specifically and singularly in the first sentence. Meanwhile, the clause used in the second sentence shows as if the actors

involved in the Bulog scandal are people close to Gus Dur, which has a plural meaning.

f. Individualization-assimilation

This strategy is commonly used when there is a question about whether the categories of actors involved in the discourse are clearly presented or not. Assimilation occurs when the category of social actors involved is not specifically mentioned, but only the group or community to which the social actor belongs is mentioned.

Individualization: Kaji, a Surya cigarette factory employee was shot dead by Koni, a policeman during a demonstration.

Assimilation: Surya cigarette factory employee was shot dead by police during a demonstration.

In the individualization sentence, the actors involved in the sentence are specifically mentioned, namely Kaji, an employee of the Surya cigarette factory who carried out the demonstration and Koni, a policeman who carried out the shooting. Whereas in the assimilation sentence, the social actors involved are not specifically displayed and only mention the groups of Kaji and Koni, namely the employees of the Surya cigarette factory who carried out the demonstration and the police who carried out the shooting. The assimilation strategy will give the reader the judgment that the victim of the shooting is more than one person and the reader may also judge that the perpetrator of the shooting is more than one person. This can happen

because the victim actor and the shooting actor are not specifically mentioned, but only the categorization (group) of the actors involved is mentioned.

g. Association-dissociation

This strategy is used when the actor that involved in the discourse is presented represented separately or associated with larger groups.

Association: Everywhere Muslims are victims of massacres. It happened in Bosnia and now it is happening in Ambon. As many as 40 people were killed in the Tobelo, Galela and Jailolo cases.

Dissociation: As many as 40 people were killed in the Tobelo, Galela and Jailolo cases.

In the dissociation sentence, the Muslims killed in the Tobelo, Galela and Jailolo cases are not attributed to a larger group. This shows that the social actors involved in the sentence are presented separately. Whereas in the association sentence, the Muslims killed in the Ambon case are associated with a similar incident but with a larger group, namely Bosnia. With the focus on the phrase “Muslims” and the association of the phrase with a larger group (the case in Bosnia). This makes it seem as if Muslims are always the target of massacres everywhere.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the research methods that used in the study such as research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study used qualitative methods. Qualitative method is approach that focuses on an in-depth understanding of observed social phenomena based on scientific logic. According to Creswell, (2014) qualitative research is an approach that understands and explores the meaning in the form of words, phrases, schemes and images in social phenomena. According to Sugiyono, (2013) qualitative research is research that focuses on natural object conditions and researchers as key instruments and the results of research have an emphasized meaning rather than generalization. This method was chosen by the researcher because the object of research to be analyzed is the text of news articles published by The Jakarta Post online media. The data selection in this research is based on Van Leeuwen's theory, namely three exclusion strategies and seven inclusion strategies.

B. Data and Data Sources

This research takes the data from the news that related to Indonesia ransomware attack. The news were carried by The Jakarta Post as Indonesia international media that have been selected. The news that has been selected are

the news that posted on June 20, 2024 to July 24, 2024. In this study, researchers will select 8 news with news criteria such as the first news article published by The Jakarta Post, the government's response to the attacker's request, the impact of the ransomware attack, the public's response to the ransomware attack, the president's response to the attack, the minister's response to the attack that occurred, the actions taken by the attacker after the attack, the government's steps in recovering data after the attack that published by The Jakarta Post online media within a predetermined period of time. The news will be analyzed by Van Leeuwen's social actor representation (SAR) with exclusion and inclusion strategies.

C. Data Collection

Since the object used in this research is news articles, there are several steps that must be taken in data collection. The first is to open search engine that you usually use and open The Jakarta Post website <https://www.thejakartapost.com/>. Then, login using a Gmail account. After that, fill in the keyword "ransomware" in the search menu. After the results appear, look for the first ransomware attack news published according to the predetermined date, namely the news that posted on June 20, 2024 to July 24, 2024. After that, the researcher will select 8 news articles with predetermined criteria. Then, the researcher will read the 8 selected news items and filter sentences containing words, phrases, or clauses that are in accordance with the inclusion and exclusion strategies in each news item using documentation techniques. The data will be analyzed using Van Leeuwen's (2008) theory of social actor representation.

D. Data Analysis

The researcher used several steps in analyzing the data, the steps taken are as follows. First, the researcher will identify the data based on the use of words, phrases, or clauses used by The Jakarta Post in presenting the social actors involved in the news. Second, the results of this identification will be classified based on the types of inclusion and exclusion strategies in Van Leeuwen's (2008) theory of social actor representation. Then, the researcher will add up the total classification results into numbers and percentages. After that, the results of the classification will be analyzed in more depth to determine how the social actors involved in The Jakarta Post's news coverage on the topic of the Indonesia Ransomware Attack are represented.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter will discuss findings and discussion. This chapter consists of two sub-chapters: findings, which will discuss the findings of eight selected news stories using Van Leeuwen's theory of exclusion and inclusion strategies. Then, the next sub-chapter will discuss the discussion, which contains how actors in the news are represented based on the types of exclusion and inclusion strategies.

A. Findings

1. Ransomware Attack Behind Massive Disruption to National Data Center

a) Passivation

*“The data failure at the facility in Surabaya, East Java, **was first reported** on Thursday morning...”*

The phrase was first reported using the structure (be + verb 3). In this sentence, the phrase “The data failure” serves as the subject. Furthermore, the human actor who acts as the reporter is replaced by the event that occurred. Thus, the subject which should have been a person, focusing on who reported it shifts to the event itself. On the other hand, the actor who caused the data failure is not mentioned, so the perpetrator remains anonymous.

b) Nominalization

*“...data **disruptions** at two temporary National Data Center (PDN) facilities last week...”*

This sentence is an example of an exclusion strategy involving nominalization, as it involves the nominalization of the verb “disrupt” into the noun “data disruption.” Through this transformation from verb (disrupt) to noun (disruption), the agent causing the disruption to the data is omitted or removed. Consequently, the sentence focuses on the event itself rather than the agent responsible for it.

*“The **recovery** process hinges on swift **coordination** between government agencies and their cloud service providers.”*

This sentence employs a nominalization strategy because the verb “recover” has been converted into the noun “recovery.” Additionally, the sentence features another nominalization: the noun “coordination,” which derives from the verb “coordinate.” By using these two nominalizations, the sentence feels more neutral, as it omits the agent performing the action.

c) Differentiation-indifferetiation

Differentiation: *“The **immigration and the Maritime Affairs and Investment Ministry** had restored their services by Monday.”*

This sentence is an example of a differentiation strategy within an inclusion strategy because these two agencies (the Ministry of Immigration and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment) are distinguished by a specific emphasis on the fact that they had restored their services by Monday. This specific emphasis indicates that these two agencies succeeded in restoring their data, while other agencies may not have yet succeeded in doing so.

d) Objectification-abstraction

Objectification: “*The temporary facilities are operated by **Telkomsigma**, a subsidiary of publicly listed state-owned telecommunications company **PT Telkom Indonesia**.*”

The human actors carrying out operational activities are replaced by the names of the institutions, namely Telkomsigma and PT Telkom Indonesia. By mentioning the names of the institutions rather than the actors performing the actions, the party responsible for carrying out operations becomes abstract. On the other hand, this gives the impression that the actions are systematic and official in nature. Thus, the focus of this sentence is on the institutions carrying out the operational activities rather than the actors performing them.

Abstraction: “*The Thursday **incident** also happened around the same time the BSSN found that **data**, allegedly stolen...*”

The word “incident” is an abstract term. It encapsulates a variety of complex human actions into a single abstract, inanimate concept. In this sentence, the context of the word “incident” refers to events such as cyberattacks, system failures in the PDN, and technical disruptions within the government. Additionally, the term “data” encompasses any data stolen by hackers.

e) Nomination-categorization

Nomination: “***National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) head Hinsu Siburian*** said digital forensic investigators found that...”

This sentence falls under the category of title usage, specifically the title “Hinsu Siburian,” accompanied by his title or position as head of the National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN). The sentence is formal in nature. On the other hand, mentioning the name and title conveys a sense of accountability and transparency. Thus, readers will know that the BSSN has a representative addressing the incident. By stating his real name and title, the information he conveys appears more credible and trustworthy.

Categorization: “*The recovery process hinges on swift coordination between **government agencies** and **their cloud service providers**.*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy based on categorization, featuring the phrases “government agencies” and “their

cloud service providers.” The phrase “government agencies” groups together all government agencies involved in the attack and does not explicitly name which specific agencies are involved. Meanwhile, the phrase “their cloud service providers” also refers only to the category namely, cloud service providers and does not specify which cloud service providers are used, whether the government agencies use AWS, Google Cloud, Microsoft, or other cloud service providers.

f) Nomination-identification

Nomination: “*But the ministry’s informatics applications director general, Samuel Abrijani Pangerapan, said the government...*”

The mention of the name and title in this sentence is very clear, indicating that Samuel Abrijani Pangerapan, in his capacity as the Ministry’s Director General of Informatics Applications, is one of the official representatives of the ministry involved in responding to the attack. Furthermore, clearly stating the name and title of a social actor serves to reinforce that the information or statement they convey is credible, trustworthy to the public, and accountable.

Identification: “*The Communications and Information Ministry has been temporarily storing data at the two facilities in Surabaya and Jakarta...*”

This sentence employs an identification-based inclusion strategy, featuring the phrase “The Communications and Information Ministry,” which identifies the human actor as an organizational entity specifically, an institution. This obscures the human actor responsible for policy-making and weakens the accountability of the human actor making decisions.

g) Determination-indetermination

Indetermination: “... *unnamed attackers had used a new variant of existing malicious software...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the indeterminacy type, in which the perpetrators of the attack are not explicitly named but are referred to as “unnamed attackers.” Furthermore, the use of the plural form “attackers” without specifying their identities provides equally vague information regarding who is responsible for the attack.

h) Assimilation-individualization

Assimilation: “*A total of 210 databases of central and regional government agencies were impacted...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the assimilation type with an aggregation mechanism, wherein this mechanism uses a number to represent a group. The use of the phrase “A total of 210 databases” demonstrates the aggregation mechanism specifically, the use of the

number 210, which comprises many different databases that are then consolidated into a single entity in the form of a number. The use of the number 210 serves as an indicator of the scale of the attack's impact. Additionally, the use of assimilation with the aggregation mechanism also obscures which specific databases were affected by the attack.

Individualization: “*National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) head Hinsa Siburian said...*”

This sentence is part of an inclusion strategy of the individualization type, manifested through the use of the real name (nomination) of Hinsa Siburian. Furthermore, the use of titles also conveys the impression that the official in question holds a certain level of authority in resolving the assault case. By using the real name of the official involved, the statements or information they provide are seen as credible, and the use of the official's name also conveys the impression that the government is being transparent.

i) Association-dissociation

Association: “*The temporary facilities are operated by **Telkomsigma**, a subsidiary of publicly listed state-owned telecommunications company **PT Telkom Indonesia***”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the associative type, in which Telkomsigma is linked to a larger company or institution namely, PT Telkom Indonesia through the phrase “a subsidiary of.” Linking these two companies helps reinforce the authority and strength of the government, as PT Telkom Indonesia a state-owned enterprise is assisting in the response to the attack through its subsidiary, Telkomsigma.

Dissociation: “*But the BSSN said **the fingerprint data incident had nothing to do with the cyberattack on the national data center...***”

This sentence demonstrates a dissociative inclusion strategy, in which the fingerprint data incident is separated from the cyberattack on the national data center using the phrase “had nothing to do with.” The use of this dissociative strategy focuses on distinguishing between current events and past events. Furthermore, the use of dissociation in this sentence also serves to reinforce public confidence in the government that its cybersecurity system is not weak.

2. Govt Refuses to pay \$8 Million After ransomware Attack on National Data Center

a) Passivation

*“The facilities **were subject to** a cyberattack last week...”*

This sentence employs an exclusion strategy using the passive voice, specifically the construction “were subject to.” It focuses on the facilities that were the targets of the cyberattack, while the perpetrator is omitted, leaving the reader unaware of who carried out the attack. This strategy shifts the focus from the perpetrator to the victims (the facilities).

*“...around 210 databases belonging to central government and regional administration institutions **were impacted** by the attack...”*

In this sentence, there is a strategy of exclusion specifically, passivization as indicated by the phrase “were impacted.” Grammatically, the subject of the sentence is “210 databases,” which are the victims of the attack. Additionally, the phrase “by the attack” appears in the sentence; the actor who carried out the attack is not mentioned, so it is unknown who carried out the attack, and this sentence focuses more on the victims affected by the attack.

b) Nominalization

*“...the **disruption** of immigration services and other public services.”*

The word “disruption” comes from the verb “to disrupt.” In this sentence, “disruption” describes the event that occurs. The use of nominalization in this sentence eliminates both the agent causing the disruption and the recipient of the action. In other words, the use of nominalization removes the cause-and-effect relationship, allowing the sentence to focus solely on the event itself.

“...the latest cyberattack would be announced following the BSSN investigation.”

The word “investigation” comes from the verb “to investigate.” The active verb performed by BSSN is transformed into the noun “investigation.” The use of this strategy removes the individual actors conducting the investigation as well as the individual actors carrying out the attack, so that the sentence focuses on the event that occurred rather than on the actors involved. By using the strategy of nominalization, this sentence focuses on the event that occurred rather than on the social actors involved, whether they are the actors performing the action or the actors receiving the action.

c) Differentiation-indifferentiation

Differentiation: *“...according to state-owned telecommunications firm PT Telkom Indonesia. The company’s subsidiary Telkomsigma operates the temporary PDN facilities...”*

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy known as differentiation, whereby PT Telkom Indonesia is the parent company and Telkomsigma is the subsidiary. The two companies are distinguished by their roles: PT Telkom Indonesia is a government-owned company that provides official information, while Telkomsigma handles operational activities.

d) Objectification-abstraction

Objectification: “..., *according to state-owned telecommunications firm **PT Telkom Indonesia**. The company’s subsidiary **Telkomsigma** operates...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the objectification type, in which human actors are replaced by company names rather than referring to the leadership of PT Telkom Indonesia or the Telkomsigma staff who carry out operational tasks. The company name functions as the entity that provides information and performs operational tasks. Thus, the company name is portrayed as a representative of the individual human beings within the company. The use of this strategy obscures the human actors who provide information or perform operational tasks.

e) Nomination-categorization

Nomination: “*Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi said the Presidential Palace...*”

This sentence is an inclusion, meaning it falls under the category of a nomination in which the individual is clearly identified by his real name, Budi Arie, and his title Communications and Information Minister is also stated. The combination of the name and title indicates that the individual actor has a strong identity that of a person holding official authority within the government. By employing this strategy, it is made clear that Budi Arie is the actor representing the government in handling the current case.

f) Nomination-identification

Identification: “... *according to state-owned telecommunications firm PT Telkom Indonesia.*”

This sentence illustrates an inclusion strategy of the identification type, in which the individual actor is omitted and replaced with the company name, PT Telkom Indonesia. Additionally, the phrase “state-owned telecommunications firm” serves as an explanatory element, indicating a relational mechanism through which PT Telkom Indonesia is identified as having a connection to the government, given that the company is state-owned. By mentioning the company’s name, readers

understand that the information provided by the company is clear and trustworthy.

g) Determination-Indetermination

Indetermination: “*But the minister was reluctant to reveal the identity of **the hackers**...*”

The use of the phrase “the hackers” in this sentence reflects an inclusion strategy of the indeterminate type, in which “the hackers” is not explicitly identified. Furthermore, the use of the plural form in the phrase “the hackers” creates the impression that the attack was carried out by several individuals or a specific group, without providing any specific explanation regarding who carried out the attack; thus, the actors remain anonymous and the party responsible for the attack remains unknown.

h) Assimilation-individualization

Assimilation: “*...**several agencies**, including ... and the city of Kediri, East Java...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the assimilation type with an aggregation mechanism, in which the institutions involved are grouped together in a non-specific manner (they are not listed individually) through the use of the word “several.” The use of assimilation with an aggregation mechanism in this sentence serves to

convey the scale of the impact of the attack. Furthermore, the use of the word “several” obscures which specific institutions were affected by the attack.

Individualization: “***Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi*** said at the Presidential Palace in Jakarta on Monday...”

One way to employ an inclusion strategy through individualization is by directly naming the actor. In this sentence, the actor who provided a statement at the presidential palace on Monday is referred to by his real name, Budi Arie Setiadi. Additionally, the actor’s title his official position is included, reinforcing his role within the government, particularly in handling this attack case. This sentence affirms that Budi Arie is the actor responsible for decision-making and conveying information. Furthermore, this strategy clarifies that the government is not an abstract entity but is represented by Budi Arie Setiadi as the Minister of Communication and Information. Consequently, the information he conveys is more credible to the public.

i) Association-dissociation

Association: “***The attackers*** used Brain Cipher, an update of the LockBit 3.0 ransomware, the variant reportedly used by ***hacker group LockBit*** ...”

This sentence employs an associative inclusion strategy, featuring two associations: the attack is linked to a previous incident carried out by a hacker group named LockBit, as indicated by the phrase “in a similar attack last year.” Furthermore, the tool (Brain Cipher) used by the attackers in this year’s attack is linked to the tool previously used by the LockBit hacker group LockBit 3.0 using the phrase “an update.”

3. More than 40 agencies hit by cyberattack on Kominfo data centers

a) Passivation

*“More than 40 agencies, including the ministry overseeing immigration, **were impacted by a cyberattack...**”*

This sentence falls under the exclusion strategy of the passivization type, in which the phrase “were impacted by” is a passive construction (to be + past participle). Furthermore, by using the passive voice, the agent performing the action is omitted, and the recipient of the action becomes the subject of the sentence; thus, the sentence focuses on the recipient of the action or the victim which in this case is “more than 40 agencies.” By making the victim the subject and omitting the perpetrator, this sentence focuses on the victim (the government). Furthermore, this sentence focuses on which agencies were attacked rather than on who carried out the attack.

*“Data at five agencies, including immigration services and the coordinating ministry of investment, **have been restored**...”*

This sentence uses an exclusion strategy with a passive construction because it contains the phrase “have been restored.” Additionally, the phrase “data at five agencies” which is the recipient of the action serves as the subject of the sentence, while the agent performing the action is not mentioned. In other words, the focus of this sentence is on what has been restored rather than on who restored it. By using the phrase “have been restored,” it indicates that the data lost due to the attack has begun to be restored.

b) Nominalization

*“The latest **cyberattack**... disrupted immigration services and affected **operations** at major airports for days.”*

In this sentence, there are two words that involve nominalization: “cyberattack” and “operations.” Nominalization is the process of converting a verb into a noun. The word “cyberattack,” which actually describes the action of someone carrying out an attack, is transformed into a single noun to summarize the complex activity it entails. By using the phrase “the latest cyberattack” (a noun) as the subject of the sentence, the actor carrying out the cyberattack is omitted, making the noun seem as though it possesses the power to cause disruption on its own. Additionally, the word “operations” also undergoes a process of

nominalization; it derives from the verb “to operate,” becoming a single abstract noun, and the human actor performing it is omitted. By using nominalization, the actor performing the action is removed, and the focus of the sentence shifts to the event itself rather than who caused it to occur.

*“The recent cyberattack also inspired the ministry to improve its **governance**...”*

The word “governance” in this sentence is the result of nominalization (the conversion of a verb into a noun). The word “governance” derives from the verb “to govern.” Instead of using a verb such as “the minister wants to manage his agency better,” this sentence uses the noun “governance.” Thus, the process of nominalization transforms the act of management into an abstract concept (what needs to be improved). Using the noun “governance” makes the sentence sound more formal and professional, thereby enhancing government accountability. On the other hand, the use of this noun also signifies that the ministry is taking this attack seriously.

c) Differentiation-indifferentiation

Differentiation: *“**Forty-four government agencies, including key ministries**, were targets of the ransomware attack...”*

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the differentiation type because the subject of the sentence forty-four government ministries is not only mentioned in general terms but is also specified using the phrase “including key ministries.” The explicit use of the pre-modifier “key” creates a distinction between ministries considered important and those considered less important. In other words, the use of the pre-modifier ‘key’ in the sentence distinguishes social actors based on their level of importance. However, by using the pre-modifier “key,” the institutions considered key are not specified and remain unclear.

Indifferentiation: “**Hackers** can offer a key in return for payments in millions of dollars, typically through cryptocurrency.”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the non-differentiation type, in which the subject “hackers” consists solely of a common noun without any specific identification. Furthermore, the actors “hackers” are presented in the plural form in the subject of the sentence, implying that there are many hackers carrying out the attack. Furthermore, the use of the phrase “hackers can offer” as an active sentence also implies that the hackers are the party with full control over the situation. In other words, positioning hackers as the active subject in the sentence creates the impression that the hackers have complete control over the unfolding situation. On the other hand, the use of the

verb “can” is not merely a standard modal verb but one that signifies the hackers’ ability to dominate and control the situation.

d) Objectification-abstraction

Objectification: “***The latest cyberattack** ... disrupted immigration services and affected operations at major airports for days.*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the objectification type, in which the phrase “the latest cyberattack” is made the subject of the sentence, performing the actions of “disrupted” and “affected.” These actions are typically carried out by human actors but are transformed into an object the cyberattack which appears to act on its own. On the other hand, the objectification in this sentence occurs through a process of nominalization, in which the actor performing the action is omitted and replaced by the noun “cyberattack.” By not mentioning the actor performing the action, the focus of this sentence shifts to the system failure that occurred rather than focusing on who caused the system failure.

Abstraction: “*Telkom Group director Harlan Wijanarko tried to assure the public by saying that their **data** was **secure**.*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the abstraction type, in which the word “secure” is an abstract concept because it is unclear what specific technical measures are taken to secure public data. In other

words, “secure” is a promise rather than a description of a process. Furthermore, the word ‘data’ is also an abstract concept; it does not specify what kind of data is being secured, but rather lumps all data together under the general term “data.”

e) Nomination-categorization

Nomination: “*Usman Kansong, an official from the communications ministry, said...*”

This sentence employs a naming strategy in which the subject uses the actor’s real name, Usman Kansong. Furthermore, the name is accompanied by his official title: an official from the Ministry of Communications. Mentioning his real name establishes the actor’s personal identity, while specifying his official title conveys the authority he holds.

f) Nomination-identification’

Nomination: “*Telkom Group director Harlan Wijanarko tried to assure the public...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the nominative type, in which the actor performing the action is specifically identified by name Harlan Wijanarko. Additionally, the actor’s name is accompanied by a title indicating his position: Telkom Group director. This strategy is typically used to emphasize that the actor holds a significant role and

authority. Consequently, the information he conveys to the public is perceived as more credible and trustworthy. Additionally, by using the nominative case, the public can more easily identify who is involved in responding to the attack.

g) Determination-indetermination

Indetermination: “...***the attacker** had used malicious software called Lockbit 3.0...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the indeterminacy type, in which the actor the attacker who carries out the attack is not given a name or specific characteristics. The actor is referred to only anonymously based on their actions. Furthermore, the word “attacker” is a general term that can refer to anyone, so the specific identity of the actor carrying out the attack remains unknown.

Indetermination: “***Hackers** can offer a key in return for payments...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the indeterminate type, in which the actors hackers are not named or given specific characteristics. Furthermore, the word “hackers” is a functional term that can refer to anyone. The actors in the sentence are not represented by naming specific individuals or groups but are instead represented as a universal category. On the other hand, the use of the plural form of

“hackers” in this sentence is represented through a collective mechanism that merges various individuals into a single entity.

h) Assimilation-individualization

Assimilation: “**Forty-four government agencies**, including key ministries, were targets of the ransomware attack...”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the assimilation type, in which the subject forty-four government agencies is expressed through aggregation. Furthermore, the use of aggregation also blurs the identities of the individual agencies affected. The use of the assimilation strategy in this sentence represents the measurable scale of the impact of the attack on government agencies. By using the assimilation strategy with an aggregation mechanism, the identities of the human actors within each agency are completely lost.

Individualization: “...Telkom Group director **Harlan Wijanarko** tried to assure the public...”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the individualization type because the actor performing the action Harlan Wijanarko is specifically identified by his real name. Furthermore, by using his real name, Harlan Wijanarko is distinguished from the abstract institutional identity of Telkom. Furthermore, the mention of his name is paired with a title indicating his position, using the phrase “Telkom Group director.”

The mention of this job title clarifies that Harlan Wijanarko holds a specific role and authority. The use of his real name also serves to clarify who is responsible for the decisions made by Telkom regarding the handling of this attack. Furthermore, statements made by an individual with a specific role and authority are more credible to the public than those made by an anonymous institutional representative. In other words, this strategy indirectly demonstrates the government's authority by naming the individual and specifying their position.

4. Public urge immediate data collection after ransomware attack

a) Passivation

*“The government **has been urged** to immediately disclose the types of data affected...”*

This sentence uses an exclusion strategy of the passivization type because it contains the passive form “has been urged.” The subject of the sentence, “The government,” is the party receiving the pressure, not the party applying it. The use of the passivization strategy in this sentence makes the actor who is urging the government anonymous. Additionally, this sentence focuses on the government as the party receiving the action (the victim) rather than on who is doing the urging (the agent).

*“With 98 percent of all affected data **having been rendered** inaccessible without any backups.”*

This sentence uses an exclusion strategy involving passivization, specifically the passive form “having been rendered,” which is a form of the perfect passive. In this sentence, the word “data” is positioned as the subject that receives the impact of an action. By using the passive voice, this sentence omits the agent performing the action (who made the data inaccessible). Thus, the sentence focuses on the data that is inaccessible rather than on who made it inaccessible.

b) Nominalization

*“The recent **cyberattack** also inspired the ministry to improve its **governance**...”*

This sentence employs an exclusion strategy involving nominalization, in which the phrase “the recent cyberattack” derives from the verb “to attack,” which describes the action of a human actor. When the verb phrase is converted into a noun phrase, the actor performing the action is omitted. By using this strategy, the perpetrator of the attack is not named. On the other hand, the attribute “recent” serves as a temporal marker. However, this attribute merely reinforces the impression that the attack occurred recently and does not explain who is responsible for it.

c) Differentiation-indifferentiation

Differentiation: “*Since June 20, at least 282 databases of agencies in central government and regional administrations...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the differentiation type, in which the phrases “central government” and “regional government” divide the government into two distinct categories based on their hierarchy. By using differentiation, it becomes clear that the ransomware attack did not target only the central government but also local governments. By mentioning the words “central” and “regional,” it can be implied that the impact of the attack does not occur at just one level of government but occurs at all levels of government institutions. Additionally, both actors are mentioned generically that is, as collective institutions rather than specific individual actors. Consequently, individual responsibility becomes vague and abstract.

Indifferentiation: “***Experts** labeled the latest cyberattack as the worst in the country’s history...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the “indifferentiation” type, in which the word “experts” groups all the expert actors involved under a single generic label that is, by using the word “experts” without specifying their names, areas of expertise, or the institutions to which they belong. In other words, the use of the “indifferentiation” strategy in this sentence constitutes a form of actor

homogeneity, in which they are represented as a single abstract group that speaks with one voice and cannot be separated.

d) Objectification-abstraction

Objectification: “...*the works to require **all ministries, agencies and regional offices** storing data in PDN...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the objectification type, as evidenced by the use of the phrases “all ministries,” “agencies,” and “regional offices.” This strategy employs a spatialization mechanism in which the human actors involved are represented based on the places they occupy in the context of this sentence, government institutions. By using this mechanism, the actors within those institutions are omitted. Consequently, the focus of this sentence shifts to institutional responsibility rather than the personal responsibility of the human actors within those institutions.

Abstraction: “***The recent cyberattack** also inspired the ministry to improve its governance...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the abstraction type, representing the social actors involved through abstract attributes attributed to them rather than through their personal identities or specific actions. In this sentence, the phrase “the recent cyberattack” is an abstract noun referring to the actor who carried out the attack. By using

the phrase “the recent cyberattack,” all the human actors involved are omitted and replaced with an abstract noun. Thus, this sentence represents a shift from focusing on the actions performed by social actors to the reasons behind the improvement in government governance.

e) Nomination-categorization

Nomination: “**President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo** ordered...”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the nominative type, in which the social actor is specifically named and can be identified by their full name, nickname, or even both. In this sentence, the social actor who serves as the subject President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo is referred to by their given name, nickname, and title. There are three nomination mechanisms in this sentence. The first mechanism is the use of the title “President,” by mentioning the title “President” before the name. The second mechanism involves referring to the social actor in the sentence using full nomination, specifically by stating the full name “Joko Widodo.” The final mechanism is the use of the nickname, namely Jokowi. Through these three mechanisms, this sentence conveys that the person carrying out the action of issuing an order holds the highest executive office in the country, thereby affirming that the legitimacy of the order is official.

Categorization: “...*the National Cyber and Encryption Agency’s (BSSN) assurance that the encrypted data remained in the PDN server.*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the categorization type, in which the social actors in the sentence are represented not as human individuals but as functional institutions. The phrase “National Cyber and Encryption Agency” can be defined as a government agency that handles cybersecurity and encryption at the national level. Furthermore, the name of this agency directly reflects its function through the use of the words “cyber” and “encryption.” Consequently, the human actors within the agency are omitted and represented by the functional institution where they work.

f) Determination-indetermination

Determination: “*The immigration office had received hundreds of complaints...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the determinative type, in which the subject the immigration office is explicitly identified based on the specific institution in question rather than as an abstract entity. Furthermore, the phrase “the immigration office” represents a social actor through the institution it occupies, which in this sentence is the immigration office. However, the actors within that institution are omitted and are thus represented by the institution’s name.

g) Assimilation-individualization

Individualization: “*The statement was met by analysts, such as **Nenden Sekar Arum of the Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFE-net)**...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the individualization type, in which the social actor is specifically identified by their full name and title. Although the word “analysts” represents a collective group, the phrase “such as” serves as a marker of actor selection, indicating that Nenden Sekar Arum was chosen from among the many analysts. The use of her full name also distinguishes the actor Nenden Sekar Arum from the collective group (analysts) by giving her a specific identity.

Individualization: “***Chrysant Putri**, whose trip to Malaysia for her husband’s cancer treatment...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the individualization type, in which the human actor is explicitly named. The actor, Chrysani Putri, is specifically identified by her full name and is not associated with any collective group. In other words, this actor is represented as a named individual who is directly portrayed without an intermediary. Furthermore, Chrysani Putri is portrayed as a member of the community affected by the attack.

5. President Jokowi orders audit of data centres after cyber attack

a) Passivation

*“Last weeks cyberattack, the worst in Indonesia in recent years, **has disrupted** multiple government services...”*

This sentence employs an exclusion strategy using passivization, in which the active agent carrying out the cyberattack is omitted through the passive form specifically, the phrase “has disrupted.” The use of this passivization strategy portrays the term “cyberattack” as if it possesses the power to disrupt multiple government services, thereby obscuring the perpetrator’s responsibility. In other words, the term ‘cyberattack’ is presented as an agent without a specific identity that carries out the action. Additionally, the phrase “multiple government agencies” is portrayed as the victims. Consequently, this sentence focuses on the victims of the attack rather than the perpetrator who carried it out.

b) Nominalization

*“The audit would cover **governance and the financial aspect**...”*

This sentence employs an exclusion strategy involving nominalization, in which the verbs “to govern” and “to manage finances” are transformed into the nouns “governance” and “financial aspect.” This strategy removes the human actors who would normally perform those two actions. The sentence focuses on structural issues rather than individual mistakes. Furthermore, the use of this strategy

also obscures the responsibility of the social actors who carry out the actions.

c) Differentiation-indifferentiation

Indifferentiation: “***Some lawmakers dismissed the explanation.***”

This sentence involves a process of de-identification, in which the subject “some lawmakers” is portrayed as the agent performing the action of “dismissing the explanation.” Furthermore, the human agents are merged into a single collective entity, making individual identities unclear. Meanwhile, the phrase “the explanation” functions as an abstract object (the explanation of what and who is explaining is not specified).

d) Objectification-abstraction

Abstraction: “*Generally, we see the main problem is **governance** and there is no back-up...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the abstraction type, in which human actors are depicted through non-physical processes specifically, the phrases “governance” and “back-up” which are abstract concepts. By using this strategy, the human actors who are supposed to perform the actions of “governing” and “backing up” are obscured, so that the human actors who should be held accountable remain unknown.

In other words, this sentence focuses on systemic issues rather than on the individual actors who carry out the actions.

e) Nomination-categorization

Nomination: “...said ***Muhammad Yusuf Ateh, who heads Indonesia's Development and Finance Controller (BPKP)***...”

This sentence uses a direct address, in which the human actor is specifically identified by his full name, Muhammad Yusuf Ateh. In addition, the sentence includes a title indicating his position: the head of Indonesia's Development and Finance Controller (BPKP). The use of his full name combined with his title emphasizes the actor's credibility as an official government source.

Categorization: “***A BSSN spokesperson*** did not immediately respond...”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the categorization type, in which the human social actor is portrayed through their role as the BSSN spokesperson. The phrase “BSSN spokesperson” obscures the specific identity of the human actor. Consequently, this sentence obscures individual accountability and frames the BSSN as a collective entity with a slow response.

f) Determination-indeterminiation

Indetermination: “*Some lawmakers dismissed the explanation.*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the indeterminacy type, which is used to obscure the specific identity of the generic actors “some lawmakers.” The phrase “some lawmakers” is presented as a group that is not specifically identified. Furthermore, the subject of this sentence is expressed in the plural form without any specific identification, thereby rendering the individual actors in the sentence anonymous. Consequently, the responsibility of these individuals becomes unclear.

g) Assimilation-individualization

Individualization: “*Hinsa Siburian, an official who chairs Indonesia's cyber security agency known by its acronym BSSN...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the individualization type, in which the social actor Hinsia Siburian is distinguished from the BSSN agency by mentioning his real name. Furthermore, Hinsia Siburian is identified by his specific title within the BSSN agency. In other words, Hinsia Siburian is portrayed as a dominant and credible actor.

6. Minister apologizes for ransomware attack on national data center

a) Passivation

*“Only five of 282 central and regional government’s administration databases **have been restored** as of Monday...”*

This sentence employs an exclusion strategy of the passivization type, in which the human agent performing the restoration action is omitted through the phrase “have been restored.” In this sentence, the subject “five of 282 central and regional government administration databases” is presented as the recipient of the restoration action. By using the passivation strategy, this sentence focuses on the technical issues occurring within government agencies rather than on the human actors performing the action, thereby obscuring the responsibility of the actors performing the action in this sentence.

b) Nominalization

*“...**the ministry’s apology for the cyberattack** on a temporary national data center...”*

This sentence employs an exclusion strategy involving nominalization, in which the verb “to attack” is transformed into the abstract noun “cyberattack.” The term “cyberattack” functions as the object of the apology, thereby obscuring the identity of the actor who carried out the attack. Furthermore, the phrase “the ministry’s apology

for the cyberattack” obscures the responsibility of the hacker as the actor who carried out the attack.

c) Objectification-abstraction

Abstraction: “...*Meutya Hafid* deemed it a “**failure of personal data protection**” during Thursday’s meeting with the ministry.”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the abstraction type, as indicated by the phrase “failure of personal data protection.” Rather than specifying the actor performing the action, the word “failure” in the phrase “failure of personal data protection” summarizes a series of events into a single conceptual term. In other words, the phrase “failure of personal data protection” represents the government as a process of systemic failure without specifically identifying individual perpetrators.

d) Nomination-categorization

Nomination: “**Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Hadi Tjahjanto** said on Monday that...”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the nomination type, in which the social actor is specifically identified by his full name, Hadi Tjahjanto. Furthermore, prior to mentioning the social actor’s full name, his title Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs is cited. The use of Hadi Tjahjanto’s full name represents an individual actor who is credible and possesses a specific identity. Meanwhile, the

use of the title “Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs” serves to emphasize the authority held by the social actor.

Categorization: “***The Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy for Society (Elsam)**, ... also called for the government on Monday...*”

This sentence falls under an inclusion strategy of the categorization type, in which the name of the organization, the Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy for Society (Elsam), is represented through its social role. On the other hand, Elsam is not portrayed as a group of individuals but as a collective functional unit. Furthermore, Elsam is also depicted as a collective actor taking the necessary actions and positioned as an institution capable of delivering credible criticism. This framing portrays Elsam as the voice of the affected community in the context of the attack that occurred.

e) Nomination-identification

Identification: “...*following mounting public pressure on **the minister** to quit his job.*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the identification type, in which the social actors in the sentence are identified through the identities associated with them. In this sentence, the social actor is represented by their title, namely the minister. The use of the word the minister indicates that the individual is presented through their class as

a high-ranking government official. In this sentence, there is relational identification, meaning that the actor, the minister, has a relationship with the government institution, where the actor is presented through their position within the government's power structure.

f) Determination-indetermination

Indetermination: “...*the government has found **the person** responsible for allowing the ransomware attack to happen...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the indeterminacy type, in which an actor with an anonymous identity (no name, title, or physical description) is referred to through the phrase “the person.” Furthermore, the use of the phrase “the government,” which is depicted as having taken action, is represented as a government institution that successfully identified the human perpetrator behind the attack. In other words, this strategy frames the government as the actor that successfully identified the perpetrator behind the ransomware attack and, indirectly, alleviated public pressure stemming from the previous failure caused by the attacker.

g) Assimilation-individualization

Assimilation: “*As of Monday, **over 18,500 people** had signed the petition...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the assimilation type, in which the human actors are represented through aggregation. The human actors in this sentence are presented as a specific number over 18,500 thereby transforming the various individuals into a single abstract entity. Furthermore, the use of the word “people” in this sentence serves to reinforce the assimilation. Consequently, only the collective identity of “people” is presented, rather than the personal identities of the individuals within it.

Individualization: *“The ministry’s applications and informatics director general Samuel Abrijani Pangerapan released a statement two days after the incident...”*

This sentence employs one of the inclusion strategies, specifically the individualization strategy, in which the human actor in the sentence is referred to by his real name, Samuel Abrijani Pangerapan. Additionally, the sentence also mentions this actor’s title: the Ministry’s Director General of Applications and Informatics. By using his real name, Samuel Abrijani Pangerapan is distinguished from other human actors within the ministry. Furthermore, the mention of his title in this sentence reinforces the authority held by Samuel Abrijani Pangerapan and presents him as a credible human actor.

h) Association-dissociation

Association: “...**the government** is targeting a full recovery of all impacted databases by this month, as ordered by **President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo.**”

This sentence employs a strategy of inclusion combined with a strategy of association, in which the actor in the sentence is associated with another actor who holds higher authority. The actor “the government” is associated with President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo, who holds higher authority. On the other hand, the association in this sentence is linked by the phrase “as ordered by,” which refers to the president’s directive to the government. The use of association in this sentence represents the government’s credibility at various levels such as the president and ministers in responding to the ransomware attack.

7. Hacker releases key for disrupted data in ransomware attack

a) Passivation

“Only five institutions **had theirs restored and resumed** activities by the deadline.”

This sentence employs a strategy of exclusion combined with passivization, as evidenced by the passive construction in the sentence. The passive construction “had theirs restored and resumed” presents the five institutions as the objects receiving the action. At the same time, the

human agent performing the restoration is omitted, thereby removing the human responsibility for the action of restoration.

b) Nominalization

*“... as he took **responsibility** for the failure to prevent the attack or mitigate its impact quickly.”*

This sentence employs a strategy of exclusion combined with nominalization, in which the verb in the sentence is converted into a noun. In this sentence, the verb “responsible,” which is performed by a human actor, becomes the noun “responsibility.” However, through nominalization, the human actor performing the action of “responsibility” is omitted, thereby reducing that actor’s accountability. On the other hand, this sentence focuses on the failure that occurred rather than on the actor taking responsibility for the failure.

c) Differentiation-indifferentiation

Differentiation: *“**Brain Cipher** added that it would permanently the data it stole... **the government** confirmed that the key was working...”*

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy of the differentiation type, in which the attacking actor referred to by the group name “Brain Cipher” is distinguished from the actor “the government.” In this sentence, the actor carrying out the Brain Cipher attack is portrayed as the one in control of the stolen data. Meanwhile, the actor “the

government” is portrayed as the party targeted by the attack and reliant on the key to recover the stolen data.

Indifferentiation: “...***the group** also apologized for the ransomware attack...*”

This sentence employs an inclusion strategy known as “indifferentiation,” in which “the group” functions as an anonymous collective entity without any clear specifications. “The group” refers to the Brain Cipher collective and serves to obscure the identities of the individuals within that group. In this sentence, the use of “the group” emphasizes that the entity offering the apology is a collective rather than an individual with a specific identity.

d) Objectification-abstraction

Objectification: “***The ransomware** hit the temporary data facility in Surabaya...*”

This sentence employs a strategy of objectification, in which the subject is “the ransomware” malicious software rather than a human actor. The use of “the ransomware” as the subject suggests that the attack is a technical phenomenon occurring naturally. In other words, the sentence focuses on the technical event itself rather than on the human actor responsible for it.

Abstraction: “***The group*** initially demanded an US\$8 million ransom...”

In this sentence, the subject “the group” employs an inclusion strategy through abstraction. The sentence represents human actors using a non-specific label. Furthermore, rather than identifying the specific identity of the hacker group, the sentence uses the generic noun “the group,” which unites various individuals into a single abstract group. On the other hand, this sentence obscures the identities of the individuals within it, so it is unclear who exactly is part of “the group.”

e) Nomination-identification

Identification: “... as seen in the post’s screenshot posted by ***StealthMole, a Singapore-based web threat intelligence company***, on X...”

This sentence uses an inclusion strategy in the form of identification, where the actor StealthMole is identified through the subordinate clause “a Singapore-based web threat intelligence company.” The use of identification in this sentence indicates that StealthMole is a credible actor because it specializes in web threat intelligence. In other words, this sentence presents StealthMole as a credible expert from Singapore.

f) Determination-indetermination

Indetermination: “**Authorities** missed the deadline of recovering at least 18 databases disrupted by the ransomware by June 30.”

This sentence employs a strategy of inclusion known as indeterminacy. In this sentence, the subject “authorities” is a broad collective term (which could refer to the government, a ministry, the president, and so on), making it an anonymous subject because it lacks a specific individual identity. The use of the word “authorities” in this sentence serves to diffuse individual accountability.

8. Indonesia says it has begun recovering data after major ransomware attack

a) Passivation

“...data for 30 public services overseen by 12 ministries **had been recovered** using a “decryption strategy” without elaborating.”

This sentence employs a strategy of exclusion known as passivization, specifically the use of “had been recovered.” The subject of this sentence is an object namely, data for 30 public services rather than a human actor with a specific identity. The use of passivization in this sentence omits the actor who performed the recovery. Consequently, the sentence focuses on the result of the data recovery rather than on who recovered the data.

b) Nominalization

*“**The attack** has disrupted multiple government services including immigration and operations at major airports.”*

This sentence employs a strategy of exclusion known as nominalization, in which a verb is converted into a noun. In this sentence, the subject the noun “the attack” derives from the verb “to attack,” which is performed by a human agent. Through nominalization, the agent performing the action of “to attack” is omitted, so that the sentence presents the noun “the attack” as an event rather than an action.

*“The Communications and Information Ministry is using a **decryption** strategy to recover services or assets from ministries...”*

This sentence uses a type of nominalization known as the exclusion strategy, in which the word “decryption” in the phrase “a decryption strategy” is the administrative noun form of the verb “decrypt.” In this sentence, the technical action contained in the verb ‘decrypt’ is omitted and condensed into the noun “decryption.” By using nominalization, the human actor performing the decryption action is removed from the sentence, shifting the focus from the actor performing the decryption to the result of the recovery process achieved through that strategy.

c) Clause replacement

*“The Communications and Information Ministry is using a **decryption strategy** to recover services or assets from ministries.”*

This sentence employs an exclusion strategy known as class replacement, in which the phrase “using a decryption strategy” replaces the clause “we are decrypting,” thereby removing the actor performing the decryption action from the sentence. In other words, the abstract phrase “using a decryption strategy” replaces the action clause in which a human actor performs the act of decrypting. This sentence implies that the government is the party in control, even without explicitly naming the human actor carrying out the decryption strategy.

d) Differentiation-indifferentiation

Differentiation: *“... to recover services or assets from **ministries, state agencies, and the regional governments** that are affected.”*

This sentence employs a form of differentiation in which the actors are distinguished from one another based on their hierarchical position within the government. There are three distinct actors in this sentence: ministries, state agencies, and regional governments. All three are affected by the ransomware attack, and they are distinguished by their hierarchical positions within the government: ministries represent the central government, state agencies represent state institutions, and regional governments represent local governments. This use of

differentiation illustrates that the scale of the attack's impact extends not only to the central government but also affects state agencies and local governments.

e) Objectification-abstraction

Abstraction: “**Indonesia** said it is beginning to recover data that had been encrypted...”

This sentence uses a type of abstraction in which the subject is the name of a country Indonesia rather than a human actor. In this sentence, the name of the country Indonesia, which is a territory, is presented as the actor performing the action “said.” In this sentence, the human actor conveying the information “it is beginning to recover data” is not specifically identified and is replaced by an abstraction in the form of the country's name. Thus, this sentence represents the use of the country's name, Indonesia, as a collective actor providing information without identifying the actual human actor.

f) Nomination-categorization

Nomination: “**The attackers identified as Brain Cipher** asked for US\$8 million in ransom to unlock the data...”

This sentence uses the nominative case, in which the subject the attackers is specifically identified by name: Brain Cipher. The sentence clearly indicates that Brain Cipher is the actor responsible for the attack.

This is further clarified by the description of Brain Cipher's role: "asked for US\$8 million in ransom."

Categorization: "***Ransomware attackers*** use software to encrypt data and demand payment..."

This sentence is an example of a categorization type in which the actors in the sentence are identified through their functional categorization. In this sentence, the subject "ransomware attackers" is a general categorization of the perpetrators who carried out the hacking. This sentence illustrates that the cause of the attack was not merely a technical glitch, but rather that there were social actors who caused the attack to occur.

g) Nomination-identification

Nomination: "***Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Hadi Tjahjanto*** said in a statement late on Thursday that..."

This sentence is a nomination sentence in which the social actor is specifically identified by his full name. In this sentence, the social actor is identified by his full name, Hadi Tjahjanto. Additionally, the sentence includes Hadi Tjahjanto's official title: Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs. By mentioning his official title, the statement made by Hadi Tjahjanto is credible because he holds a high-ranking position within the government.

Identification: “...*releasing the decryption key for free, according to Singapore-based cybersecurity firm StealthMole.*”

This sentence uses the identification type. In this sentence, the actor is identified through a cybersecurity firm with specific expertise in cybersecurity. The identification type in this sentence represents StealthMole as the expert party validating information related to resolving the ransomware attack case.

h) Determination-indetermination

Determination: “*The attackers identified as **Brain Cipher** asked for US\$8 million in ransom to unlock the data ...*”

This sentence uses the determination type of inclusion strategy, where the social actor in this sentence is specifically named. In this sentence, the social actor is mentioned by name, Brain Cipher. This sentence indicates that the actor, Brain Cipher, is specifically named by the name of its group and is the actor who carried out the ransomware attack on the government.

Indetermination: “***Indonesian officials** have acknowledged that the bulk of the data had not been backed up.*”

This sentence uses an indeterminate form, where the social actors involved are mentioned using an anonymous collective concept. In this

sentence, the Indonesian officials are not specifically named. The word "officials" is not specifically stated, either by name or title. Therefore, this sentence represents the government's admission of failure, presented as the fault of an anonymous group, thereby diminishing the individual responsibility for the failure.

i) Assimilation-individualization

Assimilation: “...*data for 30 public services overseen by 12 ministries had been recovered...*”

This sentence uses the assimilation type, where complex human actors are united using aggregation. In this sentence, the social actors ministries and public services are displayed through assimilation with an aggregation mechanism, namely using statistical numbers 30 and 12. By using the inclusion type of assimilation, the identity of the human actors contained in the 30 public services and 12 ministries is removed and replaced with the identity of the administrative group.

Individualization: “*Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Hadi Tjahjanto said in a statement late on Thursday that...*”

This sentence uses an individualization inclusion strategy where the social actor in the sentence is presented using his full name, Hadi Tjahjanto. In addition to using his full name, actor Hadi Tjahjanto's authority is strengthened by the titulation in the form of a position,

namely Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister. So this sentence represents a statement delivered by actor Hadi Tjahjanto who has high authority in the government is a credible and official statement.

B. Discussion

Based on a critical discourse analysis of The Jakarta Post news articles on the topic of the Indonesia Ransomware Attack published from June 20, 2024 to July 24, 2024, the findings above reveal the use of inclusion and exclusion strategies from Van Leeuwen's (2008) social actor representation theory. This section will discuss how social actors in the eight news articles are represented based on the analysis results above using Van Leeuwen's social actor representation theory framework with exclusion strategies (passivation, nominalization, clause replacement) and inclusion (differentiation-indifferentiation, objectification-abstractation, nomination-categorization, nomination-identification, determination-indetermination, assimilation-individualization, association-dissociation) through words, phrases, or clauses used in The Jakarta Post news.

From the eight news articles selected between June 20, 2024, and July 24, 2024, there were 37 (22,42%) exclusion strategies, consisting of 17 (10,30%) passivation, 19 (11,52%) nominalizations, and 1 (0,61%) clause replacement. On the other hand, there were 128 (77,58%) inclusions consisting of 9 (5,45%) differentiations, 8 (4,85%) indifferentiations, 9 (5,45%) objectifications, 10 (6,06%) abstractions, 29 (17,58%) nominations, 10 (6,06%) categorizations, 7

(4,24%) identifications, 2 (1,21%) determinations, 12 (7,27%) indeterminations, 5 (3,03%) assimilations, 21 (12,73%) individualizations, and 4 (2,42%) associations, 2 (1,21%) disassociations.

Based on the findings above, the use of the passivized form indicates that The Jakarta Post's news coverage focuses sentences containing this form more on the victims and the impact of events rather than on the social actors who are the perpetrators of the actions, thereby obscuring the perpetrators' responsibility. Furthermore, the use of nominalization in The Jakarta Post's news articles indicates that this linguistic device serves to obscure the cause-and-effect relationship between the actors who carried out the actions and the events they caused. Consequently, sentences containing nominalization focus on the events that occurred rather than on the social actors who caused them. Therefore, nominalization obscures the responsibility of the actors who carried out the actions.

Furthermore, the use of differentiation and indifferentiation in The Jakarta Post's news articles shows that differentiation serves to distinguish the social actors involved in the news, as in the sentence "The immigration and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment had restored their..."; these two institutions are presented distinctly and separately from other ministries. Additionally, the use of the "indifferentiation" type, as seen in the word "experts," indicates that various experts are grouped together into a single collective entity whose identities and individuality are erased

Furthermore, the “objectification” type is used to portray social actors in news reports as institutions, objects, or places rather than as individuals. In other words, the use of this type of objectification portrays social actors through formal and official institutions or agencies while simultaneously obscuring the human actors within those institutions. Meanwhile, the “abstraction” type is used to present social actors in an abstract or nonspecific form. In other words, this type serves to focus the narrative on the events that occur rather than on the actors who caused those events.

The “nomination” type is used in news reports to present social actors by their personal names. The findings revealed that in news reports, Indonesian officials are identified by their real names, along with their official titles. The combination of the nomination type and the inclusion of titles serves to clarify the position or office held by the social actor. By using the nomination type, social actors such as Indonesian officials are portrayed as official, formal, authoritative, positive, and credible figures.

In The Jakarta Post's coverage of ransomware against national data centers in Indonesia, government officials, such as Indonesian officials and government agencies, are explicitly portrayed as authoritative and credible through the use of individual names, the attackers, and their institutions. Such as the use of the nomination type in the sentence "National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) head Hinsu Siburian said..." in news 1, and "Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi said..." in news 2 where the two examples of findings show the same pattern, namely the mention of names and positions. This strengthens the

authority and credibility of social actors. On the other hand, the government is also often presented using the individualization type where social actors from the government are presented individually as in the sentence "Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Hadi Tjahjanto said..." in news 8. Ideologically, the use of two types shows that The Jakarta Post media tends to highlight the government as an official and authoritative party so that the government's narrative seems more dominant in the news. Ideologically, The Jakarta Post favors a particular power structure by highlighting the government.

The attackers are portrayed weakly or even omitted through passivity, and nominalization, thus obscuring their identity and responsibility. Ideologically, this strategy makes the attacker appear as an abstract and mysterious threat, rather than a clear social actor. This can create the impression that a cyberattack is an event that emerged as a technical "happening," rather than as a deliberate human action. From the perspective of critical discourse analysis, choices like this are not neutral because they help the media direct readers' attention to the consequences of the attack, while reducing the spotlight on who is to blame. In this way, the responsibility of the attacker is obscured, and the reader is directed to understand the impact of the event rather than the actor who perpetrated it.

Based on the data findings, it was found that the "identification" type serves to erase the human actors behind an institution and replace them with the institution's identity. This portrays the institution or government agency as the official decision-maker. In other words, the use of this type portrays the institution or government agency as a powerful, legitimate, and credible entity. At the same

time, the human actors who should be making the decisions disappear, and their identities and responsibilities become unclear.

The use of the “assimilation” type in these news reports serves to group actors into a single category through aggregation and collectivization. Based on the data findings, the assimilation type is used to focus the narrative on the scale of the impact of the attack, and at the same time, this grouping obscures the personal identities and responsibilities of each individual social actor involved. Meanwhile, the “individualization” type serves to present social actors specifically and make them stand out more clearly. In other words, the “individualization” type serves to build the credibility and authority of social actors.

From the 8 news articles selected, the researchers found that inclusion strategies were used more frequently than exclusion strategies. The Jakarta Post tends to include the social actors involved in the Indonesia Ransomware Attack. This indicates that the more dominant use of the “nomination” type suggests that The Jakarta Post is a media outlet that upholds transparency and adheres strictly to its editorial policy of emphasizing transparency in presenting the social actors involved in its news coverage. For example, the use of the nomination, identification, and individualization types in presenting specific government figures by mentioning their full names such as Budi Arie, Harlan Wijanarko, Meutya Hafid, and others along with their positions within the government.

Furthermore, the use of the “nomination” and “individualization” types also indicates that the Indonesian officials featured in the news are portrayed as official

representatives who issue statements, make decisions, and convey the state's response. On the other hand, Indonesian officials are also shown taking actions such as providing explanations (Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi said...), making decisions regarding steps to be taken for recovery, and ordering an audit (President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo ordered on Friday an audit of government...). Thus, the Indonesian officials featured in The Jakarta Post's coverage are portrayed as positive, active, authoritative, and responsible.

Furthermore, the objectification and categorization types are more frequently used to portray government institutions. The objectification type is used to portray government institutions as concrete entities that represent the state. For example, the use of terms such as "BSSN, Telkomsigma, PT Telkom Indonesia, PDN," and "all ministries, agencies, and regional offices" frames these government institutions as official social actors responsible for addressing the impact of cyberattacks. Consequently, government institutions are portrayed as positive, official, responsible, and authoritative entities capable of making decisions to address the impact of such attacks.

Nominalization and indeterminacy were found to be used more frequently to portray the attacker. The effect of portraying the attacker using nominalization and indeterminacy is that the attacker's identity, actions, and responsibility become unclear or unspecified. In addition, the use of nominalization also emphasizes the attack itself or its impact rather than the actor carrying out the attack. This approach portrays hackers as abstract and anonymous entities. In other words, hackers are depicted as dangerous and mysterious because their identities are unknown.

Next, the public is portrayed as the affected party and the victim of the attack through assimilation and, at times, through indeterminacy. This approach more frequently positions the public as the victim of the attack and as the recipient of the action rather than the perpetrator. Additionally, it portrays the public as the party that suffers harm as a result of the attack.

In The Jakarta Post's coverage of ransomware against national data centers in Indonesia, government officials, such as Indonesian officials and government agencies, are explicitly portrayed as authoritative and credible through the use of individual names, the attackers, and their institutions.

The attackers are portrayed weakly or even omitted through passivity, nominalization, and indeterminacy, thus obscuring their identity and responsibility. Ideologically, The Jakarta Post favors a particular power structure by highlighting the government and including the attackers in its reporting. In other words, The Jakarta Post not only reports on events or discourses but also participates in shaping public perception of the social actors involved.

The findings of this study align with Fitriani et al. (2021), where The Jakarta Post tends to highlight certain parties in its news coverage. In this study, government actors were mentioned more explicitly through nomination, individualization, and determination. Meanwhile, the perpetrators of the attacks were more often omitted or referred to in non-specific terms through passivation and nominalization. Furthermore, this study reinforces the findings of research by Taiwanti (2024), Ananta (2024), Noor & Megah (2020), and Jendeya (2022), The

social actors involved in the news are not represented equally, as some are highlighted through inclusion strategies, while others are hidden through exclusion strategies. In this study, Indonesian officials and government institutions are represented as positive and authoritative actors, while the attackers are represented in a nonspecific manner, leaving their identities and responsibilities unclear. This pattern reinforces findings from previous research, where news media often highlight certain actors while suppressing or hiding opposing actors. Therefore, this study not only reinforces the findings of previous research but also provides new insights into the application of van Leeuwen's social actor representation theory from a different perspective.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This section is the final chapter of this study, which will present the conclusions and recommendations. The conclusions of this study are drawn from the findings and discussions that have been analyzed. This chapter will also provide recommendations for future research, particularly for researchers interested in studying other types of exclusion and inclusion strategies.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussions in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that The Jakarta Post employed both inclusion and exclusion strategies in reporting on ransomware attacks in Indonesia. Referring to the findings in the previous chapter, inclusion strategies were more dominant than exclusion strategies. This indicates that The Jakarta Post tended to highlight Indonesian officials and government agencies as active, responsible, and credible actors. The purpose of mentioning the names, titles, and actions taken by Indonesian officials and government agencies was to emphasize the crucial role of both parties in handling the attacks and to maintain public trust.

On the other hand, the attackers are predominantly represented through exclusionary strategies such as passivation, nominalization, and

indetermination. Using these strategies, the attackers are portrayed as vague, anonymous, and less responsible because their identities and responsibilities are presented as nonspecific or unclear. Furthermore, the public is portrayed as the victims and those affected by the attack through assimilation and indetermination.

Overall, The Jakarta Post tends to side with the government in its news articles on ransomware attacks in Indonesia. The Post tends to emphasize the government's credibility by emphasizing its actions, response, and responsibility, while simultaneously disguising the credibility of the perpetrators. Thus, the social actors involved in The Jakarta Post's news articles on ransomware attacks in Indonesia are not represented neutrally but rather align with a particular ideological stance.

B. Suggestion

There are several suggestions offered for future research based on the findings of this study. First, future research is recommended to examine different media outlets such as national and international media to explore diverse perspectives on the representation of social actors in news coverage of cybercrime. Second, future research could analyze a larger number of news articles over a longer period to provide a more comprehensive description of how social actors are represented in cybersecurity news coverage. Furthermore, future research is recommended to employ other

critical discourse analysis theories to gain different perspectives on how the media constructs different ideologies and meanings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ahlstrand, J. L. (2020). *Strategies of Ideological Polarisation in The Online News Meedia : A Social Actor Analysis of Megawati Soekarnoputri*.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0957926520961634>

Ananta, M. S. (2024). *Actor Representation in The News of The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict on BBC and Al Jazeera (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim)*

Bahrudin, H., & Bakar, K. A. (2022). *Us vs. Them: Representation of social actors in women's March MY protest signs*. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 18., 313–329.

Bei, J. (2024). *New Industrialization and New Model for Human Civilization*. [2024, 42–53. https://doi.org/10.19602/j.chinaeconomist.2024.03.02](https://doi.org/10.19602/j.chinaeconomist.2024.03.02)

Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*.

Fitriani, S. S., Ananda, R., Irawan, A. M., Samad, I. A., & Weda, S. (2021). *Representation of 212 Rallies in the Jakarta Post Articles : A Hybridity of CDA and SFL Analysis*. 8(1), 328–345.

Fowler, R. (2013). *Language in the News: Discourse and Ideology in the Press*.

Gabore, S. M. (2020). *Western and Chinese media representation of Africa in COVID-19 news coverage*. *Asian Journal of*

- Communication*, 0(0), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01292986.2020.1801781>
- Gong, J., Firdaus, A., & Aksar, I. A. (2023). *Intertextuality and ideology : Social actor ' s representation in handling of COVID-19 from China daily*. 0(0), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14648849231157243>
- Hall, S., Nixon, S., & Evans, J. (2024). *Representation: Cultural Representations and Signifying Practices*.
- Jendeya, H. (2022). *A Corpus – assisted Critical Discourse Analysis of Exclusion Strategies in Political Newspaper Articles: The March of Return in Gaza*. 0299, 155–166. <https://doi.org/10.32996/ijlt>
- Kane, P. O., Sezer, S., & Carlin, D. (2018). *Evolution of ransomware*. iv, 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1049/iet-net.2017.0207>
- Manzoor, S., & Khan, M. A. (2020). *Critical Discourse Analysis of US Newspapers ' Representations of Pakistan*.
- Mullet, D. R. (2018). *A General Critical Discourse Analysis Framework for Educational Research*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1932202X18758260>
- Nguyen, H. (2021). *Strategies For Representing Social Actors* : 37(6), 1–17.
- Nigatu, B. A. (2023). *Heliyon War on paper : A critical discourse analysis of war reporting in Ethiopia*. *Heliyon*, 9(7), e17857. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2023.e17857>
- Noor, S. N. F., & Megah, S. I. (2020). *Representation of Social Actors of The Press Statement of The President of Indonesia in The Issue of Covid-19*. 2(1), 79–

89.

Patterson, T. E. (n.d.). *Informing The News: The Need For Knowledge-Based Journalism.*

Putra, C. P. (2020). *Critical Discourse Analysis in Iranian Media on Donald Trump Upon The Solemani's Murder.*

Sholihah, N. H., & Degaf, A. (2020). *Social Actor Representation Analysis on The Jakarta Post Online News Of Presidential Elceton . Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.* 3(1), 56–68.

Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D.* Alfabeta.

Taiwanti, M. J. A. I. (2024). *Social Actor Representation in Al-Jazeera and Haaretz Coverage of Israel and Hamas Wars: A Critical Discourse Analysis.*

Tannen, D., Hamilton, H. E., & Schiffrin, D. (2015). *The Handbook of Discourse Analysis, Second Edition.*

van Leeuwen, T. (2008). *Discourse and Practice New Tools For Critical Discourse Analysis.*

CURRICULUM VITAE

Ageng Kusumo Narendro Pinilih is a person who wrote this thesis. He was born in Blitar City, East Java, on February 23, 2002. He is the last son of four brothers. His father's name is Jimin and his mother's name is Sajekti Mahanani. During my study in the university, I joined a student organization IKAMAHALITA and become a member of social division in the organization. Through this organization, I gained several valuable experiences such as team work, event management, time management, leadership, and responsibility. While in my bachelor's degree, I also exploring my passion in a working life by taking a part time job as a jokey for an online game named Genshin Impact. By taking this part time job, I learned several experiences such as time management, about marketing and target markets, how to maintain and improve service quality.

APPENDIX

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
1	Ransomware Attack Behind Massive Disruption to National Data Center	Passivation		The data failure at the facility in Surabaya, East Java, was first reported on Thursday morning...
		Passivation		National Police's Indonesia Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (INAFIS), was being offered for sale on the dark web.
		Passivation		The temporary facilities are operated by Telkomsigma
		Nominalization		...data disruptions at two temporary

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				National Data Center (PDN) facilities last week...
		Nominalization		The recovery process hinges on swift coordination between government agencies and their cloud service providers
		Nominalization		It's a massive disaster .
			Differentiation	The immigration and the Maritime Affairs and Investment Ministry had restored their services by Monday.

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
			Objectification	The temporary facilities are operated by Telkomsigma , a subsidiary of publicly listed state-owned telecommunications company PT Telkom Indonesia.
			Objectification	cannot not reveal much about the case because the forensic investigation is not finished yet
			Objectification	... a cyberattack using a new variant of ransomware was responsible for data disruptions...
			Abstraction	The Thursday incident also

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				happened around the same time the BSSN found that data, allegedly stolen...
			Abstraction	But the BSSN said the fingerprint data incident had nothing to do with the cyberattack
			Nomination	National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) head Hinsu Siburian said digital forensic investigators found that...
			Nomination	But the ministry's informatics applications director general, Samuel Abrijani

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				Pangerapan , said the government...
			Nomination	... Telkom director for network and IT solutions Herlan Wijanarko said...
			Categorization	The recovery process hinges on swift coordination between government agencies and their cloud service providers.
			Identification	The Communications and Information Ministry has been temporarily storing data at the two facilities in

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				Surabaya and Jakarta...
			Indetermination	... unnamed attackers had used a new variant of existing malicious software...
			Assimilation	A total of 210 databases of central and regional government agencies were impacted...
			Individualization	National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) head Hinsa Siburian said...
			Association	The temporary facilities are operated by Telkomsigma , a

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				subsidiary of publicly listed state-owned telecommunications company PT Telkom Indonesia
			Dissociation	But the BSSN said the fingerprint data incident had nothing to do with the cyberattack on the national data center...
2	Govt Refuses to pay \$8 Million After ransomware Attack on National Data Center	Passivation		The facilities were subject to a cyberattack last week...
		Passivation		... around 210 databases belonging to central government and regional

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				administration institutions were impacted by the attack...
		Passivation		Several agencies ... have had their access to the databases restored and have resumed public services.
		Passivation		... as confirmed by the National Cyber and Encryption Agency (BSSN) on Monday
		Nominalization		...the disruption of immigration services and other public services.
		Nominalization		...the latest cyberattack would be announced

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				following the BSSN investigation.
		Nominalization		... to central government and regional administration institutions were impacted by the attack
			Differentiation	...according to state-owned telecommunications firm PT Telkom Indonesia . The company's subsidiary Telkomsigma operates the temporary PDN facilities...
			Differentiation	The attackers used Brain Cipher , an

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				update of the LockBit 3.0 ransomware, ... used by hacker group LockBit in a similar attack on Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI)
			Objectification	..., according to state-owned telecommunications firm PT Telkom Indonesia. The company's subsidiary Telkomsigma operates...
			Abstraction	The important thing is that public services can resume," ...

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				claiming that public data...
			Nomination	Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi said at the Presidential Palace in Jakarta on Monday...
			Nomination	Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi said at the Presidential Palace...
			Nomination	The facilities were subject to a cyberattack last week, as confirmed by the National Cyber and

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				Encryption Agency (BSSN) on Monday
			Nomination	... in a similar attack last year on state-owned sharia lender Bank Syariah Indonesia (BSI) .
			Nomination	... according to state-owned telecommunications firm PT Telkom Indonesia .
			Categorization	The attackers used Brain Cipher, an update of the LockBit 3.0 ransomware...
			Categorization	The Telkom group operates two major data centers in Indonesia...

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
			Categorization	the variant reportedly used by hacker group LockBit...
			Categorization	...the ministry said around 210 databases belonging to central government and regional administration institutions...
			Identification	... according to state-owned telecommunications firm PT Telkom Indonesia.
			Identification	The company's subsidiary Telkomsigma operates...

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
			Indetermination	But the minister was reluctant to reveal the identity of the hackers...
			Indetermination	<i>The attackers used Brain Cipher, an update of the LockBit 3.0 ransomware...</i>
			Assimilation	... several agencies , including ... and the city of Kediri, East Java...
			Individualization	Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi said at the Presidential Palace in Jakarta on Monday...
			Association	The company's subsidiary

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				Telkomsigma operates the temporary PDN facilities...
			Association	The attackers used Brain Cipher, an update of the LockBit 3.0 ransomware, the variant reportedly used by hacker group LockBit in a similar attack last year...
3	More than 40 agencies hit by cyberattack on Kominfo data centers	Passivation		More than 40 agencies, including the ministry overseeing immigration, were impacted by a cyberattack...

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
		Passivation		Data at five agencies, including immigration services and the coordinating ministry of investment, have been restored...
		Passivation		The Surabaya data center was the target of the attack.
		Nominalization		The latest cyberattack... disrupted immigration services and affected operations at major airports for days.
		Nominalization		The recent cyberattack also inspired the ministry

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				to improve its governance...
		Nominalization		... a cyberattack on the country's data centers, an official said on Wednesday
			Differentiation	Forty-four government agencies, including key ministries, were targets of the ransomware attack...
			Differentiation	... operates two major data centers in Indonesia, one in the capital city of Jakarta and the other in Surabaya.
			Indifferentiation	Hackers can offer a key in return for payments in

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				millions of dollars, typically through cryptocurrency
			Indifferetiation	The attackers used Brain Cipher, an update of the LockBit 3.0...
			Indifferentiation	All government agencies in Indonesia rely on these centers to store data.
			Objectification	The latest cyberattack ... disrupted immigration services and affected operations at major airports for days.
			Abstraction	Telkom Group director Harlan

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				Wijanarko tried to assure the public by saying that their data was secure .
			Abstraction	The Lockbit cybercrime group is notorious for using ransomware to digitally extort its victims .
			Nomination	Usman Kansong, an official from the communications ministry , said...
			Nomination	Telkom Group director Harlan Wijanarko tried to assure the public...
			Nomination	In a joint press conference with the ministry, Telkom Group director

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				Harlan Wijanarko...
			Indetermination	... the attacker had used malicious software called Lockbit 3.0...
			Indetermination	Hackers can offer a key in return for payments...
			Indetermination	the government is working to restore data at 39 other agencies
			Indetermination	... an official said on Wednesday.
			Assimilation	Forty-four government agencies , including key ministries, were targets of the ransomware attack...

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
			Individualization	Usman Kansong , an official from the communications ministry, said...
			Individualization	...Telkom Group director Harlan Wijanarko tried to assure the public...
4	Public urge immediate data collection after ransomware attack	Passivation		The government <i>has been urged to</i> immediately disclose the types of data affected...
		Passivation		With 98 percent of all affected <i>data having been rendered</i> inaccessible without any backups.
		Passivation		...immigration services were reportedly

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				struggling to resume normal functions
		Nominalization		The recent cyberattack also inspired the ministry to <i>improve its</i> <i>governance</i> ...
		Nominalization		... including an announcement about the non- recoverable data
		Nominalization		President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo ordered a full audit of the data centers...
		Nominalization		The cyberattack resulting in the blockage of authorized parties’ access to sensitive data

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
			Differentiation	Since June 20, at least 282 databases of agencies in <i>central government and regional administrations...</i>
			Differentiation	The attackers have demanded an US\$8 million ransom, which the government refuses to pay.
			Indifferentiation	<i>Experts</i> labeled the latest cyberattack as the worst in the country's history...
			Indifferentiation	The government must inform the public whether the data lost...
			Indifferentiation	“This will indeed be troublesome for

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				people because they have the responsibility to fill in their [data] again”
			Indifferentiation	... analysts said that the government would have no choice but to recollect it from scratch...
			Objectification	...the works to require all ministries, agencies and regional offices storing data in <i>PDN</i> ...
			Objectification	...the National Cyber and Encryption Agency’s (BSSN) assurance that the encrypted data...

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
			Objectification	... immigration services were reportedly struggling to resume normal functions...
			Abstraction	The recent cyberattack also inspired the ministry to improve its <i>governance...</i>
			Nomination	<i>President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo</i> ordered...
			Nomination	Chrysant Putri , whose trip to Malaysia for her husband’s cancer treatment...
			Nomination	“This can jeopardize the economy, health and other sectors,”

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				Wahyudi continued.
			Nomination	Budi's statement was met with sharp criticism from Commission I chair Meutya Hafid
			Nomination	The statement was met by analysts, such as Nenden Sekar Arum of the Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFE net)
			Nomination	...said Wahyudi Djafar, executive director of rights group Institute for Policy Research

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				and Advocacy (ELSAM)
			Nomination	... said Development Finance Comptroller (BPKP) head Muhammad Yusuf Ateh...
			Nomination	...said cybersecurity expert Ardi Sutedja.
			Nomination	Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi said...
			Categorization	...the <i>National Cyber and Encryption Agency's (BSSN)</i> assurance that the

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				encrypted data remained in the PDN server.
			Determination	<i>The immigration office</i> had received hundreds of complaints...
			Individualization	The statement was met by analysts, such as Nenden Sekar Arum of the Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFEnet) ...
			Individualization	Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi said...
			Individualization	Budi's statement was met with sharp

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				criticism from Commission I chair Meutya Hafid of the Golkar Party
			Individualization	...said Development Finance Comptroller (BPKP) head Muhammad Yusuf Ateh
			Individualization	...said Wahyudi Djafar, executive director of rights group Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy (ELSAM)
			Individualization	...said cybersecurity

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				expert Ardi Sutedja.
			Individualization	Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi said...
			Individualization	<i>Chrysant Putri</i> , whose trip to Malaysia for her husband's cancer treatment...
5	President Jokowi orders audit of data centres after cyberattack	Passivation		Last week's cyberattack, the worst in Indonesia in recent years, has disrupted multiple government services ...
		Nominalization		The audit would cover <i>governance and the financial aspect</i> ...

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
			Indifferentiation	<i>Some lawmakers</i> dismissed the explanation.
			Abstraction	Generally, we see the main problem is <i>governance</i> and there is no back-up...
			Nomination	...said <i>Muhammad Yusuf Ateh, who heads Indonesia's Development and Finance Controller (BPKP)</i> ...
			Nomination	President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo ordered...
			Categorization	<i>A BSSN spokesperson</i> did not immediately respond...

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
			Categorization	Digital advocacy group SAFEnet started a petition calling for Budi's resignation...
			Indetermination	Some lawmakers dismissed the explanation.
			Indetermination	Some lawmakers dismissed the explanation.
			Individualization	...said <i>Muhammad Yusuf Ateh, who heads Indonesia's Development and Finance Controller (BPKP)</i> ...
			Individualization	The audit would cover "governance and the financial aspect", said Muhammad Yusuf

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				Ateh, who heads Indonesia's Development and Finance Controller (BPKP)
			Dissociation	<i>Digital advocacy group SAFEnet</i> started a petition calling for Budi's resignation ... Budi sent Reuters a separate petition calling for him to stay on as minister...
6	Minister apologizes for ransomware attack on national data center	Passivation		Only five of 282 central and regional government's administration databases have been restored as of Monday...

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
		Nominalization		... <i>the ministry's apology</i> for <i>the cyberattack</i> on a temporary national data center...
			Abstraction	...Meutya Hafid deemed it a “ <i>failure of personal data protection</i> ” during Thursday’s meeting with the ministry.
			Nomination	<i>Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Hadi Tjahjanto</i> said on Monday that...
			Nomination	Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi reiterated on Monday the

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				ministry's apology for the cyberattack...
			Nomination	... cybersecurity expert Ardi Sutedja told The Jakarta Post on Monday...
			Categorization	<i>The Institute for Policy Research and Advocacy for Society (Elsam), a longtime data privacy campaigner, also called for the government on Monday to...</i>
			Identification	...following mounting public pressure on <i>the</i>

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				<i>minister</i> to quit his job.
			Identification	The petition, started by internet watchdog Southeast Asian Freedom of Expression Network (SAFEnet) last Wednesday...
			Indetermination	...the government has found <i>the person responsible</i> for allowing the ransomware attack to happen...
			Assimilation	As of Monday, over <i>18,500 people</i> had signed the petition...
			Individualization	The ministry's applications and

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				informatics director general <i>Semuel Abrijani Pangerapan</i> released a statement two days after the incident...
			Individualization	Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi reiterated on Monday the ministry's apology...
			Individualization	Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Hadi Tjahjanto said on Monday that...
			Association	... <i>the government</i> is targeting a full

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				recovery of all impacted databases by this month, as ordered by <i>President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo.</i>
7	Hacker releases key for disrupted data in ransomware attack	Passivation		Only five institutions had theirs restored and resumed activities by the deadline.
		Nominalization		... as he took responsibility for the failure to prevent the attack or mitigate its impact quickly.
		Nominalization		... the government announced the recovery of the data on its own or with

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				the help of any third party.
			Differentiation	<i>Brain Cipher</i> added that it would permanently delete the data it stole during the attack once <i>the government</i> confirmed that the key was working and recovered the data.
			Indifferentiation	<i>...the group also apologized for the ransomware attack</i>
			Objectification	<i>The ransomware</i> hit the temporary data facility in Surabaya...

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
			Abstraction	<i>The group</i> initially demanded an US\$8 million ransom...
			Nomination	... Communications and Information Ministry applications and informatics director general Samuel Abrijani Pangerapan said...
			Nomination	He also announced that he had tendered his resignation to Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi ...
			Identification	... as seen in the post's screenshot posted by

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				<i>StealthMole, a Singapore-based web threat intelligence company</i> , on X...
			Indetermination	<i>Authorities</i> missed the deadline of recovering at least 18 databases disrupted by the ransomware by June 30.
			Individualization	... Communications and Information Ministry applications and informatics director general Samuel Abrijani Pangerapan said...

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
			Individualization	He also announced that he had tendered his resignation to Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi...
8	Indonesia says it has begun recovering data after major ransomware attack	Passivation		...data for 30 public services overseen by 12 ministries had been recovered using a "decryption strategy" without elaborating.
		Nominalization		<i>The attack</i> has disrupted multiple government services including immigration and operations at major airports.

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
		Nominalization		The Communications and Information Ministry is using <i>a decryption strategy</i> to recover services or assets from ministries...
		Clause replacement		The Communications and Information Ministry is using <i>a decryption strategy</i> to recover services or assets from ministries.
			Differentiation	... to recover services or assets from <i>ministries, state agencies, and the regional</i>

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				<i>governments</i> that are affected.
			Abstraction	<i>Indonesia</i> said it is beginning to recover data that had been encrypted...
			Nomination	<i>The attackers identified as Brain CIPHER</i> asked for US\$8 million in ransom to unlock the data...
			Nomination	<i>Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister Hadi Tjahjanto</i> said in a statement late on Thursday that...
			Categorization	<i>Ransomware attackers</i> use software to encrypt

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				data and demand payment...
			Identification	...releasing the decryption key for free, according to <i>Singapore-based cybersecurity firm StealthMole.</i>
			Determination	The attackers identified as <i>Brain Cipher</i> asked for US\$8 million in ransom to unlock the data ...
			Indetermination	<i>Indonesian officials</i> have acknowledged that the bulk of the data had not been backed up.
			Assimilation	...data for 30 public services overseen

No	News Title	Exclusion	Inclusion	Sample Sentence
				by <i>12 ministries</i> had been recovered...
			Individualization	Hadi and Communications and Information Minister Budi Arie Setiadi did not immediately respond to requests for comment.
			Individualization	Coordinating Political, Legal and Security Affairs Minister <i>Hadi Tjahjanto</i> said in a statement late on Thursday that...