Social Actor's Realization in Fraudulent News: A Transitivity Analysis

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Abstract—**This investigation pointed to recognize the character of social actor of fraudulent news operating double analytical framework applied transitivity to analyze clauses and critically analyzed through public discursive models. The research was taken from two online media. The result showed the character of actor social both Tribunnews.com and Kompas.com realized the social actor 'Preparator' realized as** *target* **in VP, someone who is proven to have violated the law. 'Police' realized as** *behaver* **in VBP also** *sayer* **in VP, authorities who carried out the duties and obligations in handling fraudulent case and informed to the society about the progress of the handling case.**

Keywords: social actors, Transitivity, CDA

I. INTRODUCTION

Criminal news is one of the types of information featured in mass media. Criminal news is an actual report consisting of facts, events, and opinions regarding criminal actions or offenses committed by individuals or groups that violate established legal regulations. Criminal acts encompass theft, extortion, robbery, murder, assault, rape, pickpocketing, mugging, fraud, terrorism, and corruption. Different versions of criminal news are presented, ranging from robbery, sexual harassment, fraud, to murder. Information about criminal news enables the public to grasp details about the security situation unfolding in their surroundings.

The phenomenon of fraud occurs because some members of the public are unaware that their behavior will elicit varied reactions, and quite a few victims of fraud report the fraudulent individuals to the authorities. Cases of fraud in Indonesia are often reported in both print and electronic Indonesian mass media. Such coverage can swiftly reach the electronic media, even though print media still circulate in the market. Nevertheless, the public prefers accessing news through various online newspaper websites due to reasons of practicality, the freshness of information, and health safety during the COVID-19 pandemic. Newspapers in Indonesia present news in local languages, Indonesian, as well as foreign languages. This signifies the evolution of journalism in Indonesia.

Several studies focused on news texts have been conducted using various approaches. Lado and Al-Momani have examined discourse using Teun A. van Dijk's analytical model[1], [2]. Subsequently, Amanda investigated news texts related to cases of travel umrah fraud [3]. However, their research only described the

macro and micro structures of texts using Teun A. Van Dijk's analysis model. Safitri and Utami explored texts in online daily news through a transitivity analysis encompassing processes, participants, and circumstances [4]. Studies employing the transitivity system have also been conducted by experts, yet not comprehensively described [5]–[10]. This research constitutes a critical discourse analysis using the SFL approach to realize social actors through the transitivity system by identifying process types and participants in online media news texts. This represents a gap in the existing research.

II.   LITERATURE REVIEW

A. The Aim of Critical Discouse Analysis

The purpose of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is to critically investigate injustices present within discourse and strive to bring about social change, transforming unequal or imbalanced power relations into more equitable ones. Therefore, CDA researchers are always required to advocate for the "weaker" side. In accordance with Fairclough, discourse fulfills three distinct functions. Firstly, it plays a pivotal role in shaping social identity, thus serving an identity function. Secondly, discourse is instrumental in shaping social relation, denoting its relation function. Lastly, discourse contributes significantly to the development of systems of knowledge and meaning, which is also recognized as the ideational function [11].

B. Relation of SFL: Transitivity and CDA

Young and Horrison state that there was a great relation between Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) [12]. SFL offers a unique approach to comprehensively elucidate the connection between theory and practical application. It achieves this meticulously examining the interplay between language and society, the dynamics of language and power, as well as the impact of language on driving social change [9]. The text interpretation showed social actors' character that is revealed by the journalist directly or indirectly based on the sources in shipping the role [13].

There are three social functions of SFL. They are interpersonal, it helps to see the relationship. Ideational, it helps to see the experience. And textual, assists to organize the text. In this study, SFL can explore the ideational meaning: transitivity to discusses the structure of clauses that represent experience. Transitivity is a system that breaks down experience into types of processes related to participants and circumstances [14] [15] . To depict the types of processes chosen in each clause, each clause is associated with different participant roles: actor, senser, behaver, sayer, extent, carrier [14] .

The structure realizes the experience which in reality has three constituents, they are proses, participant and circumstance [16], [17]. There are six types of transitivity that realize the experience meaning.

1. Material processes can be defined as processes or activities that involve the physical realm and can be observed using the senses.
2. Mental processes are defined as processes or activities that involve cognition, emotions, and perceptions occurring within the individual, such as seeing, feeling, hearing, loving, believing, hating, and so forth.
3. Relational process can be defined as a process of marking or characterizing, indicating that something is said to possess attributes or markers.
4. Behavioral process is defined as physiological activities or behaviors that express human physical actions.
5. Verbal process is defined as physiological activities or actions that manifest human physical behavior.
6. Existential process is a process that expresses the existence of an entity and indicates that the location of the entity is indeed real or truly present.

C. The Realization of Social Actors in News

This investigation pointed to recognize the realization of social actors in the news, by using the existing literature of realization of social actors by Fairclough and van Leeuwen that supported in the use of SFL in their framework[18][19]. Fairclough investigated the linguistics components of fraudulent news and investigates the structure of proposition as well as their combinations and sequences [18]. Briefly van Leeuwen explains, when social actors are represented as actor of action, which are respected as the active dynamic forces in an activity [19]. In the other hand, passivation occurs when social actors become recipients of the actions or they are shown carrying out these activity [19]. The study of SFL in transitivity analysis is used to identify social actor by Noor and the framework is discussed more detail in following section [20].

Social realization has the ability to redistribute role or reshape social connections for each individual involved, as discussed by van Leeuwen. The assignment of social actors can be accomplished by activation and Passivation. Activation takes place when social actors are portrayed as proactive and influential participants in

activity. Halliday stated that social actor who is activated, is coded. It is embodied by social actor who is activated, is coded as Actor in material process, Sayer in verbal process, Senser in mental process, Token in relational process that called as participant in transitivity [21]. Van Leeuwen further explains that *activation* can also be achieved through a process called 'circumstantialization'. Conversely, passivation occurs when social actors are depicted as 'undergoing' the activity or as the 'receivers' of the activity. *Passivation* can be realized through 'participant', when the passivated actor is Goal in mental process, Phenomenon in mental process, Receiver in verbal process, Receiver/Target in behavioral process, carrier/attributive in relational process [19].

III.   METHOD

A. Research design

The study uses the descriptive qualitative design. The data were taken from 4 articles of a national online newspaper named Kompas.com and Tribunnews.com, dated in March to April 2022. the data are analyzed by using SFL: transitivity analysis. The data of this study were linguistic phenomenon that consist of the form, function and socio-cultural context that have been studied in depth and detail through transitivity analysis using material, mental, behavioral, relational, dan existential process. This study limited the investigation on the social actor's character realized using the participant of the process of transitivity. The transitivity analysis is seen from the participant's position of the social actors.

B. Validity and Reliability

The study was using two kinds of validity. The first is focus group discussion (FGD), in analyzing of data might to pay attention to the expert's suggestion who knows well about the transitivity theory. The second is source validity. The study refers to four referential theories given by Halliday and Matthiesen, Santosa, also Wiratno who explained about transitivity in detail and give examples of classifying the process and the participant also the circumstance [16], [17], [22], [23].

The reliability is also reached from the sources. This study classifies the proses based on the social actors by considering the theories stated Halliday and Matthiesen, Santosa, also Wiratno [16], [17], [22], [23]. The data reliable when it is suitable with the classification and the theory.

C. Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique follows four major stages, starting from domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and culminating in cultural theme analysis. This analysis model aligns with Spradley's theory [24], elaborated as follows: (1) Domain Analysis: Domain analysis is used to differentiate which realities are included as data and which ones are not. (2) Taxonomic Analysis: Taxonomic analysis is carried out to reduce extensive data into groups based on logically derived categories of the natural realities of the research objects. (3) Componential Analysis: Componential analysis is employed to establish connections between components within the domain and components within the taxonomy. This aids in identifying patterns of relationships that form the research questions or objectives. By employing these stages, the researcher is able to systematically analyze and derive insights from the data, following the framework presented by Spradley [24]. And the analyzing completed using the Cultural Analysis. It is an analytical process aimed at uncovering 'substantive theory' that can be grounded in the findings of componential analysis within the context of language usage [25].

IV.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. The Social Actor's realization

The study examines the realization of four social actor of the news regarding their acts and respects to their acts to fail into the categories of *activation* and *passivation* (Table 1). Social actor who shown in the news are 'Preparator', 'Victim', 'Police' and 'the Application' that used by the preparator in his action to fraud the victims. 'Preparator' and 'Police' were detected participating the most of the roles as selected social actors. In this current study, most occurrences of 'Preparator' were found in the *Passivation* role, 36 occurrences (34.29%) in a beneficiary role appeared in Tribunnews.com, and 'Police' were found 4 occurrences (3.81%), 'Victim' and 'Application' were not founded in *passivation* role. While in the *Activation* role, 'Police' was shown as the dominant actor with 44 occurrences (41.90%) that mentioned in the doer's role in any news, 'Preparator' with 15 occurrences (14.29%), 'Victim' with 5 occurrences (4.76%) and then 'Application' with 1 occurrence (0.95%) respectively.

Tabel 1. Social actor in the fraud news of Kompas.com

Tribunnews.com	Role Allocation	Preparator	Victim	Police	Application
	Activation = 67	15 (14.29%)	5 (4.76%)	44 (41.90%)	1 (0.95%)
	Passivation = 38	36 (34.29%)	-	4 (3.81%)	-
Kompas.com	Role Allocation	Preparator	Victim	Police	Application
	Activation = 36	7 (9.72 %)	2 (2.78%)	28 (38.89%)	1 (1.39%)
	Passivation =28	27 (39.06%)	1 (1.39%)	2 (2.78)	3 (5.56%)

In Kompas.com, the *passivation* role was represented 'Preparator' was found most 27 occurrences (39.06%), 'Application' with 4 occurrence (5.56%), 'Police' with 2 occurrences (2.78%) and 'Victim' with 1 occurrence (1.39%). In the *activation* role 'Police' was represented as an active role with 28 occurrences (38.89%), 'Preparator' with 7 occurrences (9.72%), 'Victim' with 2 occurrences (2.78%) and then 'Application) with 1 occurrence (1.39%) respectively.

Based on the table 1, journalist be shown that both tribunnews.com and kompas represented 'Police' as the main doer who as the active actor with highest percentage showing the whole police performance as a whole. Then 'Preparator' was the target of police performance who represented as an ineffective role.

B. Transitivity Analysis

Transitivity as an analytical tool integrated with social networks aims to examine the social actor's realization in fraudulent news using transitivity system as the framework. Aligned to Asad and Megah research that social actors in transitivity analysis assume various roles as participants. First, they are classified through the type of process and secondly on the roles of their participants, which have been given to them in certain clause according to their actions such as: actor, goal, senser, phenomenon, behaver, receiver, target, carrier, attribute, token, value, there and exist [26], [27]. Some of the roles in both online media are shown in tables below. The following is an excerpt from Tribunnews.com and Kompas.com using clause analysis based on transitivity system.

Tabel 2. *Passivation* role in Tribunnews.com

TRB/050322/12	Doni Salmanan dilaporkan ke Bareskrim Polri atas dugaan judi online, penyebaran berita bohong, hingga pencucian uang.			
	Doni Salmanan	rupanya dilaporkan	Ke Bareskrim Polri	[atas dugaan judi online, penyebaran berita bohong, hingga pencucian uang]
	target	**vbp**	**Receiver**	**circ. Cause; reason**
	Someone has reported Doni Salmanan as preparator on suspicion of online gambling, spreading hoax news, until money laundering to the Bareskrim Polri.			

TRB/090322/04	Doni Salmanan resmi ditetapkan sebagai tersangka oleh Bareskrim Polri.				
	Doni Salmanan	Resmi	ditetapkan	sebagai tersangka	oleh bareskrim Polri
	Target	**Circ: manner**	**vbp**	**verbiage**	**behaver**
	Police was confirming that Doni Salmanan as suspect in this case				

The most *passivation* role was found on 'preparator'. The excepts TRB/050322/12 and TRB/090322/06 explain that actor who named Doni Salmanan was a 'preparator' of illegal infestation using quotex application. Those excepts explain the role of 'Preparator' in *vbp* as target. The 'preparator' has been reported by 'victim' to Bareskrim Polri. 'Victim' reported him who was expected as preparator on suspicion of online gambling, spreading hoax news, till money laundering case. And 'Police' was assigned 'Preparator' as someone who guilty and he was be a suspect of this case after giving an investigation for 13 hours and he was threatened with multiple articles of law with the treat of imprisonment up to 20 years. Beside that the most dominant activation role was done by 'Police' were analysed below in table 3.

Tabel 3. *Activation* role in Tribunnews.com

TRB/080322/22	Kabag Penum Divisi Humas Polri Kombes Pol Gatot Repli menyampaikan bahwa naiknya status perkara itu setelah penyidik melakukan gelar perkara pada Jumat (4/3/2022).		
	Kabag Penum Divisi Humas Polri Kombes Pol Gatot Repli	Menyampaikan	bahwa naiknya status perkara itu setelah penyidik melakukan gelar perkara pada Jumat (4/3/2022).

Sayer		VP	Verbiage
the police informed about the fake infestation after the investigation team conducted a degree of matter			

TRB/050322/16	Gatot menyebut, Doni Salmanan terancam hukuman maksimal 20 tahun penjara.		
	Gatot	Menyebut	[[Doni Salmanan terancam hukuman maksimal 20 tahun penjara.]]
	Sayer	**VP**	**Verbiage**
	Gatot is a policeman, said that 'preparator' faces a punishment of imprisonment up to 20 years.		

The most dominant *activation* role was on 'Police'. Tribunnews.com also realized 'Police' extensively by highlighting his progress of handling fraudulent case. Such as the phrase Kabag Penum Divisi Humas Polri Kombes Pol Gatot Repli *Polri Kombes Pol Gatot Repli* placed it in the VP as *Sayer* participant role. His undertaking is conveying information from internal organizations and vice versa. Then, carrying out partnership and public information functions to confirm the implementation of information delivery both internally to the police and the general public. Also processing and presenting the data, document and information to support the delivery of information, both internal and external police information. The information of this case is the verbiage from the VP. Those were 'Preparator' status as the suspect and he faces a punishment of imprisonment up to 20 years. Besides, in Kompas.com the social actor is analysed in table 3 and 4 below.

Tabel 4. *Passivation* role in Kompas.com

KMP/050322/14	Berdasarkan laporan yang dibuat pelapor, Doni disangka Pasal 27 ayat (2) dan Pasal 28 ayat (1) Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 19 tahun 2016 tentang Perubahan atas UU Nomor 11 tahun 2008 tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (ITE).			
	Berdasarkan laporan yang dibuat pelapor,	Doni	Disangka	Pasal 27 ayat (2) dan Pasal 28 ayat (1) Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 19 tahun 2016 tentang Perubahan atas UU Nomor 11 tahun 2008 tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (ITE).
	Circ: angle	**target**	**vbp**	**Verbiage**
	Based on the report made by the complainant, Doni as 'Preparator' was suspicious of article on information and electronic transaction (ITE)			
KMP/060422/19	Doni dikenakan pasal berlapis			
	Doni	dikenakan		Pasal berlapis
	target	**vbp**		**Verbiage**
	'preparator' is exposed to multiple law articles.			

Clause KMP/050322/14 and KMP/060422/19 show 'Preparator' in passivation roles that is *target* on the news. *Target* founded as dominant participant in Kompas.com. 'Preparator' as target participant in *vbp* because he is the actor who reported by complainant or 'victim'. 'Preparator' was suspicious by law article 27 section (2) and 28 section (1) in law (UU) No. 19 of 2016 concerning amendments to law (UU) no. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions as the case to report the preparator to the police. Clause KMP/060422/19 describe that 'Preparator' has been investigated by 'Police' and has been imposed by multiple law articles.

Tabel 5. *Activation* role in Kompas.com

KMP/090322/03	Badan Reserse Kriminal (Bareskrim) Polri telah menahan influencer Doni Muhammad Taufik alias Doni Salmanan atas kasus dugaan penipuan aplikasi Qoutex			
	Badan Reserse Kriminal (Bareskrim) Polri	telah menahan	influencer Doni Muhammad Taufik alias Doni Salmanan	atas kasus dugaan penipuan aplikasi Qoutex
	Actor	**Material Proses**	**Goal**	**Circ. Cause; reason**
	'Police' has detained the 'Preparator', on suspicion of involvement in the Quotex application fraud case.			
KMP/090322/11	Adapun polisi juga menyita sejumlah barang bukti berupa bukti transfer bank, handphone, flashdisk berisi video terkait Qoutex, hingga akun media sosial Youtube dan email milik Doni.			
	Adapun	Polisi	Juga menyita	[sejumlah barang bukti berupa bukti transfer bank, handphone, flashdisk berisi video terkait Qoutex, hingga akun media sosial Youtube dan email milik Doni.]
		actor	**Material Proses**	**Goal**

'Police' has confiscated some pieces of evidence, including bank transfer record, mobile phone, flash drives containing Quotex-related videos, as well as Doni's social media accounts on You Tube and email.

Clause KMP/090322/03 and KMP/090322/11 explain 'Police' in the *activation* role. His actions were identified by the verbs such as *telah menahan* (has detained) and menyita (has confidcated). Journalist attempted to describe the police's performance in handling the fraud case. Similar result were uncovered in the study conducted by Davari & Moini [28], which sought to examine how male and female, in alignment with their gender roles and identities, were portrayed in English textbooks. The research revealed that male was depicted as more accomplished, proactive and self-reliant compared to female counterparts in their roles as social actors. The dominant role of men in society has given authority to men to show their power. Asad's findings are presented Dr. Mahathi, Pakatan Harapan and Barisan Nasional as social actor of the ruling political party in Malaysia. Pakat Harapan was presented as the ruling authority as the ruling government[26]. As in this study, 'Police' has high authority in Indonesia's government, he is presented as a state tool formed to maintain security, peace and order in society. 'Police' has high power in society.

Transitivity analysis indicated that the various social actors assumed distinct participant roles with the main social actors were 'Preparator', 'Police', 'victim' and 'application'. The comparative analysis serves to confirm the validity of the findings across the different roles, and the data presented in the subsequent tables offer a clear perspective on how each social actor compares to others in the same context.

Tabel. 6 Realization of Social Actors in fraudulent news

Media	Sosial Actor	Material			Mental		Verbal			Behaviour Verbal				Behaviour Mental		Relational Attributive		Relational Identify		Existence		Σ
		Actor	range	Goal	senser	Phenomenon	Sayer	Receiver	verbiage	behaver	verbiage	Receiver	target	behaver	phenomenon	carrier	attribute	token	value	there	exist	
Tribunnew.com	Preparator	3		1		3	2		5	8	1		25			2					1	51
	victim					1				4								1				6
	police	2				1	33			9		3										48
	Application															1						1
	Σ	5	0	1	0	5	35	0	5	21	1	3	25	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	106
Kompas.com	Preparator			5		1	1		1	2	2		15			3	4	1				35
	victim	1								1											1	3
	police	6					11			11		2										30
	Application					1												1	1		1	4
	Σ	7	0	5	0	2	12	0	1	14	2	2	15	0	0	3	4	2	1	0	2	72

Based on the table, in tribunnews.com the dominant participant of each social actors was 'Preparator' as a *target* in VBP with 25 occurrences (23.58%), 'victim' as a *behaver* in VBP with 4 occurrences (3.77%), 'Police' as a *sayer* in VP with 33 occurrences (31.13%), and 'Application' as carrier in RP and exist in EP each of proses was 1 occurrence (0.94%). The journalist correctly cited the source from whom it was associated. From the findings, it was found that 'Preparator' has participated the most passive role as *target* and 'Police' emerged as the most frequently engaged performer, assuming the role as *sayer*. Meanwhile, Kompas.com also placed and quoted 'Police' as the main actor by having 11 occurrences (15.28%) role as a *sayer*, 'Preparator' as target with 15 occurrences (%), but 'Victim' and 'Application' were not found the dominant participant in this research. Related results were also found in Ramanathan and Hoon (2015) research that news media represent the highest positive group in the current environment.

Regarding the results of both online media of this study, the journalist used direct quotes that reflect undeniable facts [13], [30]. This is proven by direct quotations, which can be taken at any time and secondly journalist and news media discourage themselves from receiving support from proverbial sources. Journalist exercised control by directing the news through a blend of information and language choices. [13], [30]. The words such as*, 'Brigjen Pol Ahmad Ramadhan mengatakan (Brigjen Pol Ahmad Ramadhan said)', 'kata Ramadhan (said Ramadhan)', 'sambung nya (continued him)', 'disampaikan (was provided by)'*, etc. were used in Tribunnews.com that displays the wide usage of 'Preparator's realization from 'Police' quoted statements.

Meanwhile in Kompas.com used words such as, *'jelas Gatot (explained Gatot), 'ujar gatot (Gatot said)', 'Polisi menyebut (police said), 'ucapnya (he said)'*, etc. the actions were scrutinized through analysis within clauses connected to the social actors.

Tabel 7. Social actors' role of VP in Tribunnews.com

TRB/090322/06	Karo Penmas Divisi Humas Polri, Brigjen Pol Ahmad Ramadhan mengatakan, Doni Salmanan ditetapkan tersangka setelah menjalani pemeriksaan selama lebih dari 13 jam.		
	Karo Penmas Divisi Humas Polri, Brigjen Pol Ahmad Ramadhan	Mengatakan	[[Doni Salmanan ditetapkan tersangka setelah menjalani pemeriksaan selama lebih dari 13 jam.]]
	Sayer (police)	**VP**	**Verbiage (preparator)**
	Police said that preparator was named as a suspect after undergoing investigation for more than 13 hours.		
TRB/090322/11	"Setelah ditetapkan sebagai tersangka, saudara DS langsung dilakukan penangkapan," terang Ramadhan.		
	"Setelah ditetapkan sebagai tersangka, saudara DS langsung dilakukan penangkapan,"	Terang	Ramadhan
	Verbiage (preparator)	**VP**	**Sayer (police)**
	Police explain that after being named as a suspect, the preparator was immediately arrested.		

Based on table 7, social actor that shown were 'Police' as sayer and 'Preparator' as verbiage. Police as the party who are obliged to provide information regarding the progress of handling the case of Doni Salmanan as 'Preparator'. Journalist got the information about the progress of this case from the police by press conference that done by police. Journalist used direct quote for their news to get the validation from the sources. Other role was done by social actor that shown on the table 8 bellow.

Tabel 8. Social actors' role of VBP in Tribunnews.com

TRB/050322/12	Doni Salmanan dilaporkan ke Bareskrim Polri atas dugaan judi online, penyebaran berita bohong, hingga pencucian uang.				
	Doni Salmanan	rupanya dilaporkan	Ke Bareskim Polri	atas dugaan judi online, penyebaran berita bohong, hingga pencucian uang	
	Target (preparator)	**vbp**	**Receiver (police)**	**circ. Cause; reason**	
Preparator was reported to Bareskrim Polri on suspicion of online gambling, spreading fake news and money laundering.					
TRB/050322/13	Laporan terhadap Doni dibuat oleh pelapor inisial RA				
	Laporan terhadap Doni	dibuat		Oleh pelapor inisial RA	
	Target (preparator)	**Vbp**		**Behaver (victim)**	
	the report against preparator was made by the victim				
TRB/080322/17	Sampai dengan ini kasus perkara DS masih dalam proses penyidikan, senin tanggal 7 Maret 2022, penyidik sudah melakukan pemeriksaan terhadap 2 perusahan payment gateway, dua saksi.				
	Sampai dengan ini	kasus perkara DS masih dalam proses penyidikan,	senin tanggal 7 Maret 2022,	Penyidik	sudah melakukan pemeriksaan	terhadap 2 perusahan payment gateway, dua saksi.
	Verbiage		**Circ. Loc. time**	**Behaver (police)**	**vbp**	**target**

'Preparator' case is still under investigation, Monday March 7 2022, investigators (police) have examined 2 payment gateway companies, two witnesses.

Tabel 8 shows that in VBP, the 'preparator' was placed on *target*, 'police' placed on *receiver* and *behaver*, also 'victim' placed on *behaver*. 'Victim; reported the 'Preparator' in written report to the police on suspicion of online gambling, spreading fake news until money laundering. 'Police' as recipients of public complaints, acted decisively in investigating the case. During the investigation process, the investigative team (police) examined 2 payment gateway companies, with 2 witnesses.

Tabel 9. Social actors' role of VP in Kompas.com

KMP/050322/05	"Dengan Doni Salmanan bukan menggunakan platform Binomo, melainkan menggunakan Platfotm Quotex," kata Kabag Penum Divisi Humas Polri Kombes Pol Gatot Repli dalam keterangannya, Jumat (4/3/2022).

"Dengan Doni Salmanan bukan menggunakan platform Binomo, melainkan menggunakan Platfotm Quotex,"	kata	Kabag Penum Divisi Humas Polri Kombes Pol Gatot Repli	dalam keterangannya, Jumat (4/3/2022).
Verbiage (Preparator)	**VP**	**Sayer (police)**	**Circ. Loc. time**

Police said that preparator does not use Binomo platform, but uses the Quotex platform.

	"Barang bukti yang disita ada HP jenis iPhone 13, akun YouTube King Salmanan, dua akun email yang terkoneksi dengan akun YouTube dan akun Quotex," kata Ramadhan.		
KMP/090322/12	"Barang bukti yang disita ada HP jenis iPhone 13, akun YouTube King Salmanan, dua akun email yang terkoneksi dengan akun YouTube dan akun Quotex,"	kata	Ramadhan
	Verbiage (preparator)	**VP**	**Sayer (police)**

Ramadhan refers to Police, said about the evidence confiscated was handphone, YouTube account, two email accounts connected to you tube and Quotex account.

Tabel 9 shows that 'Police' as *sayer* in VP. Journalist describe 'Police' using their name such as Gatot (KMP/050322/05) and Ramadhan (KMP/090322/12). Police has power in this case, because 'Police' was law enforcement officers and agencies responsible for maintaining public order and safety, enforcing laws, preventing and investigating crimes, and upholding the rule of law within a specific jurisdiction. 'Police' is actor who has power of law then 'Preparator'. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), the spoken words are categorized as *verbiage*. It was showing about condition and law status of 'Preparator'. He was a person who is found guilty and charged with multiple law articles and faced a punishment of imprisonment up to 20 years. He also realized as *target* in VBP.

Tabel 10. Social actors' role of VBP in Kompas.com

	JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com – Influencer dilaporkan ke Direktorat Tindak Pidana Siber (Dittipidsiber) Bareskrim Polri terkait kasus penipuan aplikasi berkedok trading binary option			
KMP/050322/02	JAKARTA, KOMPAS.com	Influencer	dilaporkan	ke Direktorat Tindak Pidana Siber (Dittipidsiber) Bareskrim Polri	terkait kasus penipuan aplikasi berkedok trading binary option
	Target (preparator)	**Vbp**	**Receiver (police)**	**Verbiage**

Influencers (preparator) were reported to the Directorate of Cybercrime (Dittipidsiber) Bareskrim Polri (Police) regarding cases of application fraud under the guise of binary option trading

	Berdasarkan laporan yang dibuat pelapor, Doni disangka Pasal 27 ayat (2) dan Pasal 28 ayat (1) Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 19 tahun 2016 tentang Perubahan atas UU Nomor 11 tahun 2008 tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (ITE).			
KMP/050322/14	Berdasarkan laporan yang dibuat pelapor,	Doni	Disangka	Pasal 27 ayat (2) dan Pasal 28 ayat (1) Undang-undang (UU) Nomor 19 tahun 2016 tentang Perubahan atas UU Nomor 11 tahun 2008 tentang Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik (ITE).
	Circ: angle	**target**	**vbp**	**Verbiage**

Based on the report made by the reporter (Victim), Doni (preparator) was suspected of Article 27 paragraph (2) and Article 28 paragraph (1) of Law (UU) Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE).

Excerpt on table 10 explains the VBP where police performance was shown in performing as a receiver of the process. then preparator as target who be the aim of the process. Excerpt KMP/050322/02, the behaver of this clause was implicit, the reporter was 'victim' but journalist has not to write the reporter of this case. The verbiage of this case was article 27 paragraph (2) and Article 28 paragraph (1) of Law (UU) Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE).

C. Discussion

Based on the research findings pertain to examination of social semiotics with in two specific categories delineated by van Leeuwen, specifically concerning the allocation of roles to social actors. Allocating roles to social actors involves the *activation* and *passivation* of these actors [19]. As previously declared, different roles are assigned depending on whether the *actor* is involved in MP, *Sayer* in VP, *Senser* in Men.P, or *Assigner (carrier/token)* in RP, often referred to *participant*, van Leeuwen mentioned that activation can be achieved

through 'circumstantialization', which involves the use of prepositional circumstantial with words like 'by' and 'from'. On the other hand, passivation occurs whern social actors are depicted as either 'undergoing' the activity or as being 'at the receiving end of it'. Passivation can also be realized through Goal in MP, Phenomenon in Men.P, carrier/value in RP [19].

The social actors were realized in the fraudulent news of online media in their different roles. The main actors were 'Preparator', 'Victim', 'Police', and 'Application'. The frequency's comparison on table 6 was verifying the result in their various roles and giving a clear perception of each actor's standing with other in the same case. Another study based on social actors was done by Noor conducted research with the objective of uncovering the key social players involved in the matter of graduate employability, utilizing the CDA and SFL framework. The results of the research illuminated the prevailing Malaysian perspective within media and bureaucratic discussions, highlighting that the government held more sway in shaping the prospects of graduates compared to the influence of university and the industry. The investigation further underscored how Malaysian media illustrated the government's dominant role in addressing these issues [20]. Foucault's theory on power relations further supported these findings by emphasizing that the power is initiated by individuals, whether through occasional or sovereign actions and emanates from various sources [31].

The result also shows that both online media were looking for the performance of 'police' and 'Preparator' be the subject of information and be the case management goals of the 'police'. Both online media were focusing on the information of investigation progress of 'Preparator'. These findings were corroborated by Asad and Kee, who highlighted that the government has the authority to exert a more positive and extensive presence in their controlled media channels [13], [32]. In line with Chen's research that the primary actors were portrayed in an optional manner [33]. The study aligns to Foucault's perspective that power is fundamentally a relational force. Given its influential position, 'Police' was prominently featured in both online media as a prominent 'doer'[31].

Nevertheless, spoken language is influenced and constrained by historical context, social conventions and linguistic structure[34]. Journalist shape the presentation of news to leave an impression on the reader, and this representation reflects the depth and interconnectedness of social impressions associated with it. The findings align with the research objective by examining the roles and proportions of social actors in fraudulent online news. In accordance to van Leeuwen, discourse is regarded as a form of social cognition that enables us to understand sociality through specific social practices in the text, as demonstrated in this research through the analysis of social actors [19].

The contextual implication of this research underscores the influential factors that have shaped the text in its current form. The practical implication, this research provides a detailed insights of news representation and the influence of law power on legal actors in Indonesia. This research fills the gap where no more recent research that have found social actors' character of fraudulent news through CDA, Transitivity analysis and analysis of cultural themes. Furthermore, the research suggested conducting similar studies while maintaining a CDA perspective and SFL approach, incorporating various online media sources to assess the media's stance within the broader context of media cultures, particularly in the context of other crime news issues.

V.   CONCLUSION

The research has given a conclusion that the dominant active actors was the 'Police', serving as a security apparatus with responsibilities and authority to address issues within the community. The duties and powers of the 'Police' include receiving reports from the complainant, following up on these reports by summoning the accused and witnesses for interrogating during an investigation, and ultimately determining the legal status of the accused that is 'Preparator'. Conversely, the most passive actors are the 'Preparator', who is reported by the complainant he is the 'Victim' for fraud case. Due to their actions, the police elevate the legal status of the 'preparator' from being as a accused to suspect in fraud case. Meanwhile, the 'application' was realized as a tool used by the preparator in the criminal act of fraud, constituting an illegal application that violates the Information and Electronic Transactions Law (UU ITE).

Doni Salmanan was an affiliator of Quotex who be the 'Preparaor' in the social actor of the news. Then described and realized in the VBP, the most as *target* also as *behaver* for a few frequencies, and be a *verbiage* in VP. He became the subject of the information by the police. Next, 'Police' described and realized as the *sayer* in 'VP' also *behaver* in VBP. 'Police' informed about the progress of investigation to the public by press conference. While the 'victim' and 'application' were not clearly described in the news. 'Victim' only described as complainant realized as *behaver* in VBP. And 'Application' described as an illegal application, realized as *value* in RP. Both of online media had dealt the fraudulent news conducted to Doni Salmanan as the preparator as 'Hard News' and support the journalist to report the actual news and authentic source by utilizing rhetorical markers that reflect the underlying attitudes inscribed in the media's ideology when presenting hard news as impartial reporting [13]. News exhibition shows inherent social impersonations which are affectively revealed through CDA, SFL and cultural theme of analysis. Both of online media have represented 'Police' in a positive light by highlighting their activities. And negatively to the 'Preparator' highlighting to his violations and treats against him. Both online media outlets employed social actors to convey their perspectives directly, rather than relying solely on journalistic voice.

VI. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

VII. REFERENCES

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