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Indonesian Blogger Analyzing Bjorka Hacker

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a target for international hackers. Weak public data security systems and the negligence of those who are authorized to guard data are used by hackers. Sensitive citizen data such as identity cards, family card numbers, cell phone numbers, passport numbers, and so on are weighted by Bjorka hackers. The Indonesian government found it difficult to arrest Bjorka and even arrested several times the wrong person he thought was Bjorka. This research tries to describe bloggers in Indonesia in an effort to clarify the figure of Bjorka. Researchers use Discourse/Non-Discourse Analysis. Indonesian bloggers believe that Bjorka is not a foreigner. By analyzing Indonesian Bjorka English, bloggers find Indoglish: "because since," "a noise,". Bjorka's excessive knowledge of Indonesians per case also indicates that he is part of Indonesia. He knows about the Munir, Denny Siregar, Puan Maharani, and Permadi Arya cases. Bjorka has higher political motives than economic ones. Bjorka's actions are not just data theft. He is part of a political game that is not visible to the eye. Bjorka was part of a power struggle.

Keywords: *Blogger, hacker, Discourse Analysis, Non-Discourse Analysis.*

1. INTRODUCTION (HEAD 1)

Bjorka is the name of the member in "Breached.co." An online forum for sharing Internet knowledge, online games, software, and buying and selling hacked data. He did hacktivism, hack activity for social and political motives. He broke into sensitive data of Indonesian citizens controlled by the government and sold the data. Some of the data is shared free of charge, as samples on Breached.co to attract buyers. This sensitive data includes identity card numbers (KTP), family card numbers (KK), telephone numbers, Indihome internet operators, the General Elections Commission (KPU), and the SIM card registration process (SIM Card). He claimed the Indonesian government was unprofessional, and had a history of social violence and political discrimination dating back to 1965. The Indonesian government was

trying to arrest Bjorka. However, many Indonesian people sympathize with Bjorka. He is considered a 'hero'.



Figure 1: <https://breached.co/>

On August 20, 2022, Bjorka shared 26 million data that claimed to belong to Indihome customers on Breached Forums. Data includes customer search history data, customer names, customer ID numbers, e-mail addresses, and others. The details of information allegedly belonging to Indihome

customers posted on the forum include domain, platform, browser, URL, Google keyword, IP, screen resolution, user location, e-mail, gender, name, NIK, etc. Afif Hidayatullah, an independent cybersecurity researcher who is also a bug hunter, said that the data uploaded to the online forum was Indihome user data. He tried to check the IP address (IP address) of data samples posted on online forums. As a result, the IP address shows the internet service provider from PT. Telkom Indonesia. [1]

According to Alfons Tanujaya, when IndiHome's data was leaked, with an alleged 26 million subscribers, there were 4 risks: first, the data was used as a basis for designing phishing social engineering that targeted data owners to impersonate themselves as bank customer service. Second, it is used to embarrass the data owner. Some of the data is in the form of browsing history about certain diseases that are confidential, deviant sexual tendencies, visits to pornographic sites or other things that are very private and confidential. Third, it contains important information such as population data that can be used to make fake KTPs. The fake KTP was then used as a tool to commit crimes. Fourth, it is used for profiling victims and being targeted by advertisements or algorithms. The goal is to change his political views and this has proven to result in political turmoil like what happened in America, Brexit and the Arab Spring[2]

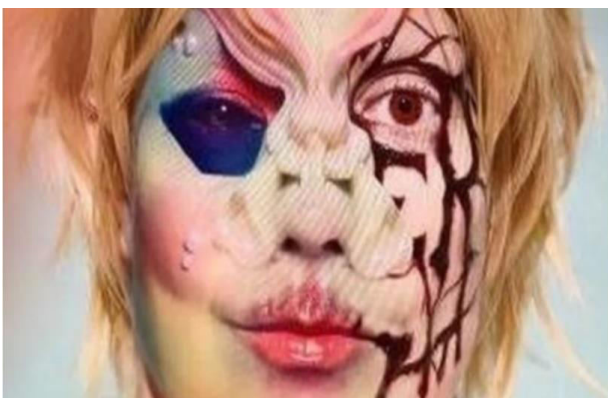


Figure 2: Bjorka's Hacker Avatar

On August 31, 2022, Bjorka shared SIM card data belonging to Indonesian

customers, which contained KTP numbers, cellular operator names, telephone numbers, and registration dates. About 1.3 billion data allegedly coming from prepaid SIM card registrations were uploaded by Bjorka on Breached Forums. The data contains a number of details such as telephone numbers, user identities in the form of identification numbers (NIK), names of cellular operators, and the date of registration of the relevant cellphone numbers. Kominfo and the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Ditjen Dukcapil) of the Ministry of Home Affairs denied the data leak, but Afif Hidayatullah confirmed that the data shared by Bjorka is valid. He conducted random searches for several samples of NIK and cellphone numbers which were distributed free of charge, which amounted to 2 million data samples. According to him, residents in the area must have a NIK with the prefix "3671", where "36" is the code for the Province of Banten and "71" is for the code for the City of Tangerang. He then looked for a NIK with that prefix from a sample database that was distributed free of charge. When a NIK with the prefix 3671 is found, he then matches the NIK with the cellphone number and name of the owner of the cellphone number through the GetContact application. One of the samples contained the following NIK '36711*****' with the mobile number 62812****." The original data owned by Bjorka has a size of 18 GB (Compressed) or 87 GB (Uncompressed), and is sold at a price 50,000 US dollars or around Rp. 743 million[3].

On 6 September 2022, Bjorka shared data on Indonesian citizens which he claimed came from the General Elections Commission. This data includes the full name of the citizen, KTP number, Family Card number, address, TPS (Voting Place) number, place and date of birth of the citizen, age, gender, to the status of persons with disabilities. [4] Data is sold by Bjorka for Rp. 5,000 US dollars (Rp. 74.4 million). In his upload, Bjorka claimed to have Indonesian population data from the KPU with a compressed file size of 4 GB. Bjorka explained that the file contained data on 105,003,428 Indonesian residents. Of the 105

million Indonesian population data, Bjorka then shared 2 million data which can be downloaded freely and free of charge as samples. Based on the samples distributed, some observers say the data is valid. Afif Hidayatullah looked for samples of NIK from the City of Kediri and then checked through the website of the Population and Civil Registration Service from that area. Based on the checking results, Afif stated that the data belonged to Indonesian citizens. He tried to check (randomly) his NIK. One of them is in the city of Kediri, namely 3571*****, and (the result) is a valid NIK. [5]

On September 9, 2022, Bjorka stated that he had penetrated state documents that claimed to belong to President Joko Widodo. Bjorka claims to have several documents in a compressed file of 40 MB, with titles such as "Appeal for Infrastructure Support", and "Secret Letter to the President in a sealed envelope." [6]

The Indonesian state is after Bjorka. President Joko Widodo instructed related officials to form a special team to handle data leak cases.[7] The government formed a special team (Timsus). The National Cyber and Crypto Agency (BSSN) has coordinated with the Electronic System Operator (PSE) and the Directorate of Cybercrime at the Bareskrim Polri to take steps to enforce the law.[8] The Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law and Security (Menko Polhukam) Mahfud MD claimed that the Bjorka hacker had been identified by the State Intelligence Agency (BIN) and the National Police. Mahfud claimed that the government already had information on Bjorka's position. After this statement, two teenagers "suspected" of Bjorka were arrested in Cirebon and Madiun. A young man from Cirebon (17) was accused of being Bjorka. Bjorka said the misinformation got to the government from intelligence and dark web platform Dark Tracer, which has a Twitter account with the handle @darktracer_int.[9]

After a teenager in Cirebon was mentioned as Bjorka, a teenager from Madiun, East Java was arrested by the Cyber Team at the National Police Headquarters, on September 14, 2022. A young man named Muhammad Agung

Hidayatullah (21 years) is suspected of being Bjorka's hacker. The spokesperson for the Public Relations Division of the National Police, Kombes Pol Ade Yaya Suryana, said that MAH is suspected of acting as a provider of the Telegram channel with the name "Bjorkanism". However, MAH's confession was that he only sold the Telegram account to get money. The money is very important to him, to pay off the motorbike installments. He is from a poor family and works in a coffee shop (cafe). He gets free Internet access, even though he is paid Rp. 700,000 as an ice drink worker.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Discourse analysis is a methodological approach used to study, analyze, and understand the structure and meaning of the language used in a particular communication context. Discourse analysis focuses on how language is used to construct meaning, influence social relations, and reproduce power in social interaction. The main aim of discourse analysis is to reveal the role of language in the formation of social reality and how language is used to build identity, mediate conflict, convey power, shape social norms, and express certain ideologies. A language practice to win a social reality. Discourse analysis involves understanding the social, cultural, and historical context in which language is used.[10]

Non-discursive (non-discursive) analysis refers to an analytical approach that focuses on the non-verbal or non-textual aspects of a phenomenon. In a digital context, non-discursive analysis involves understanding and researching elements such as images, symbols, actions, practices, or physical expressions that are not limited to linguistic or textual aspects. Non-discursive analysis considers that meaning and influence are not only limited to verbal texts but also manifest through non-verbal forms. This can involve observing, interpreting, and analyzing various forms of non-verbal communication, including visual, kinesthetic, or material.[10]

The internet allows users to communicate through a variety of non-

discursive media, such as images, photos, video, and audio.[11] Users can convey messages, express emotions, or share experiences through this multimedia content without using words. For example, a user can share a photo of their vacation to show their experience without needing to describe it in words.[12]

Non-discursive analysis is used in the context of online research, especially when it involves non-text elements such as images, video, sound, or other visual elements. This approach can include visual analysis, analysis of media content, or analysis of online representations. Non-discursive in the context of the internet, digital, and virtual refers to elements or forms of communication that are not limited to verbal or written media or modes. It includes methods of communication that go beyond words or verbal discourse. Non-discursive online includes analysis of:

1. Images, Memes, and Visuals. The virtual environment provides an image-rich, visual platform. Pictures, photos, illustrations and graphics can convey messages, emotions or information without using words. They can be used to convey an idea, illustrate a concept, or establish a feel and atmosphere. Memes are images or visual content that are widely circulated on the internet and often create a humorous effect or social commentary. Memes can be used to convey messages without clear words, but rely on images, short texts, or a combination of the two to generate meaning.
2. Video is a popular form of non-discursive content. Through video, messages can be conveyed through gestures, actions, facial expressions, or other audio-visual uses. Videos can convey narration, describe experiences, or provide instructions without relying on written text.
3. Sound, and Audio. The use of sound and audio in the form of music, background noise, sound effects, or other audio recordings is also a form of non-discursive communication. Sound can set a scene, convey emotion, or provide a more complete sensory experience in a digital or virtual environment. The Internet facilitates

non-discursive communication through sound and music. Users can share sound recordings, play music, or use audio effects to convey messages, express emotions, or provide a richer audio experience.

4. Emoji, Symbols, Icons, Stickers and GIFs. Emojis and symbols are used to express emotions, nuances or concepts in a more visual way. They provide an additional dimension to online communication that words alone cannot convey. Stickers and GIFs convey emotions, reactions or messages in a visual way and do not require the direct use of words. Users use the smile emoji 😊 or cute stickers to express their joy without having to put it in a sentence. Icons are often used to represent certain concepts or actions without long words.
5. Gestures, Actions and Movements (Social Interaction). In virtual reality that supports body interaction, physical gestures and actions can also be a form of non-discursive communication. Users use body movements or physical actions to communicate with others, control virtual objects, or convey messages without words. Users can communicate through gestures and gestures using input devices such as a mouse, keyboard, or pointing device. Gestures such as clicking, dragging, or moving virtual objects can convey actions or interactions without words.
6. Interaction Design (Animation and Visual Effects). Interface and interaction design can express non-discursive elements. Layout, color, animation, and visual response in interface design can provide a hint, an interactive experience, or convey a message without relying on words explicitly. Animations and visual effects can be used to convey messages without words. Changing object colors, smooth transitions between views, or interesting visual effects can convey information or generate reactions from users
7. Facial and Body Expressions. Avatars or visual representations of the user's self can express emotions and reactions through facial expressions and body movements.

Avatars can smile, wink, or raise their eyebrows to convey feelings without words.

Online discourse analysis is an approach used to study and analyze communications that occur in the internet, digital, virtual space and so on. This involves understanding, analyzing text, images, videos, game platforms, virtual worlds, online conferencing, communication via avatars or other forms of communication that occur through digital media, such as text messages, emails, blogs, social media, online forums, and platforms. Other communications. Some of the general steps involved in online discourse analysis are as follows:

1. Data Collection. The first step in online discourse analysis is to collect relevant data. This data can be in the form of text, forum posts, comments on social media, blogs or online articles. In addition, data can be in the form of communication transcripts, chat logs, images, video recordings, or other multimedia elements related to the context of communication. Data can be obtained from sources such as social media archives, communication platforms, gaming platforms, online conferencing platforms, and online text repositories.
2. Identification of the Unit of Analysis. After the data is collected, the next step is to identify the unit of analysis under study. Units of analysis can be words, text/chat messages, sentences, posts, one interaction between avatars, or even an entire thread or discussion on a forum. The selection of the unit of analysis depends on the research objectives and the scope of the analysis.
3. Classification and Categorization. The data collected can then be classified and categorized based on themes, topics, style of language, or other relevant elements. This helps organize the data and allows for a more structured compilation of findings.
4. Content Analysis. This analysis involves a deep understanding of the messages conveyed in the data. This involves identifying patterns, themes, arguments, or other important elements in online communication. Content analysis methods

can include qualitative approaches such as thematic analysis or narrative analysis.

5. Discourse Analysis. Discourse analysis involves an understanding of the ways of speaking, language styles, framing, or communication strategies used in online discourse. This enables an understanding of the social constructs, social representations, power differences, or norms involved in online communication. Discourse analysis approaches can include framing analysis, rhetorical analysis, or power analysis. If communication occurs through avatars in a virtual environment, an analysis of avatar interactions can be performed. This involves understanding avatar behavior, body movements, facial expressions or gestures used to communicate in virtual environments. This analysis can involve visual observation or analysis of data collected from motion sensors.
6. Non-discursive analysis.
7. Interpretation and Findings. The final stage in online discourse analysis is the interpretation and drawing of findings. The researcher analyzes the collected data, applies an appropriate analytical framework, and generates relevant insights or findings based on the analysis. The purpose of this analysis is to understand communication patterns, meaning construction, and social contexts involving online communication in Internet, digital, virtual, etc. spaces

3. RESEARCH RESULT

The internet offers an anonymous identity.[13] A double identity that is not necessarily the same as the identity in real reality.[14] So what the hacker says is not necessarily true. They like to manipulate themselves.[15]

The Twitter account @angelinadeaid

← Thread



Angelina Dea @angelinadeaid · Sep 12

Melihat lexicon (collections of words) yg dipakai Bjorka , saya cukup yakin bahwa dia adalah orang Indonesia. Penggunaan double conjunction "because since" setelah tanda titik "." Ini adalah tipikal khas orang Indonesia untuk menulis B. Inggris dengan style 'Indoglish'. #bjorka

ses to resolve Munir's
lled. Because since th
unir's case is still bein

created a thread discussing Bjorka's writing style when he was still active on Twitter. This blogger suspects that even though Bjorka's tweets are in English, the hacker is actually Indonesian. "Seeing the lexicon (collections of words) used by Bjorka, I am quite sure that he is Indonesian. The use of a double conjunction "because since" after a period." It is typical for Indonesians to write English in the 'Indoglish' style," said @angelinadeaid (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Indoglish Because Since

Apart from "because since," Bjorka also uses the phrase "have breathed free air." A typical Indonesian idiom style "breathing free air" (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Indoglish Have Breathed Free Air

Bjorka also uses the phrase "Even though he is a smart old man." A dependent clause that requires another sentence to form a complete complex sentence. But Bjorka did not complete the sentence (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Indoglish Even Though

Bjorka, like most Indonesians, wrote "make a noise." The word "noise" is an uncountable noun, so it is more natural to use "some" instead of "a".



Figure 6. Indoglish a Noise

Bjorka is also inconsistent in using Grammers. He created the narrative of an "old man" who had died. However, when cheering for someone who has died, do not use the past tense. See "...this old man has taken care of me since I was born," "he wants to go back and do something with technology even though he says how sad it is to be a Habibie" (Figure 7)



Figure 7. Indoglish This Old Man Has

Bjorka's knowledge of Indonesian people and events is too extensive and detailed. If he is a foreigner then he will not have excessive knowledge. He knows about the deaths of Munir and the suspect "Polly." He wrote with Indoglish "founding" (Figure 8)

← Thread



Angelina Dea @angelinadeaid · Sep 12

Kata janggal yg saya temukan disini adalah 'founding'. Jika Bjorka menggunakan translator tool utk menerjemahkan teks Polly, dimana translation tool akan mnrjemahkan sebagai 'finding' / 'found'.

Munir returned to the plane to co
ght. Meanwhile, Polly returned to
ay at around 10.47 am, Polly con
antoso and said: "Founding big f
pore."

Figure 8. Founding

Bjorka also knows a lot about Denny Siregar, Abu Janda. He questioned Denny using the Indonesian people's tax money to create divisions in society. "How does it feel to live off the tax money of the Indonesian people, but you use the internet to divide society." Permadi Arya Bjorka said *...ah i see, Permadi Arya is Denny Siregar's friend. both of them have been living from Indonesian tax money but using the internet to polarize people.*"

Bjorka's doxing action was carried out from 10 to 12 September 2022 as a response to the behavior of Indonesian officials. He shares personal data of officials and people who are considered to be in power circles via Telegram and Twitter. The personal data belonging to public officials that he shares in the Telegram group include full names, KTP numbers, KK numbers, parents' names, home addresses, place and date of birth, religious status, educational history, and so on. A number of public officials who were the targets of the doxing action from Bjorka: Johnny G Plate (Minister of Communication and Informatics), Puan Maharani (Chairman of the People's Representative Council), Samuel Abrijani Pangerapan (Director General of Informatics Applications of the Ministry of Communication and Information), Erick Thohir (Minister of State-Owned Enterprises), Luhut Binsar Pandjaitan (Coordinating Minister for Maritime Affairs and Investment for Indonesia), Anies Baswedan (Governor of DKI Jakarta), Tito Karnavian (Minister of Home Affairs).

The Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law and Security Menko Polhukam Mahfud MD underestimated Bjorka's hacker abilities. According to him, Bjorka's ability was trivial, even nothing. Mahfud said that so far no state data had been leaked. The data was made by Bjorka and then it was distributed as if it had leaked. This refers to her mother's name which should have been called Siti Khadijah but was made up of Siti Aminah by Bjorka.[16]

September 11, on a Twitter account with handles @bjorkanism and bjorxanism, Bjorka shared a number of messages with public officials and shared his personal data via the Telegram group. Doxing for Puan Maharin with the caption, "How are you, madam @puanmaharan_?, How does it feel to celebrate a birthday when many people are protesting the price of fuel right in front of your office? Hackers usually do mind manipulation.[17]

3.1. FILE JARGON: POLITICAL INJUSTICE

Bjorka's hackers have broken into 'sensitive data' in Indonesia. This burglary action was driven by political injustice that his friend had experienced, and as a form of response to state management that was considered unprofessional, especially the position of Minister of Communication and Informatics with a background in political parties and the military. He made a narrative that he had a true friend from Indonesia who lived in Warsaw, Poland. His friend was no longer recognized by the state as an Indonesian Citizen (WNI) because of the 1965 policy. In fact, according to him, his friend was a very smart person. Online observation got:

"I have a good Indonesian friend in Warsaw, and he told me a lot about how messed up Indonesia is. I did this for him."

"He is no longer recognized by Indonesia as a citizen because of the 1965 policy. Even though he is a very smart old man."

"Last year he just passed away. This old man has taken care of me since I was born. He wants to go back and do something with technology even though he sees how sad it is to be a Habibie. He didn't have time to do it until he finally died peacefully. [18]

3.2. BLOGGING BEHAVIOR

The Internet is an arena for freedom, although not all social media platforms uphold the Internet freedom manifesto. Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Instagram can be affected by political pressure (country and community). They can leak the identity of a person's account and conventional authorities can identify the existence of a person detected by the IP address.[19] The Internet 'always' presents forums that facilitate an Internet culture that is free from political pressure. Bjorka uses forums to build his existence. This forum is used for data transactions that have been compromised to be sold and partially shared freely. An independent forum that is safe for its users. Forum administrators like this cannot be pressured by conventional powers.

Bjorka does not have any other Twitter accounts besides the suspended @bjorkanesian account. Bjorka also doesn't have Instagram and TikTok accounts and makes sure he doesn't make any videos. Bjorka made sure to only use the Telegram platform and the breached.co forum page to communicate.

"I've never had an Instagram or TikTok account or made silly videos. To hell with those idiots who make silly videos and pretend to be me. At the moment my only communication is on Telegram and Breached.co. There will be more surprises, " said Bjorka in the Bjorkanism Telegram group, quoted on Tuesday (20/9/2022). However, Bjorka still needs popular social media to communicate his resistance. He bought the Telegram@bjorkanism account from MAH.

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Muhammad Agung Hidayatullah, a resident of Banjarsari Kulon Village, Datangan District, Madiun Regency, East Java, admitted that he had created a Telegram account called Bjorkanism. The account has been sold to Bjorka. He did that because he was amazed at the hacker. He was initially amazed at Bjorka's hacking actions. He then created a Telegram channel called Bjorkanism. Its content re-shared posts uploaded by Bjorka. "Bjorka is really good, I'm a fan. I'm curious, I have been a fan for a long time because what was leaked was Indonesian government data." As it turned out, the report on Bjorkanism's Telegram channel received a good response. Many liked Bjorka's reposts. MAH took the example of a post that was liked by thousands of accounts, namely 'Stop Being an Idiot' to a post containing leaked data of President Joko Widodo. After that, MAH admitted communicated with Bjorka directly by conversation in English. From the chat it was agreed that Bjorkanism's Telegram channel MAH would be sold to Bjorka with a Bitcoin transaction of US\$100 dollars or IDR 1.4 million. Since then, the account is in Bjorka's control even though the owner remains in his name.[21]

Spokesperson for the Public Relations Division of the National Police Headquarters Kombes Pol Ade Yahya Suryana said the role of the MAH suspect was to help Bjorka provide a Telegram account on behalf of

@bjorkanism. Based on the results of the investigation, MAH has uploaded information from the site <http://breached.to/> three times to the Telegram account @bjorkanism. Among them on September 8, 2022 'Stop Being an Idiot'; then 9 September 2022 'The next leak will come from the president of Indonesia'; and 10 September 2022 'To support people who are struggling by holding demonstrations in Indonesia regarding the price of fuel oil. I will publish the MyPertamina database soon'.

Hacking is an attempt to "penetrate" and "break" a code and "master" data/information. Following the meaning of the word, hacking has at least two meanings. First, the action (action) or behavior (behavior) is counter-procedural (resistance), namely breaking into information by force.[22] Second, intellectuals who produce information or knowledge.[23]

In its development, hacking is interpreted as "the art of exploitation", or "the art of deception".[24] Famous hacker Kevin D. Mitnick introduced the strategy of "social engineering" (social engineering) to gain trust (building trust) someone by lying (deception) and withholding information. According to Mitnick, social engineering uses influence and persuasion to deceive people by convincing the subject either through manipulation or not by manipulation. People who do social engineering are able to take advantage of other people to get information with or without using technology. Mitnick said social engineering uses influence and persuasion to deceive people by convincing them that the social engineer is someone he is not, or by manipulation. As a result, the social engineer is able to take advantage of people to obtain information with or without the use of technology.[22]

4. CONCLUSION

Bjorka has broken into a lot of sensitive data on Indonesian citizens, such as ID numbers, passports, family cards, cellphone numbers, and so on. Even though the Indonesian government stated that no data belonging to Indonesian citizens was stolen by

Bjorka, Indonesian bloggers have proven that the data Bjorka stole was true. Public pressure finally made the Indonesian government admit that the data was stolen by Bjorka. The Indonesian government is determined to hunt down Bjorka but has not been successful. Indonesian bloggers actually prove that Bjorka is not a foreigner but an Indonesian citizen by looking at the style of English used by Bjorka (Indoglish). Bjorka's knowledge of cases people like Munir, Denny Siregar, Permadi Arya also indicates that he is not a stranger.

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