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Governing through uncertainty: a corpus-assisted discourse analysis of inflation and economic recovery in Indonesian policy communication

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ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia's post-pandemic recovery unfolded amid inflationary pressure, exchange-rate volatility, geopolitical disruption, and persistent uncertainty, making official communication central to how economic risks and policy responses were publicly understood. **Objective:** This study examines how Indonesian policy institutions discursively governed uncertainty while communicating inflation management and economic recovery between 2022 and 2024. **Method:** Using corpus-assisted discourse analysis, this study analysed 21 primary policy communications from Bank Indonesia and the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, supported by three institutional reports and four BPS statistical releases, through keyword, collocation, concordance, modality, evaluation, transitivity, legitimation, and interdiscursivity analyses. **Results:** Findings show that uncertainty was predominantly externalised through global pressure, geopolitical tension, imported inflation, contagion, and risk, while domestic institutions retained agency as anticipatory managers. Forward-looking modality, projections, target horizons, and calibrated caution transformed uncertain futures into temporally bounded and administratively actionable policy problems. **Implication:** Institutional legitimacy was constructed through maintenance, strengthening, coordination, and a functional distinction between pro-stability and pro-growth instruments, although such coherence could obscure policy trade-offs. **Novelty:** This study contributes an integrated account of governing uncertainty by demonstrating how lexical patterning, temporal projection, and differentiated institutional agency jointly organise economic authority, expectation management, and public legitimation in Indonesian policy communication during a period of macroeconomic adjustment and contestation.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's post-pandemic recovery unfolded under unusually volatile price and policy conditions. National year-on-year inflation reached 5.51% in December 2022, while the economy subsequently grew by 5.05% in 2023 and 5.03% in 2024, indicating sustained expansion alongside persistent concerns over prices, exchange rates, food security, and global spillovers. These figures matter because policy communication did more than report macroeconomic conditions: it organised public understanding of why inflation occurred, which risks required intervention, and how stability could coexist with recovery. Indonesia's exposure to pandemic disruption, commodity shocks, geopolitical tensions, and monetary tightening has already been documented as a period of exceptional turbulence [1], [2], [3]. Yet economic indicators alone cannot explain how institutions rendered uncertainty intelligible and policy action legitimate. Examining official language is therefore necessary to understand how inflation and recovery became governable objects within public communication during this nationally contested period.

Existing research provides several foundations for such an inquiry but remains fragmented across economic analysis, crisis communication, and discourse studies. Scholarship on Indonesia has examined governmental communication failures, disaster language, multilingual crisis naming, and positive rhetorical strategies during COVID-19 [4], [5], [6], [7]. Other studies have addressed the semantic history of policy, fuel-price controversies, and legal or political responses to inflation [8], [9], [10]. Corpus-assisted work elsewhere demonstrates how economic discourse can reveal recurrent lexical patterns, evaluative positioning, and institutional assumptions in parliamentary or central-bank communication [11], [12]. However, limited attention has been paid to how Indonesian institutions repeatedly connect uncertainty, inflation control, recovery, stability, and growth across an extended body of official texts. This gap requires an approach combining corpus patterning with systematic, context-sensitive discourse interpretation across multiple policy institutions.

This study investigates how Indonesian policy institutions linguistically govern uncertainty while communicating inflation management and economic recovery between 2022 and 2024. It asks three related questions. First, how are uncertainty and inflation lexicalised through recurrent keywords, collocations, semantic preferences, and concordance patterns? Second, how do modality, evaluation, and temporal projection construct future economic conditions as measurable, anticipatable, and manageable? Third, how are institutional agency and policy legitimacy organised through representations of coordination, synergy, resilience, and the policy mix? These questions are examined through a corpus-assisted discourse analysis of official communications from Bank Indonesia and the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, supported by official reports and BPS statistical releases as contextual materials. Rather than treating policy language as a transparent description of economic reality, this study approaches it as an institutional practice that selects threats, assigns responsibility, calibrates confidence, and establishes acceptable relationships between monetary restraint, governmental intervention, and continued growth.

This study advances the proposition that Indonesian policy communication governs uncertainty by converting open-ended economic disruption into bounded risks, projected timelines, and coordinated institutional responses. Uncertainty is expected to be framed predominantly as an external pressure—through global volatility, geopolitical tension, imported inflation, or financial contagion—while domestic institutions are positioned as anticipatory, competent, and collectively responsive. Such framing does not necessarily deny vulnerability; instead, it may combine calibrated caution with confidence, allowing restrictive measures to appear necessary without abandoning the promise of recovery. A related expectation is that the recurring distinction between pro-stability and pro-growth instruments constructs a discursive settlement in which monetary discipline and economic expansion are represented as complementary rather than contradictory. Corpus patterns alone cannot establish this argument, so concordance analysis must be integrated with modality, transitivity, legitimation, and interdiscursivity. This combined approach clarifies how policy authority is sustained through language when economic futures remain profoundly uncertain today.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Uncertainty in policy communication

Uncertainty in policy communication is not merely an absence of knowledge; it is a discursive condition through which institutions define threats, delimit responsibility, and justify intervention. Economic scholarship often treats uncertainty as volatility, informational deficiency, or exposure to external shocks, whereas discourse research approaches it as a problem of representation and sense-making. Indonesia's turbulent post-pandemic economy illustrates this distinction: macroeconomic disruption can be measured, but its public meaning is produced through language [3], [13]. Crisis communication studies likewise show that naming and framing shape institutional authority [5], [6]. Historically.

Analytically, uncertainty discourse can be differentiated through four interrelated dimensions: source attribution, threat intensity, temporal orientation, and governability. Source attribution distinguishes external pressures, domestic vulnerabilities, and shared risks; threat intensity ranges from caution to emergency; temporal orientation contrasts retrospective explanation with anticipation; and governability concerns whether disruption appears controllable. Studies of Indonesian crisis communication identify disaster metaphors, multilingual naming, optimism, and strategic reassurance as recurring resources [4], [7], [14]. Economic-policy research additionally foregrounds inflation expectations, global spillovers, and resilience [15], [9], suggesting that uncertainty becomes meaningful through patterned combinations.

2.2. Corpus-assisted discourse analysis

Corpus-assisted discourse analysis combines quantitative pattern detection with qualitative interpretation of language in context. Unlike corpus linguistics oriented primarily toward distributional description, it treats frequencies, keywords, collocations, and concordances as entry points into ideological and institutional questions. Unlike purely interpretive critical discourse analysis, it constrains claims through recurrent textual evidence across a defined corpus. Altamimi (2023) [11] demonstrates this complementarity in economic parliamentary discourse, while Joharry (2020) [16] and Ismail et al. (2025) [17] apply corpus-assisted approaches to crisis communication. Indonesian studies of central-bank language remain limited, although Kuncoro and Ahmad (2021) [18] and Nugroho (2026) [19] indicate attention to textual patterning in monetary communication.

Its analytical indicators operate at levels. Frequency and keyword analysis identify lexical priorities; collocation reveals associations among inflation, stability, risk, and recovery; concordance analysis tests how those associations function locally. Semantic preference groups recurrent fields of meaning, while discourse prosody identifies evaluative tendencies. These procedures must be combined with diachronic and institutional comparison because words may perform functions across policy phases or organisations. Research on economic discourse confirms the value of integrating lexical patterning with framing and metaphor analysis [11], [20], [21].

2.3. Policy legitimation

Policy legitimation concerns how institutions present decisions as necessary, reasonable, authoritative, and defensible. It differs from persuasion because legitimation specifically links action to recognised grounds of validity, including expertise, legality, collective interest, moral evaluation, or anticipated consequences. In Indonesian policy discourse, authority is shaped by the semantic history of kebijakan, institutional coordination, and communication practices [8], [4]. Studies of financial inclusion, fuel-price controversy, redenomination, and presidential economic narratives show that legitimacy may be constructed through inclusion, resilience, sacrifice, or national competence [22], [10], [23], [24], rather than through technical evidence alone.

Operationally, legitimation can be examined through agency, modality, evaluation, transitivity, interdiscursivity, and actor alignment. Agency identifies who controls inflation or bears responsibility; modality calibrates certainty, obligation, and prediction; evaluation marks danger, confidence, prudence, or resilience. Actor alignment captures synergy between government and central banking without assuming consensus. Drawing on crisis, economic, and policy discourse scholarship [25], [26], [12], this study theorises governing uncertainty as the coupling of risk construction, anticipatory language, and legitimation.

3. METHOD

The unit of analysis was the individual policy document and its analytically relevant textual segment. This study examined 28 official items published between January 2022 and December 2024: 21 primary communications, three secondary policy reports, and four contextual statistical releases. Primary materials comprised 15 Bank Indonesia monetary-policy press releases and six Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs press releases. Secondary materials included one annual economic report, one monetary-policy report, and one economic outlook report. Four BPS releases supplied inflation and growth context. Each record retained a document identifier, title, date, institution, genre, language, source URL, extract, quotation, and context for traceability.

This study adopted a corpus-assisted discourse analysis design combining distributional evidence with context-sensitive interpretation. Corpus procedures were used to identify recurrent lexical associations, while discourse analysis examined how those patterns organised uncertainty, policy authority, and economic temporality. Such integration avoids treating frequency as self-explanatory and constrains qualitative claims through repeated textual evidence, consistent with corpus-assisted research on economic and crisis communication [11], [16], [17]. Comparisons were structured diachronically across 2022, 2023, and 2024 and institutionally across central-bank and governmental communication. Secondary and contextual documents informed interpretation but were not merged uncritically with the primary corpus.

Information was obtained from official channels. Bank Indonesia's Media Room supplied monetary-policy statements and institutional reports; the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs portal supplied governmental press releases and economic outlook material; and BPS-Statistics Indonesia supplied official inflation and gross domestic product releases. These sources were selected because they preserve institutional authorship, publication dates, document genres, and links. English versions were retained where officially available, while Indonesian documents remained identifiable through language metadata. Policy communications constituted primary discourse data, institutional reports served as secondary explanatory material, and BPS releases provided contextual benchmarks for interpreting references to inflation, growth, and recovery cautiously.

Table 1. Composition of the dataset

Code	Data category	Source	Geographical scope	Period	Number
BI-MPR	Monetary-policy press releases	Bank Indonesia Media Room	Indonesia, national	2022–2024	15
EKON-PR	Government economic press releases	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs	Indonesia, national	2022–2023	6
BI-AER	Annual economic report	Bank Indonesia	Indonesia, national	2022 report, published 2023	1
BI-MPRQ	Monetary Policy Report	Bank Indonesia	Indonesia, national	Q4 2023, published 2024	1
EKON-OUT	Economic outlook report	Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs	Indonesia, national	2022	1
BPS-INF	Official inflation release	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	Indonesia, national	2022, published 2023	1
BPS-GDP23	Official GDP releases	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	Indonesia, national	2023	2
BPS-GDP24	Official GDP release	BPS-Statistics Indonesia	Indonesia, national	2024	1

Data collection combined targeted retrieval, eligibility screening, metadata capture, and deduplication. Searches used English and Indonesian combinations of inflation, economic recovery, uncertainty, stability, growth, policy mix, synergy, imported inflation, global pressure, and resilience. Eligible documents had to appear on an official domain, fall within the specified period, address one core theme substantively, and contain sufficient text for discourse analysis. Items were excluded when duplicated, inaccessible, unofficially reposted, outside the national scope, or incidentally relevant. Canonical URLs and normalised titles were compared to remove duplicates. Textual extracts, quotations, surrounding context, dates, titles, sources, and links were stored in linked CSV files.

Analysis proceeded through three complementary tools. First, keyword, collocation, and concordance analysis mapped recurrent constructions of uncertainty, inflation, stability, recovery, risk, and resilience, supporting Result A. Second, modality, evaluation, and temporal-deixis analysis examined prediction, confidence, caution, target horizons, and anticipatory formulations, supporting Result B. Third, transitivity, legitimation, and interdiscursivity analysis identified actors, agency, coordination, policy instruments, and relations between pro-stability and pro-growth discourse, supporting Result C. Initial codes were applied at segment level using the shared codebook, then checked against full document context. Diachronic and institutional comparisons integrated quantitative patterns with close reading, without inferring causal effects from textual regularities.

4. RESULTS

4.1. Lexicalising uncertainty: External pressure, contagion, and governable risk

Uncertainty entered Indonesian policy communication through both direct naming and linguistically implicit representations of governability. Across 21 primary documents, explicit uncertainty occurred in six texts, while five texts framed disruption as external pressure. More specialised constructions appeared through contagion and global-risk vocabulary. However, nine documents did not name uncertainty directly, instead presupposing it through stability, confidence, anticipation, coordination, or inflation control. This distinction matters because keyword frequency alone would underrepresent how uncertainty operates across policy discourse. Corpus-assisted interpretation therefore considered direct lexemes alongside response-oriented formulations that made risk inferable from institutional action. Such an approach follows Altamimi's (2023) argument that recurrent economic vocabulary acquires analytical significance through concordance context rather than through isolated numerical prominence.

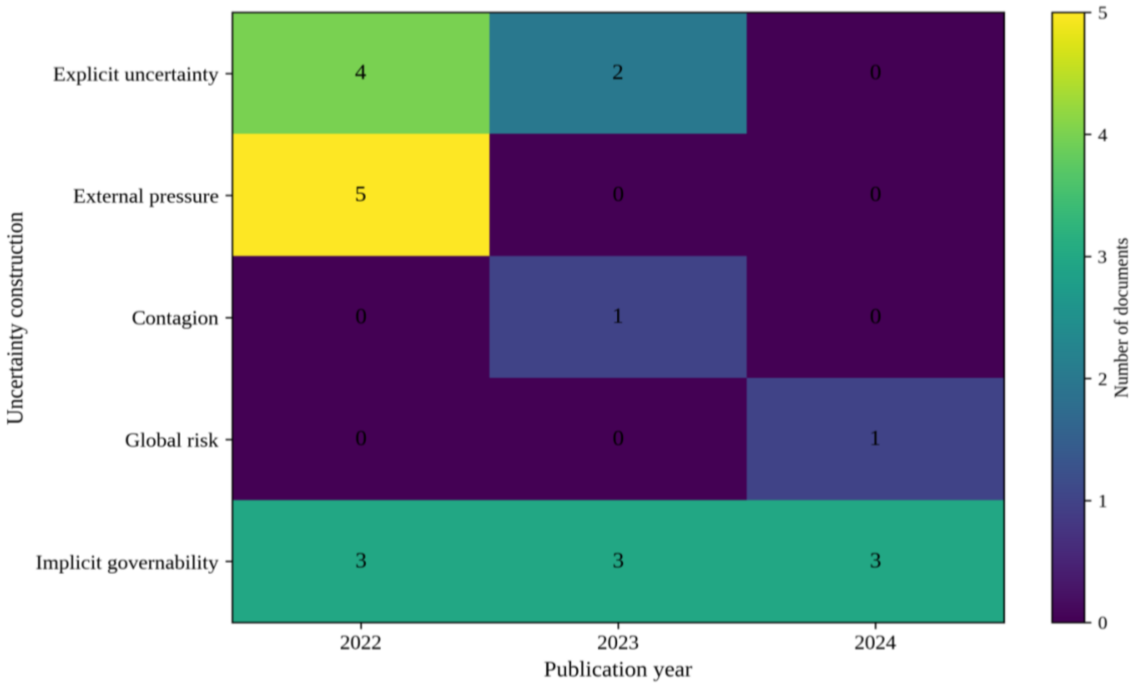

Figure 1. Distribution of uncertainty constructions across policy years

A marked temporal concentration characterised direct threat language. External pressure appeared exclusively in 2022, when four Bank Indonesia statements and one governmental communication connected domestic policy concerns to geopolitical tensions, monetary normalisation, and global price pressures. Explicit uncertainty extended into 2023 but disappeared from coded 2024 extracts, when the vocabulary shifted toward global risk, projected stability, and sustainable growth. Institutionally, Bank Indonesia supplied most direct constructions, accounting for four of six uncertainty cases and four of five pressure cases. Governmental releases employed more evaluative and metaphorical formulations, including resilience, darkness, and storm imagery. Objectively, these distributions indicate movement from openly naming disruption toward describing its manageability, although they do not independently establish why this shift occurred or whether audiences interpreted it as intended.

These patterns suggest that uncertainty is discursively governed by separating its presumed origins from institutional capacity to respond. External pressure, contagion, and deteriorating risk locate disruption beyond immediate domestic control, whereas verbs such as maintain, strengthen, anticipate, and control restore agency to policy institutions. This asymmetry resembles crisis communication in which threat attribution coexists with reassurance and administrative competence [5], [6]. Contagion and storm metaphors further translate abstract market relations into spatially or physically intelligible dangers, while confidence and stability formulations bound those dangers within policy horizons. This study therefore treats uncertainty not simply as an economic condition but as a relational discourse structure connecting externalised vulnerability, anticipatory intervention, and claims of institutional governability.

4.2. Governing the future: Anticipatory modality, calibrated confidence, and temporal projection

Policy communication consistently transformed uncertain economic futures into temporally ordered objects of intervention. Among 21 primary documents, descriptive modality occurred in nine texts, while anticipatory and forward-looking formulations each appeared in seven. Projection, commitment, and continuity were less frequent but performed distinct institutional functions: forecasts defined probable trajectories, commitments fixed future policy orientations, and continuity represented intervention as sustained across disruption. Confidence and sufficiency appeared only once, both in a February 2023 Bank Indonesia statement. Their restricted distribution indicates that categorical reassurance was not the dominant communicative mode. Instead, institutions generally combined prospective language with qualified evaluation, allowing future conditions to be represented as manageable without claiming complete certainty. This pattern supports examining modality as a mechanism of governance rather than merely a grammatical expression of prediction.

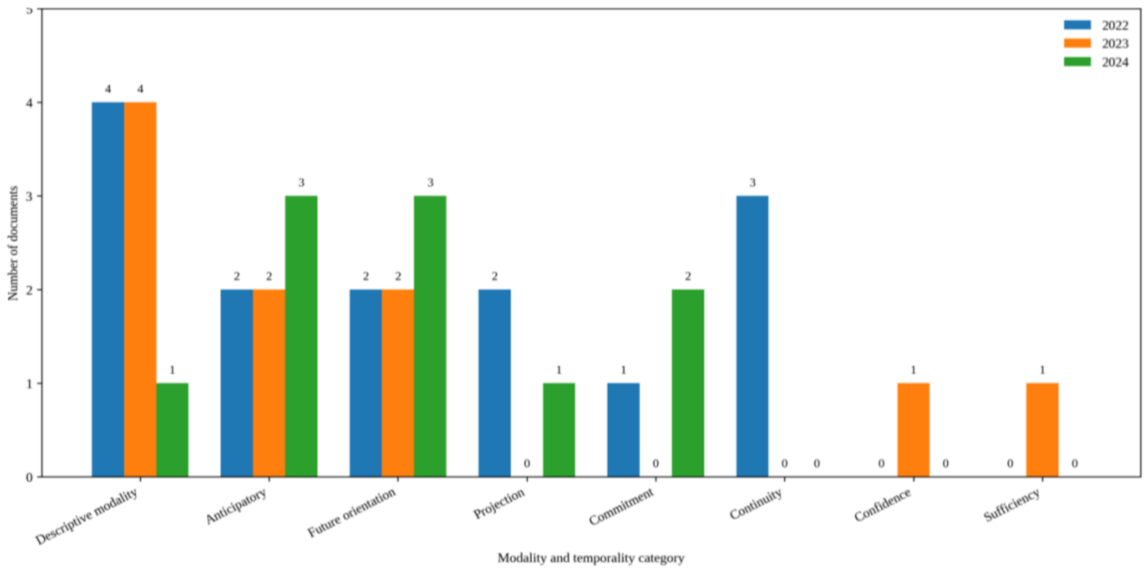

Figure 2. Distribution of modality and temporal orientation across policy years

The distribution was institutionally and temporally uneven. All seven anticipatory and forward-looking cases occurred in Bank Indonesia statements, reflecting the centrality of prospective reasoning to monetary-policy justification. Their frequency increased from two documents in 2022 and two in 2023 to three in 2024. By contrast, continuity language was concentrated entirely in 2022 and included two governmental releases, corresponding to communications that emphasised ongoing support, purchasing-power protection, and prudent responses to global pressure. Descriptive modality declined sharply in 2024, appearing in only one coded document after four occurrences in each preceding year. Calibrated caution dominated 16 documents, whereas positive reassurance appeared in five. These distributions show that policy communication relied more heavily on controlled qualification than on unambiguous optimism.

Theoretically, anticipatory modality helps construct policy authority by presenting institutional action as preceding rather than reacting belatedly to economic deterioration. Terms such as pre-emptive and forward-looking connect present decisions with projected inflation, exchange-rate stability, and target corridors, thereby converting uncertain futures into administratively actionable horizons. Projection and commitment further strengthen this temporal ordering by distinguishing what institutions expect from what they pledge to do. Such formulations resemble central-bank discourse in which forecasts operate simultaneously as technical assessments and legitimating devices [12], [19]. Yet the predominance of calibrated caution suggests that authority rests less on absolute certainty than on disciplined confidence.

4.3. Legitimation through synergy: institutional agency and the stability–growth settlement

Institutional legitimacy was constructed primarily through representations of purposeful action rather than through abstract declarations of authority. Across the same 21 primary documents and retained textual segments, maintenance and strengthening were the most frequent categories, each occurring in seven Bank Indonesia communications. Pro-stability and pro-growth orientations each appeared in three documents, while support occurred in two. Synergy, coordination, joint agency, resilience, and explicit control each appeared once. No retained primary segment used *policy mix* directly, although several statements differentiated monetary, macroprudential, and payment-system functions. These patterns indicate that legitimation operated through what institutions were represented as doing, which policy objects they acted upon, and how their distinct instruments were connected to stability and growth.

A clear institutional division characterised these representations. Bank Indonesia dominated material processes of maintaining and strengthening, usually acting upon inflation, rupiah stability, expectations, or economic growth. Governmental communications were more likely to construct legitimacy through coordination, collective agreement, social protection, and national resilience. The only explicit joint-agency construction presented government and Bank Indonesia as agreeing on five strategic steps for controlling inflation. Functional differentiation appeared exclusively in central-bank texts, where monetary policy was designated *pro-stability* while macroprudential or payment-system measures were described as *pro-growth*. Objectively, this distribution shows that central-bank discourse concentrated agency within specialised policy instruments, whereas governmental discourse foregrounded relational authority and collective mobilisation across institutions.

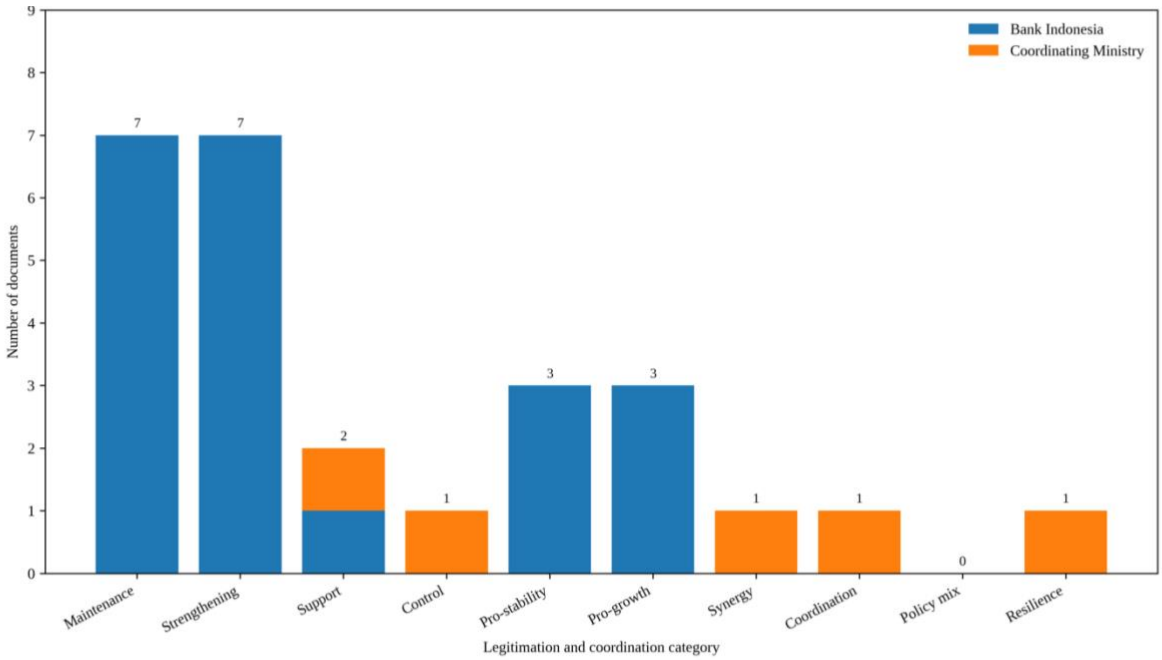

Figure 3. Institutional distribution of legitimation strategies

These findings position legitimation as an interaction between transitivity and interdiscursivity. Material verbs such as *maintain, strengthen, control*, and *support* assign institutions visible agency while transforming inflation and instability into manageable policy objects. At the same time, the distinction between pro-stability and pro-growth instruments reconciles potentially competing objectives by placing them within a complementary division of labour. Coordination and synergy extend this settlement beyond central-bank expertise, representing government, monetary authorities, and food-security programmes as components of a coherent response. This pattern accords with research showing that Indonesian policy authority depends upon institutional alignment, semantic framing, and projected consequences rather than technical evidence alone [6], [8], [26]. Legitimation therefore emerges through coordinated agency and differentiated competence.

5. DISCUSSION

The first implication concerns how uncertainty was made politically and administratively manageable. By locating disruption in global markets, geopolitical tension, imported inflation, and contagion, policy communication reduced the ambiguity of economic instability into recognisable sources of threat. Functionally, this framing can support coordination because it clarifies why intervention is necessary and why domestic institutions must act despite limited control over external shocks. It also enables reassurance by separating vulnerability from incompetence: Indonesia may be exposed, yet its institutions remain capable of response. However, this framing is not neutral. Externalisation can narrow public scrutiny of domestic distributional pressures, implementation failures, or policy trade-offs. Research on Indonesian crisis communication similarly shows that naming practices shape responsibility and authority, while positive discourse may convert vulnerability into resilience [6], [7], [14]. Thus, uncertainty discourse both stabilises expectations and potentially limits alternative explanations of economic hardship.

This pattern is best explained by the institutional structure of communication rather than lexical preference alone. Central banks and coordinating ministries operate under pressure to acknowledge risk without intensifying panic, particularly when inflation and recovery must be discussed simultaneously. External threat language performs this balancing function because it recognises danger while preserving domestic policy legitimacy. The recurrent shift from explicit pressure in 2022 toward risk, stability, and governability in later texts is therefore associated with changing communicative demands across policy phases, not necessarily with a decline in uncertainty. This interpretation accords with Anas et al. (2022) [3], who describe Indonesia's economy as exposed to external conditions, but it complicates accounts that treat crisis language mainly as failure or inconsistency [4]. The underlying structure is a dual imperative: institutions must remain credible as technical authorities while conceding that outcomes depend on forces beyond national control. Externalisation resolves that tension only partially.

A second implication lies in the temporal organisation of authority. Anticipatory, forward-looking, and projected formulations did more than indicate future reference; they transformed uncertain horizons into governable sequences of targets, risks, and interventions. Functionally, this discourse supports policy credibility by presenting action as timely, measured, and oriented toward deterioration. It also permits institutions to justify restrictive measures in the present through expected benefits in the future. Yet anticipatory language can become dysfunctional when projections are read as guarantees rather than conditional assessments, especially if policy outcomes diverge from communicated expectations. The limited use of categorical confidence in this corpus suggests some awareness of this risk. Studies of central-bank and economic discourse likewise show that forecasts are analytical and performative, shaping expectations while legitimating policy choices [11], [12], [19]. Temporal projection therefore expands institutional authority, but it also increases accountability for how promised futures are framed.

The underlying reason for this pattern is that policy institutions govern not only present conditions but also expectations about what may occur. Inflation management depends partly on whether firms, households, and markets regard official projections and policy commitments as credible. Consequently, forward-looking language links current intervention to a future target corridor, while continuity markers reassure audiences that policy direction will not change unpredictably. This structure resembles what corpus-assisted studies identify as the interaction between modality, evaluation, and institutional stance: certainty must be calibrated rather than maximised [16], [17]. It also differs from strongly celebratory crisis rhetoric, where hope and inspiration dominate communicative strategy [14]. In this corpus, caution remained more frequent than optimism, suggesting that credibility was built through disciplined qualification. The association between anticipation and central-bank discourse therefore reflects the institutional necessity to manage expectations without overstating control over volatile economic processes.

A third implication concerns how policy legitimacy was distributed across actors and instruments. Material processes such as maintain, strengthen, control, and support represented institutions as active managers of inflation and recovery, while synergy and coordination broadened legitimacy beyond individual agencies. Functionally, this arrangement reconciled competing policy objectives by assigning stability to monetary instruments and growth support to macroprudential, fiscal, or coordinating mechanisms. Such differentiation can reduce the appearance of contradiction between restraint and recovery. At the same time, it may obscure conflicts among policy goals, unequal social effects, or institutional disagreement by presenting coordination as seamless. Studies of fuel-price controversy and economic governance show that legitimacy is often contested precisely where policy burdens are unevenly distributed [10], [23], [9]. Accordingly, coordinated agency strengthens public coherence, but it can also depoliticise trade-offs by translating disagreement into technical complementarity and collective institutional competence across institutional and public domains.

This configuration emerges from the fragmented architecture of Indonesian economic governance. Inflation, exchange-rate stability, food prices, purchasing power, and recovery are not controlled by one institution, so communication must construct coherence across differentiated mandates. Bank Indonesia's emphasis on maintenance and strengthening reflects its specialised authority over monetary stability, whereas governmental texts foreground coordination, resilience, and collective action because executive legitimacy depends on integrating multiple policy domains. This finding supports Yulivan et al. (2023) [26], who emphasise cross-institutional coordination in economic recovery, but it also qualifies accounts that equate coordination with policy effectiveness. Linguistic alignment does not itself demonstrate operational consensus or equal institutional power. Instead, it reveals how coherence is represented. Drawing on Sakhiyya's account of policy as a historically contested semantic category [6], this study interprets synergy as a legitimating bridge between expertise and collective responsibility. Its significance lies in making dispersed governance appear unified, purposeful, and accountable under uncertainty.

6. CONCLUSION

This study shows that Indonesian policy communication governs uncertainty by translating economic disruption into identifiable risks, projected timelines, and coordinated institutional responses. Its principal contribution lies in demonstrating that uncertainty is not only reported but linguistically organised through externalisation, anticipatory modality, and differentiated policy agency. By combining keyword, collocation, and concordance analysis with modality, transitivity, legitimation, and interdiscursivity, this study extends corpus-assisted discourse analysis beyond lexical description toward an integrated account of policy authority. It also clarifies how stability and recovery are presented as complementary objectives, thereby renewing understanding of economic communication as a practice of expectation management, institutional alignment, and public legitimation.

Several limitations qualify these conclusions. The corpus covers national-level official communication from 2022 to 2024 and therefore cannot represent local policy discourse, audience reception, media reinterpretation, or longer historical shifts. Reliance on publicly available institutional texts also privileges authorised communication over internal disagreement and implementation practice. Future research should expand the corpus across ministries, regional governments, parliamentary debate, press conferences, and social media, while incorporating larger diachronic samples and comparative Southeast Asian cases. Audience studies, interviews with policy communicators, and reception analysis would further test how uncertainty frames are interpreted, contested, or trusted across social groups and economic conditions.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS STATEMENT
Tifani Yuliyana: conceptualization, methodology, formal analysis, writing – original draft, writing – review and editing.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT
Author states no conflict of interest.

AI USE DECLARATION
The author used artificial intelligence tools to assist with the generation of illustrative figures and with the formatting and layout of this manuscript. AI was not used to generate the substantive content, conceptualization, data, analysis, or conclusions of the research, all of which remain the sole responsibility of the author.

INFORMED CONSENT
Not applicable – this study did not involve direct human participants. Data consisted solely of publicly accessible institutional policy communications and statistical releases.

ETHICAL APPROVAL
This research did not involve human or animal subjects; it analyzed publicly accessible institutional policy communications and statistical releases, and therefore no institutional review board approval was required. Where research does involve human subjects, the author affirms that such research would be conducted in full compliance with all relevant national regulations and institutional policies, in accordance with the tenets of the Declaration of Helsinki, and would be approved by the author's institutional review board or equivalent committee.

DATA AVAILABILITY
The corpus of documents analyzed in this study are publicly accessible and available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

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