

NETIZEN COMMENTS IN LANGUAGE ATTITUDE PARADIGM

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ABSTRACT

Netizen comments are an interesting phenomenon in the field of language. The characteristics of Indonesian society with the diversity of ethnicities, cultures, and religions are factors that create diverse views of society on something. With this diversity, it is something that is worth exploring in order to become research material in the linguistic aspect, especially in the field of language attitude. This study aims to analyze and find conclusions about netizen comments from the perspective of language attitude on one of the electronic media in the form of social media from the @narasi.tv account regarding the Inauguration of Members of the People's Representative Council for the 2024-2029 Period. This study uses a document analysis method using one account on Instagram, namely @narasi.tv. The total number of respondents is 62 people who are called netizen comments. The results of this study are that the highest ranking is the type of language attitude in the form of sarcasm, with a presentation of 39%. The second ranking is the type of language attitude in the form of criticism with a presentation of 34%, then the type of hate comment with a presentation of 15%.

Keywords: *Netizen Comments, Language Attitude*

I. INTRODUCTION

The phenomena of free-expression comments in the digital era are growing rapidly and almost updated for every single time. This happen is working without any direction because of free-will of humanities. This is also making pro and contra in many elements such as politics, ethics, social values, cultures, religions, and many more. The real fact happens in a social media as the main digital platform giving the public comments. The social media is a device technology to connect people sharing the information in several platforms such as Facebook, WhatsApp, Telegram, Twitter, and so on (Indari & Cahyani Putri, 2018). In addition, Social media needs to be disentranced, or able to facilitate asynchronous or non-live social engagement, and Internet-based, or online. Furthermore, social media have to be user-generated and interactive, which implies that its primary source of value must be user-to-user social contact. Social media platforms enable users to broadcast interpersonal contact to enormous audiences, which is the final way that they are mass personal (Bayer et al., 2020).

In the social media contains some of features, one of them is comment feature. This

function is a place to leave the comment about an issue. The commenters are called netizens. According to (Achmad, 2021) explains that nowadays we have two categorizes of people terms in the social aspects, citizens are people who live in the current location having communication in the real life social actions. Netizens are people who get connected each other in the digitalization namely using a social media platform. Social change as seen from the perspective of netizens, where social interactions and cultural developments have changed; some changes occur fairly quickly and cause values and normal shifts; facts and phenomena give rise to new habits where social media interactions and online communities are more common; the importance of good manners as internet evolves, norms also change.

Netizens comments are expected to behave in every comment for several issues, but the problems come over the situation. Their comments react over capacity during making a comment especially the sensitive issue, hot issue, and the update issue. In the study case as a related study by (Hidayat et al., 2022) netizens comments happen in the political issue about three political figures namely Ridwan

Kamil, Ganjar Pranowo, and Anies Baswedan. The current study looked at what people on social media had to say about posts made by Indonesia's three most well-liked governors: Ridwan Kamil, Anies Baswedan, and Ganjar Pranowo. The three discourse analysis paradigms of constructivism, social cognition, and positivism-empiricists were then applied to the examination of these remarks. According to this study, followers' opinions on the three governors' work ethics are typically positive. Negative remarks were frequently made by supporters whose political stance differs from the governors'. When combined, these results point to a role for social media in enhancing a politician's reputation (Hidayat et al., 2022).

Based on the case, the netizens comments contain the impolite speech and this area is interested to analyze in sociolinguistics aspects especially in language attitude paradigm. Since linguistic attitude is one of the major research issues in different fields, there has been a lot of attention paid to the study over the years. One of the main subjects of a research project is attitude study. "The most distinctive and indispensable concept in contemporary social psychology" is how they go on to describe that attitude. Furthermore, the nature of language attitudes varies. Individuals exhibit a variety of attitudes, including attitudes towards language variety, attitudes towards learning a foreign language, attitudes towards minority and dominant languages, attitudes towards foreign and second languages, attitudes towards a particular language, etc. A particular type of attitude that has gained popularity is the attitude towards foreign language instruction in the classroom. Furthermore, as language attitude is one of the key components of the language teaching and learning process, understanding attitude is significant for pedagogical capital. Comprehending the attitudes of learners of foreign languages is crucial as it can yield valuable insights that enhance the quality of teaching and learning methodologies (Wati & Zulaikha, 2019).

A. Netizen Comments

According to Sinaga, (2019) says that the term "netizen," which combines the words

"internet" and "citizen," describes people who are actively involved in online communities in the virtual world. Netizens engage in a wide range of activities, from leisurely conversations to activism advocating for change in both the virtual and real worlds. Author and internet pioneer Michael F. Hauben offered his observations on internet users in his article "The Net and Netizens: The Impact of the Net Has on People's Lives" during the mid-1990s, when the internet was still in its infancy. Hauben introduces readers to the 21st century in the first paragraph, calling them "netizens," people who live in this globally interconnected world made possible by the internet.

All netizens have everyday lives that are characterized by communication, enjoyment seeking, and information access, just as their offline activities. They can openly express their thoughts and opinions and take part in a variety of activities thanks to the freedoms granted by online. Internet services allow people all around the world to freely express their opinions. In addition to providing a forum for online communication, social media, blogs, and video-sharing websites also aid in the spread of viral content. As a result, internet users have a great desire to maintain the openness and freedom of the internet. The netizen community is adamantly opposed to and rejects any attempts by governments to regulate internet policies.

B. Language Attitude

Language serves as a social tool for expressing one's self-identity. Language has occasionally been perceived as reflecting societal norms and pre-existing social divisions, according to Mesthrie et al. in (Amin, 2020). The idea that individuals speak the way they do can imply a form of social determinism. On the other hand, language has been perceived as rather potent, limiting the ideas and opinions of those who speak it.

According to Kridalaksana in (Amin, 2020), people can examine language from two perspectives: the technical and practical. This will help them comprehend the definition of language in greater depth. Strictly speaking,

language is a collection of meaningful sounds made by the vocal organs of humans. In the meantime, language serves as a useful sound system that the linguistic community employs that a person's attitude towards language can sustain its existence. However, language attitudes can also include social and psychological issues pertaining to language use in daily life, in addition to other languages and their speakers (Santello, in Amin, 2020). The definition of attitude towards language and its relationship to language choice will be covered in the sections that follow.

II. METHOD

This study was used document analysis method focusing the netizen comments analysis in social media. One method of qualitative research that has frequently been underutilized is document analysis (Merriam & Tisdell, in Morgan, (2022). Qualitative researchers typically want to engage more actively in field research, which is why they choose to employ other approaches, like interviews, over document analysis. Because they are ignorant of the potential benefits of this method, some researchers could decide not to analyze papers (Merriam & Tisdell, in Morgan, 2022).

In addition to possibly preventing researchers from acquiring the necessary abilities for carrying out this kind of research, the paucity of literature on the subject probably plays a role in the lack of awareness. Qualitative research, on the other hand, focuses on how individuals understand their experiences and construct the world rather than emphasizing the use of statistics. Studies of this kind are frequently made with the intention of examining hidden meaning in the data (Merriam & Tisdell, in Morgan, 2022). Descriptive research can also be done using qualitative methods. In these kinds of investigations, researchers seek out explicit meaning in the data rather than concentrating on deciphering latent meaning. Instead of offering an analysis of the data extracts, they use them as instructive examples for these

in daily life and as a communication tool amongst members of society. One of the most important things about a language is its attitude (Elyana, in Amin, 2020). The reason for this is kinds of investigations (Braun & Clarke, in Morgan, 2022).

The social media was used Instagram using the account of @narasi.tv as an object of the study. The digital television network Najwa Shihab, Catharina Davy, and Dahlia Citra created in 2017 is called PT Narasi Citra Sahwahita, or Narasi TV to the general audience. Since the public's interests appear to take precedence above the interests of television media in the current proliferation, Narasi TV's content program was developed in response to public concerns about and creation of a clean information agenda. In light of this occurrence, it is crucial to emphasize the role that media, particularly television media, must play in fostering positive public impressions rather than contributing to negative ones. Television media is also one of the most popular forms of mass media across all demographics. Therefore, television media have a huge responsibility to uphold the standards of honesty in the distribution of high-quality material and direct reporting (Putri et al., 2024).

In this study, the author would like to analyze the netizen comments in the @narasi.tv posting about Inauguration of the members of the Indonesian House of Representatives for the 2024-2029 period on 1st October 2024 and it is the up to date the political information in Indonesia.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Result

Based on the document analysis at @narasi.tv about Inauguration of the members of the Indonesian House of Representatives for the 2024-2029 periods on 1st October 2024, the classification of the language attitude by netizen comments as follows:

Table 1. Data Analysis

No.	Netizens	Netizens Comments	Type of Language Attitude
1.	First Netizen	<i>“Coba Up Berita Viral Arteria Dahlan yang sukarela berikan kursinya untuk Cucu Bung Karno Pasti nga berani”</i>	Sarcasm
2.	Second Netizen	<i>“Kok ga bikin PERINGATAN DARURAT lagi?Halooooooooooooo”</i>	Sarcasm
3.	Third Netizen	<i>“seriously saran yg suruh pasang barcode di baliho isinya track record itu bagus bgt untuk diterapkan sih. masa cuma liat muka aja, apa yg mau dinilai? sekedar barcode ga akan ngurangi ruang utk muka, dan malah kasih ruang leluasa utk sampaikan visi misi, track record, argumen apapun kenapa lo harus dipilih”</i>	Criticism
4.	Fourth Netizen	<i>“Idealnya karena dipilih rakyat harusnya mereka bisa dipecat oleh rakyat klo gk becus”</i>	Criticism
5.	Fifth Netizen	<i>“Semoga ke depannya anggota DPR terhormat tidak menjadi Dewan Perwakilan Rejim tapi betul mewakili Asprasi Rakyat”</i>	Suggestion
6.	Sixth Netizen	<i>“Revisi UUD 1945 pemilu legislatif itu pesertanya parpol artinya para caleg caleg itu cuman orang parpol yg cuman numpang lewat doang untuk di coblos rakyat lewat pemilu, terpilih di Senayan suara yg keluar adalah suara parpol yg sarat kepentingan ketua umum, jadi mengontrol mereka itu bukan rakyat tapi parpol jadi wajar kalau kebanyakan keputusan pembentukan peraturan perundang-undangan itu sarat kepentingan elit....”</i>	Criticism
7.	Seventh Netizen	<i>“KONSISTEN AJA ANTARA UCAPAN dan PERBUATAN .Sebagai Wakil Rakyat.”</i>	Criticism
8.	Eighth Netizen	<i>“Kebanyakan cuma babu partai”</i>	Hate Comment
9.	Ninth Netizen	<i>“Yang jelas Anggita dewan itu untuk rakyat, bukan untuk partai nya. Kalau ternyata menjadi anggota DPR dari tumpahan calon lain dengan alasan demi partai, itu sudah masuk dalam kategori anggota dewan untuk partai. Kalau sudah begitu, apa bisa mereka bekerja untuk rakyat?”</i>	Criticism
10.	Tenth Netizen	<i>“Warisan KEKUASAAN ..UNTUK ANAK , MENANTU ,SEDANGKAN WARISAN UTANG ..8.600 TRILYUN ..UNTUK RAKYAT , GURU HONOR ...Hanya 300.000 per BULAN , DI BAYAR PER TIGA BULAN , Betapa MIRIS NYA ANGGOTA DPR DENGAN FASILITASMU”</i>	Hate Comment
11.	Eleventh Netizen	<i>“Simpel saja, sahkan RUU perampasan asset”</i>	Suggestion
12.	Twelfth Netizen	<i>“yaman mana neh keturunan pengingat darurat nya”</i>	Sarcasm
13.	Thirteenth Netizen	<i>“Kurangi ambisi untuk kepentingan pribadi ya gaes”</i>	Criticism
14.	Fourth Netizen	<i>“Cie tutup telinga soal yang terjadi di PDI”</i>	Sarcasm
15.	Fifth Netizen	<i>“yuukk bikin darurat korupsi, mumpung</i>	Sarcasm

			<i>anggota DPR nya baru, beeraanniii gak? Yaahh.. Enggak?</i>	
16.	Sixth Netizen		<i>"Kerjanya apa si musti d lantik?"</i>	Sarcasm
17.	Seventh Netizen		<i>"Bebaskan rakyat kami yg terlantar"</i>	Criticism
18.	Eighth Netizen		<i>"Beban baru rakyat dilantik"</i>	Sarcasm
19.	Ninth Netizen		<i>"DPR gak bakalan pernah ideal,...kalau mau DPR ideal gaji UMK kasih tambah dikit,BPJS bayar sendiri,ga perlu kendaraan dinas...gak perlu terima dana pensiun cukup pesangon...masa iya perwakilan rakyat,makan gaji dari pajak rakyat,banyak janji tapi lebih banyak boongnya...giliran kena kasus katanya kriminalisasi lah,politisasi lah...tapi percuma juga gue nulis ini,mereka kan ga bisa baca dg mata hati,maunya di mengerti,tapi minim prestasi...!!!!"</i>	Hate comment
20.	Twenty Netizen		<i>"Harus ada RAB dan Free konsultasinya"</i>	Suggestion
21.	Twenty Netizen	First	<i>"Semoga amanah bisa mewakili rakyat yg kadang makan pake nasi sama garam saja atau bahkan ga pake apa2. menjadikan Indonesia lebih baik dari segala hal, ke amanan, kesejahteraan dlsb. Cuma mau nanya? Kalau sekarang ibukota Indonesia dimana ya"</i>	Sarcasm
22.	Twenty Netizen	Second	<i>"Amanah, jujur, dan dapat dipercaya dalam menegakkan sumpah jabatan selama bertugas"</i>	Suggestion
23.	Twenty Netizen	Third	<i>"mudah²an yang duduk sekarang lebih baik untuk rakyat dari yang sebelumnya"</i>	Suggestion
24.	Twenty Netizen	Fourth	<i>"Wakil rakyat apa wakil ketum"</i>	Sarcasm
25.	Twenty Netizen	Fifth	<i>"DPR, katany kepanjangan R nya udh diganti ya??!!"</i>	Sarcasm
26.	Twenty Netizen	Sixth	<i>"Kurangi begadang dan judol, supaya pas rapat fokus wakilin rakyat"</i>	Criticism
27.	Twenty Netizen	Seventh	<i>"DPR ideal versi gw: kurangi studi banding rasa healing, gaji anggota dewan cukup setara UMR aja, beri kesempatan anggota dewan yang berkebutuhan khusus."</i>	Criticism
28.	Twenty Netizen	Eighth	<i>"Hr ini Pelantikan....kita tunggu aja..siapa yg pertama k3na OTT kpk"</i>	Hate comment
29.	Twenty Netizen	Ninth	<i>"Wakili Keresahan Rakyat karena akun VUVUVAVA buka dulu topeng nya"</i>	Sarcasm
30.	Thirty Netizen		<i>"Kurangi korupsi"</i>	Criticism
31.	Thirty First Netizen		<i>"Semoga amanah, jangan jadi beban rakyat"</i>	Criticism
32.	Thirty Netizen	Second	<i>"Wakil rakyat kebanyakan wakil rezim"</i>	Sarcasm
33.	Thirty Netizen	Third	<i>"Citra di medsos , kayanya orang yang ngerti sama handphone, orang pasti bisa deh, akan tetapi untuk kenyata'annya , kayanya gak mungkin Dekh. Hihi."</i>	Sarcasm
34.	Thirty Netizen	Fourth	<i>"Jangan takut sama partai nya sendiri, jangan manut manut utamakan rakyat yg memilih mu"</i>	Criticism
35.	Thirty	Fifth	<i>"ini DPR ideal versiku"</i>	Praise

	Netizen			
36.	Thirty Netizen	Sixth	<i>“Berharap orang² di DPR adalah orang² yg emang bener² mikirin rakyatnya, bukan cuma sekedar jabatan.”</i>	Hope
37.	Thirty Netizen	Seventh	<i>“Aspirasinya untuk guru² kedepan mudah²an bisa disejahterakan dan diberikan kesempatan yg sama seperti guru kelas yg bisa piloting ppg., tapi guru mapel PAI di naungan kemendikbud tidak bisa”</i>	Criticism
38.	Thirty Netizen	Eighth	<i>“Ini yg ngabisin anggaran negara... Dapat uang pensiun lagi... BUBARKAN aja”</i>	Hate comment
39.	Thirty Netizen	Ninth	<i>“Udah gak percaya”</i>	Criticism
40.	Forty Netizen		<i>“Amanah”</i>	Praise
41.	Forty First Netizen		<i>“Periode dibatasi,”</i>	Criticism
42.	Forty Netizen	Second	<i>“Keberpihakan Kepada Anak Negeri Bukan Janji Tapi Perlu Bukti Transparansi itu Pasti Keputusan Harus Dikaji & Teruji”</i>	Criticism
43.	Forty Third Netizen		<i>“gak pengen up tentang DPR mundur demi cucu nenek ?? kmren perasaan gencar amat”</i>	Sarcasm
44.	Forty Netizen	Fourth	<i>“Ada yang dapet kursi tapi ngga lewat pemilu lewatnya jalur kakek tuh kok ngga ada PERINGATAN DARURAT sih”</i>	Sarcasm
45.	Forty Fifth Netizen		<i>“Jadi inget kata gus dur dulu: bubarin aja DPR...”</i>	Hate comment
46.	Forty Sixth Netizen		<i>“Netizen kalo di medsos emang suka tereak terak tentang DPR tapi begitu periode pemilihan tetap rame rame nyoblos”</i>	Sarcasm
47.	Forty Netizen	Seventh	<i>“Kirain DPR bener² kerja utk rakyat,eh tak taunya begerja utk ketua umumnya.jd gk ad gunanya rakyat memilih ujung²nya ngikut ketua partainya.karna hanya petugas partai katanya. KLO Gibran JD wapres karna d pilih,lah ini minta kursi k calek terpilih.ayok sapa yg dinasti KLO bgt ? Ap kata² dinasti hanya utk kluarga Jokowi saja.”</i>	Hate comment
48.	Forty Netizen	Eighth	<i>“Omong doang nih netizen, dpr bukan malaikat 🤖 kalian sendiri kalau dikasih jabatan juga bakalan sama kek mereka, lol”</i>	Hate comment
49.	Forty Netizen	Ninth	<i>“DPR yg seharusnya wakil rakyat, ternyata minim aspirasi untuk rakyat,”</i>	Criticism
50.	Fifty Netizen		<i>“ketik p for peringatan darurat”</i>	Sarcasm
51.	Fifty First Netizen		<i>“jangan main-main matiin mic”</i>	Sarcasm
52.	Fifty Netizen	Second	<i>“Halooooooooo ada dinasti yg asli looooohh PERINGATAN DARURAT NYA MANASUUUU”</i>	Sarcasm
53.	Fifty Third Netizen		<i>“Ideal kalau UU perampasan aset koruptor disahkan.”</i>	Criticism
54.	Fifty Netizen	Fourth	<i>“Pemain bayaran mba nana klo gak berani bahas arteria dahlan, kalo perlu buat</i>	Criticism

<i>peringatan darurat jilid2</i>				
55.	Fifty Fifth Netizen		<i>"INGET PESAN BAMBANG PACUL!!! SIAP KETUA!!?"</i>	Sarcasm
56.	Fifty Sixth Netizen		<i>"DARURATnya mana mba NANA"</i>	Sarcasm
57.	Fifty Netizen	Seventh	<i>"MANA INI PERINGATAN DARURAT NYA WEH"</i>	Sarcasm
58.	Fifty Netizen	Eighth	<i>"Kenapa nggak ada yg berani demo, ini Ketua DPR nya sama loh kayak tahun kemaren, apa nggak ingat kemaren kondisi rakyat kayak gimana?"</i>	Sarcasm
59.	Fifty Ninth Netizen		<i>"Lho kok ga darurat lagi?padahal masih anget lho"</i>	Sarcasm
60.	Sixty Netizen		<i>"Mending di bubarkan saja"</i>	Hate comment
61.	Sixty First Netizen		<i>"Jabatan DPR itu sama dengan presiden. YANG DIPILIH RAKYAT ITU POLITIK DINASTI. KALAU DIPILIH BU MEGA BARU NAMANYA DEMOKRASI"</i>	Criticism
62.	Sixty Netizen	Second	<i>"Yakkkk. semua yang disebutkan diatas hanya kemungkinan kecil akan terwujud"</i>	Criticism

Source: @narasi.tv (<https://www.instagram.com/narasi.tv/>)

The respondents in the study were 62 people who were as netizen comments. The posting feed in @narasi.tv about Inauguration of the members of the Indonesian House of

Representatives for the 2024-2029 periods on 1st October 2024. The various comments represent the type of language attitude.

Table 2. The Total Distribution of the Type Language Attitude

No.	Type of Language Attitude	Total	Percentage
1.	Sarcasm	24	39%
2.	Criticism	21	34%
3.	Suggestion	5	8%
4.	Hate Comment	9	15%
5.	Praise	2	3%
6.	Hope	1	2%
TOTAL		62	100%

The example of netizen comment base on the type of language attitude:

1. Sarcasm



Figure 1. Example of Sarcasm

2. Criticism



Figure 2. Example of Criticism

3. Suggestion



Figure 3. Example of Suggestion

4. Hate Speech

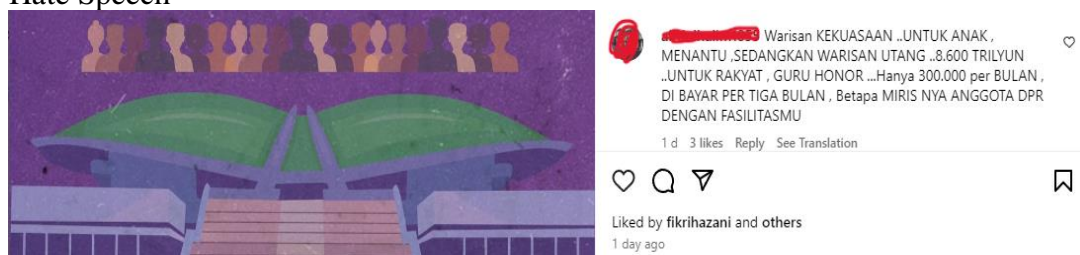


Figure 4. Example of Hate Speech

5. Praise



Figure 5. Example of Praise

6. Hope

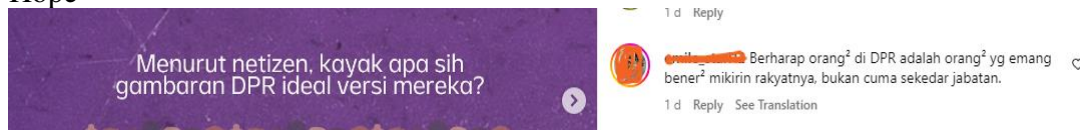


Figure 6. Example of Hope

B. Discussion

Abdul Chaer's definition of "language attitude" Language attitude is primarily

influenced by the speaker's orientation, which can be divided into two categories: integrative orientation, which addresses the speaker's

personal interest in the language's high cultural aspects, and instrumental orientation, which addresses speakers' consideration in sign language (Chaer & Agustina, in Abdillah & Simatupang, 2023). Language is the primary means of communication between individuals. The speaker's social and psychological traits can also be inferred from their language. A speaker's accent, speech patterns, vocabulary, and intonation can all be utilized as indicators of their appearance, personality, social standing, and character, depending on the listener. "Any affective, cognitive, or cry index of evaluative reactions towards different language varieties or speakers" is how Ryan defines language attitudes (Ryan & Giles, in Abdillah & Simatupang, 2023).

Understanding the concept of linguistic attitude can be achieved by closely examining the definition of attitude. Attitude has a big impact on how people use language. The process of human dynamics that underpins an individual's belief that speaking a particular language is true is known as attitude (Abdillah & Simatupang, 2023). The language attitude has a foundation being people's characters in communication such as verbal or non-verbal. It represents from the result of the study which showed that people were using their comments negatively about the issue. The writer concluded that the politic issue is more sensitive than others just because the politic issue in Indonesia mostly has complicated problem. Therefore, it makes a negative stimulation for the netizen comments in the feed posting. Many Indonesian people are underestimated about Indonesian governments.

Based on the result, the first rank position was sarcasm as a representation of netizen comments. The total was 39% netizen comments in the typical of sarcasm. It affected that people used the language in comments by sarcasm to hide the regulation about Information Technology and Electronics Law Number 1 Year 2024. With the existence of the Information Technology and Electronics Law, netizen comments on electronic media such as social media limit them from commenting directly on related topics. So this is the reason why many netizen comments are satirical, either openly or hidden behind the use of

meaning. For example, speakers of a minority language may have negative sentiments towards it, which could lead to its eventual decline and extinction. It is crucial to monitor this area since negative attitudes have the potential to stigmatize particular dialects or accents, resulting in language discrimination (Kirilenko, 2024).

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that netizen comments in language attitude through using social media have the negative language attitude. It considers the factors of topic choices, namely the topic about politic has the sensitive topic to discuss in social media. The language attitude affects about the social context issue happening around the society. People have emotional factors to express their own ideas about something. The phenomenon of social media issue about politic to be the hot issue to discuss for netizen. The netizens are going to observe the issue comparing in the real life. How the government work and solve the problem in the society and comparing the regulation or decree released by government. This result makes the reason why the negative language attitude being dominant among the netizen comments.

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