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Unveiling Public Sentiment and Ideation Patterns in the #IndonesiaGelap Discourse through Appraisal Theory: A Corpus-Based Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Public ideation and sentiments expressed within specific social media discourses can serve as valuable references for assessing public satisfaction and aspirations. This study aims to explore public ideation and sentiment surrounding the hashtag #IndonesiaGelap on the social media platform X, formerly known as Twitter. To analyze the sentiment, this study adopts the concept of interpersonal meaning in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), which is represented through the use of appraisal to observe attitudes reflected within the discourse. To identify public ideation toward the discourses emerging in the context of #IndonesiaGelap, this study employs the language metafunctions such as ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning focusing on how the public positions itself regarding government policies that appear through the hashtags attached to the #IndonesiaGelap discourse. The data analyzed in this study consists of a collection of posts using the #IndonesiaGelap hashtag that are gathered from X. Several issues raised under #IndonesiaGelap include socio-political issues, pro and contra toward law drafts, and militarism issues represented by the dual function of the military (TNI), which is perceived as a policy that undermines the spirit of reform. Upon closer examination, the word gelap (dark) in the phrase Indonesia Gelap holds a significant role in describing Indonesia's current situation. Gelap is interpreted as a condition in which there is no light and everything remains obscure. The word carries a negative connotation as it is associated with bleak or grim circumstances. The hashtag #IndonesiaGelap conveys a negative discourse about Indonesia's present condition; however, on the other hand, it also fosters a sense of solidarity in amplifying democratic voices and expressing public ideation concerning government policies.

Keywords: Appraisal, Corpus, Indonesia Gelap, Sentiment, Platform X

INTRODUCTION

Social media has facilitated the sharing of information, concerns, and ideas, and one of the platforms that best represents this is X, formerly known as Twitter, which follows a microblogging concept where users can post content with a character limit (Zappavigna, 2011, 2014b). Social media platforms like X have introduced a new dimension to the way society communicates. Through X, users can share common values and create bonds with others via the content and posts they share (Zappavigna, 2011). On X, users can follow any account they choose, and the accounts they follow do not need to follow them back. Once someone follows

an account on X, they can see all of the posts made by that account. Moreover, X has become a major platform for delivering fast and factual information. A key communication style associated with X includes symbols like "@" to tag someone in a conversation, "RT" to retweet someone's post, and "#" to group trending topics (Kwak, 2010; Nemer, 2016). In platforms like X, the "#" symbol is considered a meta-discourse marker that functions as a topic for a statement or text (Fryer, 2022). In other explanations, "#" represents "what is being discussed" (Zappavigna, 2015), providing a space to share experiences, thoughts, and feelings related to a specific phenomenon or content associated with that hashtag. From this, affiliations and discourse communities emerge.

In the context of linguistics, ideation can be understood as a representation of thought that reflects the speaker's experience concerning an event or occurrence (Gerot and Wignell, 2004; Eggins, 2004; Halliday and Matthiessen) Sentiment, on the other hand, refers to an evaluation of a text, where the judgment is determined by the emotions conveyed within the text, along with the positive and negative values manifested in its content (Nurfibia & Sriani, 2024). Ideation and sentiments toward a phenomenon can be identified through the ideational and interpersonal meanings constructed by speakers, both in how they connect their utterances with their conversational partners and in how emotions are conveyed in response to others' statements. Therefore, in this study, the SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics) theory developed by Halliday (1985) serves as the primary framework for analyzing the dataset. SFL emphasizes three metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The ideational function relates to experience, thoughts, and ideas; the interpersonal function pertains to relationships; and the textual function concerns the organization and flow of information. The focus of this study is to investigate the interconnection between the ideational and interpersonal functions through posts on X related to the discourse of "Indonesia Gelap." Following the framework used by Inwood & Zappavigna (2021) and Zappavigna (2011, 2014a, 2014b, 2019, 2021), the study will employ appraisal language analysis based on SFL theory (Martin et al., 2005). This theory includes three main concepts in language evaluation: attitude, graduation, and engagement. The ease of use of X has made it a globally recognized platform for delivering information quickly, even considered faster than formal media like digital news outlets (Leetaru, 2019).

In fact, surveys show that more people use X for current news than other media (Naurah, 2023). Issues regarding government policies in Indonesia spread rapidly through X, allowing the public to obtain information faster than through conventional media, which often carries ideological biases (Eriyanto, 2008). Recently, government policies in Indonesia have sparked massive demonstrations, particularly among students. These policies have generated a discourse called "Indonesia Gelap," which appears not only in the real world but also online, with "#IndonesiaGelap" trending on X. One of the main contexts that has fueled the Indonesia Gelap discourse is the government's economic policies. In early 2025, the Indonesian government announced Presidential Instruction No.1 of 2025 regarding the reduction of state budget allocations, commonly referred to as "efficiency." This policy undoubtedly affects the national economy, sparking both support and opposition among the public, particularly as it contrasts with other policies, such as the appointment of numerous deputy ministers and special staff members, which many views as excessive.

Another controversial policy is the free nutritious meal program, which some believe was forced, leading to other repercussions. The policy regarding the dual function of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI), which allows them to hold both military and civil positions simultaneously, has also sparked significant opposition due to perceived unfairness. The Indonesia Gelap discourse indirectly creates a shared perception and collective emotional response among the public towards the government's policies. In this context, the discourse reflects a collective interaction in the digital public space like X. Thus, the aim of this study is

to explore how the public builds aspirations and expresses sentiments regarding the issues wrapped in the "Indonesia Gelap" discourse, leading to a collective interpretation on social media, particularly X, in response to government policies. By analyzing affiliation patterns in online discussions, this research will uncover the ideological perspectives of the public towards these policies, based on the key interactions reflected in users' posts on X.

METHOD

The data source for this research is the social media platform X. The data used in this study consists of posts from X users with the hashtag #IndonesiaGelap. Data was collected using automated scraping through Python. The posts were gathered from February 17, 2025, to March 31, 2025. This time frame was chosen because the hashtag #IndonesiaGelap began to emerge on February 17, 2025 (Ayu, 2025) and continued to gain traction throughout the following month with various issues arising. The dataset collected through automated scraping included 1,677 datasets, which were then manually cleaned due to the large number of duplicate posts. After cleaning, 922 posts from X were retained, which amounted to 13,361 tokens (Fryer, 2022; Wang & Luo, 2023). Data analysis was conducted in two forms; for sentiment analysis, the researcher manually analyzed the data using the Appraisal theory, an extension of the SFL theory developed by Martin and White (2005). Studies related to sentiment analysis generally rely on text evaluations by focusing solely on positive, negative, and neutral classifications. (Mailoa, 2021; Idris et al, 2023; Fauzi and Yunial, 2024; Putra et al, 2024). This research analyzes sentiment through the application of Appraisal theory.

Table 1. Appraisal System Analysis Table

Appraisal						
Attitude			Engagement		Graduation	
Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Mono-glossic	Hetero-glossic	Force	Focus

To examine the ideas of X users regarding the issue of #IndonesiaGelap, the researcher used the Sketch Engine application to analyze N-grams, concordance, and the frequency of issues raised in the hashtag #IndonesiaGelap. The core analysis of this study focuses on the use of SFL, which remains closely tied to context, as SFL is a functional linguistic analysis tool where language plays a crucial role in conveying meaning in specific contexts. The unit of analysis in functional linguistics is the clause. A clause is the smallest unit in functional linguistic analysis because it represents the intention and purpose of the speaker or language user.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

1. General Findings of Sentiment in the Appraisal Perspective

Based on the investigation conducted on the available corpus data, it can be said that there is a massive dominance of one aspect of appraisal according to the theory proposed by Martin and White (2005). For a clearer understanding of the findings, this can be seen in the general findings table below.

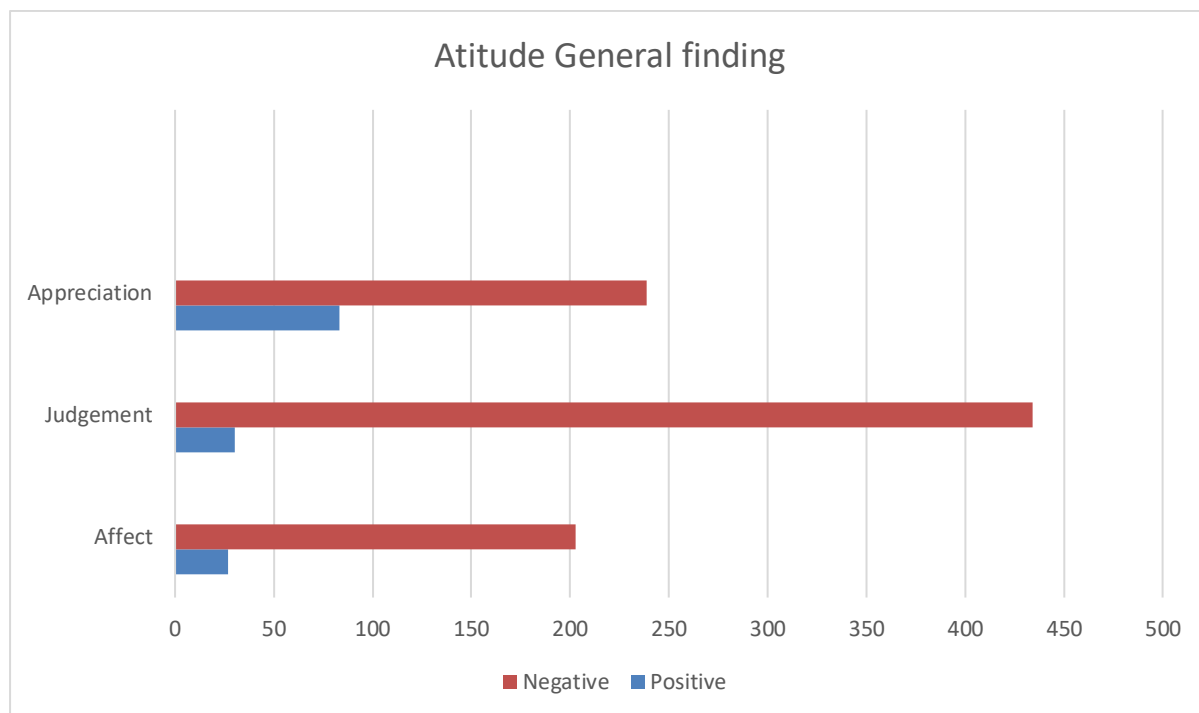


Diagram 1. General Findings of Sentiment in the Appraisal Perspective

From the total 922 posts, there were 1,016 instances of attitude realized by those posts. The sentiment realized by judgment became the dominant finding, with 464 judgments, accounting for 45.66%. In second place, the realization of appreciation appeared with 322 appreciations, or 31.69%, followed by affect in third place with 230 realizations, or 22.63%. Furthermore, among all the findings, there are two polarities of attitude: positive and negative. The emergence of negative polarity dominates every aspect of attitude, indicating that the sentiment formed in the attitude of X posts in the #IndonesiaGelap discourse tends to be negative.

The use of judgment in the context of language shows that there is an attitude development displayed by the speaker toward their conversational partner to establish alignment in behavior. Judgment itself is realized through two types of evaluations: those formed from social respect and social sanctions. In the context of evaluation, there is always sentiment attached, meaning there are both positive and negative labels associated with a phenomenon. In #IndonesiaGelap, the evaluations that appear are dominated by judgments regarding the issues emerging under the broad scope of #IndonesiaGelap.

Discussion

1. Realizations of Attitude in #IndonesiaGelap

From the results described above, it can be said that in the #IndonesiaGelap discourse, the prevailing tendency is a negative evaluation of various discourses reflected in the analysis results. To more clearly observe the realization of these evaluations, here are some realizations of judgment depicted through the appraisal theory, with appraisal annotations indicated by bracket markers.

Kejaksanaan **Sulit Lepas** [Negative Judgement] Dari **Pengaruh Politik** [Negative Judgement]
#indonesiagelap

Maka **semakin hancurlah** [Negative Judgement] negara ini karena **dikelolah oleh orang yang hanya bisa menjilat** [Negative Judgement] tanpa **mempunyai kemampuan yang mumpuni**. [Negative Judgement] **#IndonesiaGelap**

Ngobrol sama AI malah lebih masuk akal dan ngasih solusi **daripada ngomong ke pemerintah** [Negative Judgement] **#IndonesiaGelap**

The three posts above realize judgments that emerge in the posts of X users wrapped in the discourse of #IndonesiaGelap. The negative evaluations shown in these three posts highlight several issues: the first post evaluates the judiciary, which is supposed to be neutral but is judged to be constantly influenced by politics; the second post discusses the issue of power holders in the government who are dominated by individuals seeking personal gain through sycophantic behavior rather than competence; and the issue in the third post depicts the government as being unhelpful in solving the problems faced by the public. In addition to the judgment findings realized from the posts of X users, as seen in the diagram above, there are sentiments in the form of affect that are shown in the posts. Affect itself is an indicator representing the feelings or emotions expressed by the speaker towards a particular condition or phenomenon. In this case, affect shows feelings about the issues circulating in the #IndonesiaGelap discourse, and these feelings tend to be dichotomous, indicating likes and dislikes about something. In some cases, affect can also be shown in ways that are not always explicit but can also be implicit. Just like judgment, affect is labeled with two types: positive affect and negative affect. Dislike, disagreement, and sarcastic comments are labeled with negative affect, while like and agreement comments are labeled with positive affect. An example of affect in the posts related to #IndonesiaGelap can be seen below.

Muak [Negative Affect] banget saatnya muter #Indonesiagelap

@Tirtoid [Engagement] **Damn Fucking Idiot** [Negative Affect] Turun lu semua @prabowo @gibran_tweet #IndonesiaGelap

kurang **bajingan** [Negative Affect] apa ni mahluk???? muka manusia **klakuan iblis** [Negative Affect] pemerias rakyat. ALANGKAH **BEDEBAHNYA** [Negative Affect] 58%!!!!!! Mereka rawat kebodohan rakyat dan generasi muda dgn makan gratis #IndonesiaGelap

From the three examples above, we can see that the emergence of affect is represented with negative labels. The negative labeling is shown through the use of words that are euphemistic and sarcastic. In the first example, the negative affect arises as a response to the phenomenon of #IndonesiaGelap. The post indicates that the X user expresses their dislike for the condition of Indonesia, which is considered bleak, using the word "muak" (fed up) as a representation of their feelings. In the second example, the realization of negative affect is shown with words like "damn," "fucking," and "idiot," and even refers to specific named objects. The context shows that the X user posting in the second example responds to the #IndonesiaGelap issue, attributing it to @prabowo and @gibran_tweet, whose usernames belong to the President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia. In the third example, negative affect is demonstrated with words like "bajingan" (scoundrel), "iblis" (devil), and "bedebah" (scoundrel). 58% of the third post refers to the dominant voters who supported Prabowo and Gibran as President and Vice President of Indonesia in the 2024 election.

If we look closely at the third example post above, the issue that emerges concerns the discontent of account holders toward the elected President and Vice President for the 2024-2029 period. In other words, the issues raised in the #IndonesiaGelap discourse consist of various topics, but they share a common thread—problems that are considered to have placed Indonesia as a country in "darkness." The realization of sentiment in the context of appraisal

within the #IndonesiaGelap discourse is also reflected in the emergence of appreciation for other issues related to this discourse. Similar to Judgment, Appreciation is an evaluation made by the speaker as a response. While Judgment focuses on attitudes, Appreciation focuses on values. Therefore, appreciation in the context of appraisal refers to the acknowledgment of certain values. Just like Affect and Judgment, in Appreciation, evaluations are also realized with both positive and negative appreciation. Pay attention to the example of appreciation found in the post below.

@BigAlphaID Wkwkwkkkwk **mari kita tertawa** [Negative Appreciation] bersama #indonesiagelap

Selamat pagi semoga di tengah kondisi #IndonesiaGelap kamu masih menemukan **secercah terang** [Positive Appreciation] dari bacaanmu ya Tetap #SupremasiSipil

The realization of appreciation in the #IndonesiaGelap discourse does not emerge frequently. This indicates that the issues raised in the context of #IndonesiaGelap are considered by X users not to meet the standards required for receiving appreciation. Although, as seen in some of the examples above, the appreciation that emerges is implicit. The appreciation shown is merely a form of sarcastic acknowledgment towards the issues wrapped in the #IndonesiaGelap discourse.

2. Hashtag (#) as a Representation of Ideation in the #IndonesiaGelap Discourse

The #IndonesiaGelap discourse has become a broad umbrella that covers various political issues and government policies, generating massive support and opposition, especially on social media platforms like X. The hashtag #IndonesiaGelap indicates that a significant problem is occurring in Indonesia, as linguistically, it suggests that Indonesia is in a "dark" state and not in a good condition. This unfavorable condition is indicated by the various issues that are spreading under the umbrella of the #IndonesiaGelap discourse. To gain a clearer understanding of these issues, one of the findings is from the various hashtags that accompany the #IndonesiaGelap discourse.

Table 1. Top 20 Hashtags with the Highest Frequency in #IndonesiaGelap Posts

No.	Hashtag Appeared Along #IndonesiaGelap in X
1	#IndonesiaGelap
2	#Supremasisipil
3	#batalkanruutni
4	#tolakruupolri
5	#cabutuutni
6	#cekfakta
7	#tolakruukejaksanaan
8	#terusterang
9	#kawalkauhap
10	#peringatandarurat
11	#tolakruupenyiaran
12	#tolakIndonesiaGelap
13	#tolakuutni
14	#tolakdwifungsiabri

15	#Indonesiamakingelap
16	#adilijokowi
17	#dprsakitjiwa
18	#negerikriminal
19	#wotamelawan
20	#Civilphobia

A hashtag (#) is a special marker that appears on social media as a way to indicate the specific theme of a discussion (Zappavigna, 2011). From a functional linguistic perspective, hashtags have three language metafunctions when considered in the context of interpersonal language use: experiential, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions (Zappavigna, 2015). The experiential function of a hashtag relates to the specific experiences of the poster, the interpersonal function serves as a tool to build relationships between the poster and others, and the textual function helps organize the post so it is easily readable and searchable by other X users. In other words, hashtags represent the experiences of the hashtag creator, illustrate the relationship between creators, and organize the themes reflected in the hashtag. These three metafunctions make hashtags a significant marker on social media, acting as a tool to channel ideas, thoughts, and aspirations related to the experiences of the poster. From these experiences, hashtags can build a sense of collective power with other posters, so that, textually, the hashtag becomes a sign of organized and popular aspirations that can be read by other X social media users. The sequence of hashtags described in the table above illustrates the interconnected issues represented by these hashtags.



Figure 1. Interconnection of Hashtags in the #IndonesiaGelap Discourse

In the context of the #IndonesiaGelap discourse, the hashtag becomes an aspiration of X users, reflecting their desires to be heard by policymakers regarding the emerging issues and expressing their disappointment with several policies enacted by the government.

Mari melawan!!! Kita rebut demokrasi kembali!!! **Kawal** sampai menang!!! INDONESIA GELAP
#CabutUUTNI #TolakRUUPolri

Indonesia seperti rumah besar yang catnya masih merah putih tapi di dalamnya **penuh kebohongan** [Negative Judgement] **dan tikus berdasi**. Lalu rakyatnya hanya jadi dekorasi.
#TolakRUUPolri #SupremasiSipil #IndonesiaGelap <https://t.co/cLTCHAZDWd>

In the above example posts, we can see that hashtags create connections between X users in their posts. Both posts share the hashtag #TolakRUUPolri. In the first post, the aspiration is shown by stating that democracy must be reclaimed because with the RUUPolri, democratic freedom will be obstructed, and it is even considered that democracy no longer exists. This is further emphasized by the word "kawal," which signifies that this aspiration must be closely guarded and must indeed be pursued.

Next, in the second post, there is an expression of disappointment conveyed through the use of words. "Kebohongan" (lies) and "tikus berdasi" (rats in suits) are realizations of negative judgment, followed by three hashtags that reflect the aspirations of the poster, such as #TolakRUUPolri and #SupremasiSipil. The aspiration shown through the hashtag #TolakRUUPolri indicates that the poster hopes the government will reconsider the Polri Bill and not approve it. Through #SupremasiSipil, the poster hopes that government management will be better handled by civilians rather than the military.

The ideas that emerge, and are related to the various issues raised under the umbrella of the #IndonesiaGelap discourse, appear because of policies made by the authorities, which are often seen as not being pro-people. The authorities referred to in this context are, of course, the government, which is the key to policy implementation in a country. In X tweets, the word "government" appears as the actor behind the emergence of the #IndonesiaGelap discourse. This word appears 44 times.

Details	Left context	KWIC	Right context
1	doc#0 /ang merasa dirugikan atas berbagai kebijakan positif	pemerintah	saat ini. #IndonesiaTerang #JanganTerprovokasi #Ce
2	doc#0 nasional. https://t.co/RyFs6QwWXJ Di tengah upaya	pemerintah	memperbaiki ekonomi infrastruktur dan kesejahteraan
3	doc#0 erasa kepentingannya terganggu oleh arah kebijakan	pemerintah	yang tegas dan pro-rakyat. fakta di lapangan menunju
4	doc#0 nesiaGelap #TolakUUTNI #TolakRUUPolri Kayaknya	pemerintah	tak berdaya menghadapi situasi ini.. jadi buat apa kab
5	doc#0 lan dunia akhirat dan semoga semua orang diinstansi	pemerintah	apapun + @prabowo @gibrantweet @jokowi cepet c
6	doc#0 #IndonesiaGelap @evidiani Fangirling jd rusak gegara	Pemerintah	blum 1 tahun banyak perkara gara2 #TolakRevisiUUT
7	doc#0 lah aja dipersulit #IndonesiaGelap @vipdimplearea86	Pemerintah	nih kerjanya apaaaaa #TolakUUTNI #TolakRUUPolri #
8	doc#0 i rakyatnya aksi sama demo mulu tiap hari soalnya si	pemerintah	bikin kebijakan kaga jelas semua #kaburajadulu #Indo
9	doc#0 sia Gelap vs Demo US https://t.co/1bh1hscw89 akibat	pemerintah	goblok. #IndonesiaGelap Aduh-aduh ini Pak p0L1s1 p
10	doc#0 r masuk akal dan ngasih solusi daripada ngomong ke	pemerintah	#IndonesiaGelap #IndonesiamakinGelap https://t.co/6
11	doc#0 n. #IndonesiaGelap Civil Phobia . Ketakutan irasional	pemerintah	terhadap kebebasan sipil warga mendorong pembata
12	doc#0 rahhha puncak komedi.</s><s>Udah nyentuh 17.000	Pemerintah	lagi main monopoli ya?</s><s>Kayaknya asikk bange
13	doc#0 sumber daya manusia kita bisa berkembang dengan	pemerintah	membiarkan aksi joget-joget seperti ini sama saja me
14	doc#0 lobby Nasution menantu Jokowi punya ikatan dengan	pemerintah	tapi keterlibatan langsung di blok ini belum Kekuasa
15	doc#0 ok kenapa Mbak Nana sekarang tidak lagi kritis pada	pemerintah	dan sama sekali tidak muncul ketika Indonesia Gelap
16	doc#0 53q06TQ @JayMo4628 @GusbacheV @tempodotco	Pemerintah	mungkin takut pada media kritis karena mereka bisa u
17	doc#0 ariA2 lawan tagar indonesia gelap rimming-rimmingin	pemerintah	yang #Civilphobia.</s><s>Oalah pantas soalnya mas
18	doc#0 alah pantas soalnya masih nikmatin fee buzzer koalisi	pemerintah	#PengancamSipil . Asyu kabeh kowe. @enoliska_ Ke
19	doc#0 mpodotco Belum tentu semua nurut tapi ada indikasi	pemerintah	pilih media yang dianggap lebih sejalan seperti tvOne
20	doc#0 dak diundang karena laporannya yang kritis terhadap	pemerintah	.</s><s>Pertemuan itu digelar pasca-demo Indonesia

Figure 2. Concordance of the Word "Pemerintah"

Based on the Key Word in Context (KWIC) for the word "pemerintah," this word tends to receive negative judgment. The concordance above illustrates the negative pattern that

emerges as a realization of the ideas presented by X users in response to the rejection of policies proposed by the government, leading X users to give a negative evaluation of the government.

Ketakutan irasional [Judgement Negative] pemerintah terhadap kebebasan sipil warga mendorong pembatasan hak seperti berbicara berkumpul atau berekspresi demi menjaga otoritas dan stabilitas. #SupremasiSipil #BatalkanRUUTNI #IndonesiaGelap <https://t.co/rJF1FhrySk>

@WAHYU_UNIFORM Saya amati kondisi perekonomian Indonesia saat **sangat memprihatinkan [Affect Negative]** jika satu tahun ini **pemerintah tidak bisa menyelesaikan [Judgement Negative]** persoalan ekonomi ini Indonesia akan memasuki Indonesia gelap gulita

To strengthen the ideas desired by X users in the #IndonesiaGelap discourse, the emergence of the verb "kawal" (guard) becomes a strong indicator of the desire to realize the aspirations that arise from the numerous hashtags in the #IndonesiaGelap discourse.

N-gram	Frequency	N-gram	Frequency
1 KAWAL SAMPAI MENANG	26	26 pihak yang merasa dirugikan	9
2 INDONESIA GELAP KAWAL	26	27 PENTING KACUNG BISA	9
3 GELAP KAWAL SAMPAI	26	28 YANG PENTING KACUNG BISA	9
4 GELAP KAWAL SAMPAI MENANG	26	29 isu Indonesia Gelap	9
5 INDONESIA GELAP KAWAL SAMPAI	26	30 Indonesia semakin gelap	9
6 Indonesia gelap gulita	15	31 Jangan terjebak dengan	8
7 TERBUKTI INDONESIA GELAP	14	32 Indonesia Gelap digoreng	8
8 INDONESIA SEMAKIN GELAP	13	33 pakai tagar indonesia	8
9 yang lalu anak	12	34 digoreng oleh pihak	8
10 anak ini BERCANDA	12	35 pakai tagar indonesia gelap	8
11 tagar indonesia gelap	12	36 di luar negeri	8
12 tahun yang lalu	12	37 Isu Indonesia Gelap	8
13 tahun yang lalu anak	12	38 lampu kamar mandi	8
14 indonesia gelap itu	12	39 Jangan terjebak dengan isu	8
15 INDONESIA MAKIN GELAP	12	40 Gelap digoreng oleh	8
16 yang merasa dirugikan	11	41 digoreng oleh pihak yang	8
17 YANG PENTING KACUNG	11	42 Gelap digoreng oleh pihak	8
18 lalu anak ini BERCANDA	10	43 Indonesia Gelap digoreng oleh	8
19 ini BERCANDA TAHUN	10	44 oleh pihak yang	8
20 yang lalu anak ini	10	45 oleh pihak yang merasa	8
21 anak ini BERCANDA TAHUN	10	46 Isu Indonesia Gelap digoreng	8
22 lalu anak ini	10	47 gelap dan tertutup	8
23 terjebak dengan isu	10	48 gelap tinggal di	7
24 WASPADA OLIGARKI HITAM	10	49 TUANNYA WASPADA OLIGARKI HITAM	7
25 pihak yang merasa	9	50 BISA MENYENANGKAN TUANNYA	7

The word "kawal" is a verb that means to guard or protect (Badan Pengembang dan Pembinaan Bahasa, 2024). In this context, the word "jaga" (guard) is used to signify the desire to secure and support the ideas and aspirations that X users wish to realize in the context of the #IndonesiaGelap discourse.

CONCLUSION

From the investigation and research conducted, it can be concluded that within the #IndonesiaGelap discourse, various issues have been raised. Public ideation reflects a perception that government policies are not in favor of the people, but instead tend to benefit certain groups, particularly those closely connected to the government. This can be observed from the appearance of accompanying hashtags such as #SupremasiSipil, #BatalkanRUUTNI, and #TolakRUUPolri. The sentiments identified through the analysis indicate that the public tends to respond negatively to these government policies, as reflected in the hashtags that express public concerns and collective ideas.

Thus, it can be said that the #IndonesiaGelap discourse highlights the inequalities present in these policies, indicating that a further and more thorough review of the policy substance is necessary. The many negative evaluations of the policies depicted in the #IndonesiaGelap discourse show widespread disagreement among the public. Moreover, the hashtag

#IndonesiaGelap is not only voiced on social media platforms like X but also manifested in the real world through demonstrations by the public as a form of protest against the draft policies discussed in the previous findings.

This study uses a linguistic perspective to investigate linguistically how the emotions of the public are empirically depicted, thus showing their ideas in a tangible way. The emotions expressed by the public build affiliations and a sense of solidarity, allowing us to understand the public's response to policies perceived as not being pro-people. This study is still not perfect, particularly in the analysis process, which is still done manually when analyzing emotions in X posts due to the lack of an application that can effectively assist in the appraisal analysis process. However, even though it is done manually, the analysis process is carried out meticulously. For future research, it is recommended that more advanced applications be utilized to support and simplify subsequent studies

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