| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Various Netizen Utterances through Tweet #Bjorka: Psycholinguistic Approach

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| ABSTRACT

Language is a tool for conveying messages, whether spoken or written. It can be done by revealing written utterances. Thus, this study aims to describe the variation of netizens' utterances expression in tweet #Bjorka according to language function. This study's methodology uses descriptive qualitative and obtains data by observing and noting. The result of the study found there are 4 language functions in Netizens' tweets, expression function; information function; persuasion function; and entertainment function. Based on the four language functions, several expressions were found resulting from #Bjorka's tweets. The most dominant is the expression of anger and disappointment. Then there is also the feeling of curiosity, the feeling of pride, the feeling of admiration, and also the feeling of happiness. The use of emojis and the content of the hashtag supports that feeling.

| KEYWORDS

Psycholinguistic, Utterances, Netizen.

| ARTICLE INFORMATION

1. Introduction

Language can be interpreted as a tool to convey a message. It can be delivered by utterance in the form of speaking or writing. People with written utterances have any ideas or plans they want to write down. However, when they spoke, it felt so easy to find the words without even thinking (Sakanti & Margana, 2019). This also happens to netizens when using social media. They often comment and enliven their opinions which they share on social media pages. What they convey depends on the current news or information on the rise. One of them is with the news about Bjorka.

Bjorka first appeared on social media, leaking Tokopedia customer data in April 2020. The data was distributed by Bjorka on the leaked sharing site *Breached.to*. The data includes user ID, hashed passwords, emails, and phone numbers. However, the most uproar was that Bjorka leaked 105 million population data from the General Elections Commission (KPU) on September 6, 2022. Since then, much attention has been paid to Bjorka (Sukardi, 2022). This issue became lively on social media, especially on Twitter, so it became a trending topic. This is due to a large number of tweets by Netizens with the hashtag Bjorka expressing their own opinions and emotions. This phenomenon is an attraction for researchers to study in terms of language functions implied by the emotions contained in the utterances of these Netizens.

There are several papers that study utterances in many levels of cases. The first study is from Lim & Mendoza (2021) with the title' Speech Acts Analysis of the Utterances in the Game of Thrones'. The purpose of this study is to identify speech acts that are embedded in the utterances of Game of Thrones characters. This study uses a discourse analysis approach. The study found there is a change in the speaker's intent, indicating that the characters are aware of what they are saying, are noble and educated, and know how to restrain their anger in the worst circumstances. Another study is from (Usuli, 2021) to identify and classify the utterances expressing anger and analyze the emotional expression in the Joker movie. This study's results indicate that speech

expressing anger can be seen in the speech acts performed by the characters, such as emotional utterances, conative utterances, and referential utterances. Consequently, the gap between this article from the previous study is that the variation of the utterance use is not only about anger expression. This study will analyze numerous utterances according to the language function. Thus, the problem that would be discussed is: What kinds of netizens' utterances in tweet #Bjorka based on language functions?

2. Literature Review

a. Psycholinguistics

Regarding language learning, linguistic studies need to be complemented by interdisciplinary studies between linguistics and psychology, commonly called psycholinguistics (Chaer, 2015). Psycholinguistics studies the representation and mental processes involved in language use, including the production, understanding, and storage of spoken and written language (Warren, 2018).

b. Language Function

The function of language is a tool of social interaction in the sense of a tool to convey thoughts, ideas, concepts, or feelings. Michel in (Chaer, 2015) mentioned 5 basic functions that Kinneay said were called expression function, information function, exploration function, persuasion function, and entertainment function. The information function is a function to convey messages or mandates to others. The function of exploration is the use of language to explain things, cases, and circumstances. The function of persuasion is using language that influences or invites others to do or not do something well. The last function of entertainment is the use of language with the intention of entertaining, pleasing, or satisfying inner feelings.

Those five basic functions accommodate the concept that language is a tool to produce inner expressions that a speaker wants to convey to others. Expressions of pleasure, hate, admiration, anger, annoyance, sadness, and disappointment can be expressed in language, although behaviour, gestures, and expressions also play a role in expressing inner expression (Chaer, 2015). There are different types of emotions. These emotions were identified as happiness, sadness, disgust, fear, surprise, and anger. Anger is an affective state experienced as a motivation to act in a way that warns, intimidates, or attacks those who are perceived as challenging or threatening (Dutta & Barman, 2020). The speech act of anger is part of the expressive speech act in pragmatic illocutionary acts used to express the speaker's feelings. Anger is a crucial human expression. It is an emotion that arises out of frustration or painful feelings (Syarif et al., 2020).

c. Utterances

Jacobson in (Usuli 2021) mentioned that utterances include all those whose expressions use strong feelings, especially angry utterances. Speech is divided into:

1. Emotive Speech
   Expressive utterances that express feelings, attitudes, and emotions to the speaker. This can be seen when someone expresses emotions even though they do not speak to provide information.
2. Phatic Speech
   Utterances that express solidarity and empathy with others with the intention of helping to establish interaction and refer to communication channels in social terms.
3. Referential Speech
   Utterances are related to the meaning of the message conveyed in a certain context, such as explaining situations, objects, or mental states.
4. Conative Speech
   Speech refers to the purpose of influencing thoughts and behavior and causing reactions to the interlocutor.
5. Metalingual Speech
   The utterances are used to explain things related to the language, such as definitions and explanations of the meaning of words.
6. Phoetics Speech
   Speech that is used in its own form by prioritizing its aesthetic values.

d. Netizen (Net Citizen)

According to the KBBI, the meaning of Netizen or Net Citizen is a person who actively uses the internet. Netizens are people who use the internet to voice aspirations and make an impact on social change. The word netizen has been used since around the mid-1990s. Netizen is the equivalent of an English word that is fused between the words net (internet network) and citizen (citizen or society). Like a citizen in the real world, Netizens also have a role in voicing things related to various issues, such as political, economic, social, and so on. However, the medium of Netizens' voices is on internet platforms such as Twitter (Hardiansyah, 2022).

3. Methodology

This research used a descriptive qualitative approach. The technique chosen here is through analytical techniques that open insights into the field of psycholinguistics. The data sources used in this study are various tweets of Netizens containing five linguistic functions in the #Bjorka on Twitter. The data that has been found in this research was presented using words and sentences. Data collection is done by observing and noting. Then, the data were analysed according to expression function, information function, persuasion function, and entertainment function to see the feeling of each tweet.

4. Results and Discussion

The identification of Netizens' feelings will be described in this chapter. Based on the fact, it shows that there are four language functions found in the Netizens' tweets that are obvious about their feeling, including expression function, information function, persuasive function, dan entertainment function.

▪ **Expression Function**

[1]
NoName @telestrato
"Good job, #Bjorka cz <u>Indonesian government</u> <u>is very idiot."</u>
Posted on Sep 9, 2022

[2]
13012K4 @13012K4
"<u>The government should be ashamed</u> if it has been teased through the internet instead of feeling great for celebrating his birthday; <u>the Indonesian government is really stupid!</u> I appreciate your behavior, #bjorka !"
Posted on Sep 12, 2022

The expression shown in data 1 and 2 is the expression of hate and admiration. We can see from the use of the phrase *"Indonesian government is very idiot", "the Indonesian government is really stupid!", and "The government should be ashamed".* Normally, people who have hate issues would speak rudely. Insulting someone is a way to explode their anger. This is indicated by verbal attacks in the form of speech acts of anger, such as blaming, ridiculing, satirizing, and so on (Tucker-Ladd, 1998). In terms of this, Netizens mock in written then post it on social media and Twitter. Besides, it can be used to express their disappointment with the government. However, there are also admired expressions in the sentence of the different objects by the phrase *"Good job #Bjorka"* and *"I appreciate your behavior #bjorka".* In one sentence, the author used to express their feeling of hate and admiration.

[3]
Science is real; religion can wait. @oafofham
"Dear #Bjorka, you're not wrong when you said our <u>Menkominfo is an idiot</u>. Please make life as difficult as possible for this useless minister and other government officials who are a waste of taxpayer money. <u>Menkominfo idiot</u>. #blokirkomifo #indonesia #bubarkanDPR"
Posted on Sep 9, 2022

The expression shown in data 3 is the expression of anger. This is indicated by the phrase, *"Menkominfo is an idiot."* The way Netizen explains his anger is by describing the reason why he is so mad. After Netizen used bad words, he criticized the government's work. It is the expression of by showing his disappointment in the government. The disappointment is shown by the phrase *"this useless minister"* and *"waste of taxpayer money".* Netizen feels disappointed due to their expectation that something did not come true. The data above indicate that the author is aggrieved by the written hashtags *"#blokirkomifo"* and *"#bubarkanDPR".* The hashtag is used to show off more Netizens' feelings.

[4]
Bjorka God | Supporter @Bjorka92240889
"<u>Idiot!</u> You can't shut me down. #Bjorka #bjorkanesian #BjorkaSpirit"
Posted on Sep 15, 2022

Data 4 showed an expression of anger. We can see from the word *"Idiot!"* followed by an exclamation mark. In this case, the Netizen, who claims himself as Bjorka, felt annoyed due to the program that he made closed by the government. The fact, based on the following phrase, *"You can't shut me down",* he is satisfied cause he can handle it. To support his feeling, he used more hashtags that are *"#bjorkanesian"* and *"#BjorkaSpirit".*

[5]
Zzzzz @wtfvckzx
"I'm so proud 🪦🪦🪦 Bjorka #bjorka #Darkweb"
Posted on Sep 10, 2022

The data's expression shows admiration through the phrase *"I'm so proud,"* followed by three emoticons of (...). This means that Netizen is so pleased with #Bjorka. The emoji is used to prove how he respect his feeling. Admiration arises when the bystander is less competent than the target of the admiration, it can also occur when people are equally competent but both have a level of skill or performance that exceeds the standard (Onu et al., 2016). In this case, the skills of Bjorka made some Netizens proud of his action.

▪ **Information function**
[6]
Angelina Dea @angelinadeaid
"Melihat lexicon (collections of words) yg dipakai Bjorka, saya <u>cukup yakin bahwa</u> 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"
Posted on Sept 12, 2022

[7]
Angelina Dea @angelinadeaid
"Another example. Dlm B. Inggris, kata 'because' tdk boleh diletakkan di awal kalimat, dan tendensi Bjorka utk menulis 'because' di awal kalimat ini menunjukkan kebiasaan dalam bahasa Indonesia yang cenderung memulai kalimat alasan dengan 'karena' / 'karena pada saat itu...'"
Posted on Sep 12, 2022

[8]
Angelina Dea @angelinadeaid
"– sudah ikut meramaikan thread ini. Ada yang pro & tentu saja ada yang kontra. <u>Asyik bgt</u> dari kemarin baca diskusi si thread ini. Kalau missal ada analisa yang luput / kurang tepat mohon maaf yaa🇮🇩 I love Indonesia *flag of Indonesia"

Data 6 and 7 showed the referential utterances, according to Jacobson. This means that Netizen gives an explanation situation. By typing these tweets, she had feelings of curiosity. Besides, she has feelings of optimism based on the phrase *"saya cukup yakin"*. She explained her inquiry according to what she knew. When people questioned who was behind #Bjorka, she dug up the evidence with the language used in #Bjorka. The feeling after typing the thread could be seen in data 8, from the phrase *"Asyik bgt"*; she showed her happiness about the situation.

▪ **Persuasion Function**
[9]
Tomen @Luqman_aziez
"<u>Come on,</u> #Bjorka you can do it; find these documents."
Posted on Sep 10, 2022

[10]
sltyVin @SltyVin
"Just <u>keep fighting,</u> bro 🔥, its not easy to gather facts from structured lies #Bjorka #bjorkanism"
Posted on Sep 11, 2022

Data 9 dan 10 found that there is a language function that contains elements of persuasion. It can be seen from the phrase *"Come on #Bjorka you can do it"* and *"Keep keep fighting bro 🔥 "*. In the sense that the Netizens encouraged Bjorka and gave him the influence to continue his work. Through their tweets, it can be seen that the feelings contained in these Netizens are passionate and proud feelings. The fire emoticon indicates that they are feeling enthusiasm.

[11]
Apasih maumu kerjaanmu mengganggu! @mental_break01
"<u>Indonesia needs justice!</u> #Bjorka #bjorkanism #Hackers #kamujahat #kominfo #justice"

Posted on Sep 12, 2022
[12]
Morgenstern @standwithbjorka
"bjorka confirmed he will be back, but he needs to rest for a while for the next stage of the move. Indonesian <u>stand with me behind bjorka</u>. #bjorka"
Posted on Sep 12, 2022

The expression shown in Data 11 and 12 is disappointment feeling. It can be seen from the phrase *"Indonesia needs justice!"* and *"stand with me behind bjorka"*. Through their tweets, persuasive sentences are directed more at all Indonesian citizens. They influenced Indonesians to support Bjorka. In his tweet, a feeling of displeasure was also visible and was supported by the hashtag that Netizens mentioned *"#Bjorka #bjorkanism #Hackers #kamujahat #kominfo #justice"*. This data proves that the persuasive sentences uttered by Netizens contain feelings of disappointment.

▪ **Entertainment Function**
According to the tweet from *Teguh Aprianto @secgron said that ">Mahfud: Bjorka sudah berhasil diidentifikasi; >Seorang pemuda di Madiun ditangkap; >Sementara itu orangnya barusan masih bisa bikin thread terus ngeledekin pula. Korban salah tangkap lagi nih?"* – Posted on Sep 15, 2022. There are some replies from that tweet and this including entertainment language function.

[13]
Paris @parisiniii
"bjorka this, bjorka that <u>I just wanna bjyours"</u>
Posted on Sep 15, 2022

[14]
saal | Joki Tugas-Desain-Ilustrasi-Edit-Foto_Vid @henlosaal
"Penasaran mereka waktu nangkep cara pronouncenya pake J atau Y ya? 😂<u>'kamu bejorka kan? Ngaku!!' Atau 'kamu byorka kan? Ngaku!!'</u>
Posted on Sep 15, 2022

Data 13 and 14 show the tweets are meant to be entertaining. Here, neither the written tweet nor the reader will be amused by the indicated phrase *"I just wanna bjyours"* and *"😂'kamu bejorka kan? Ngaku!!' Atau 'kamu byorka kan? Ngaku!!'*. Data 13 shows that the tweets he made contain elements of teasing in a joking manner. It can be interpreted that the mood of the netizen is happy or blooming. Additionally, data 14 shows a pleasing feeling by inserting laughing emojis in her tweet.

5. Conclusion
This study aims to describe the variation of netizens' utterances with a psycholinguistics approach. The subject used is Netizens who uttered their words on #Bjorka's tweet. This phenomenon is an attraction for researchers to study in terms of language functions implied by the emotions contained in the utterances of these Netizens.

According to the facts and analysis described above, four language functions have been discovered. There are expression, information, persuasion, and entertainment function. All these four language functions include some feelings. Among the most found are Netizens' expressions of anger and disappointment. This can be seen in utterances using bad words to mock the object. Another expression found was the feeling of admiration, curiosity, and delight. That feeling is evidenced by using several emojis, such as laughing emojis, greeting emojis, and fire emoji.

The significance and impact of this study on society are explained below. First, journalists can use the result of this study to find out more about the expressions of netizens regarding the tweets they utter about Bjorka. Second, the result of this study can be used by society as depth knowledge about feeling expressed in utterances.

This research only focuses on netizens' utterances about #Bjorka's tweet. With limitations in the form of various kinds of expressions declared by netizens. The future researcher can discuss the topic from comments or quotes from other social media such as Instagram or Facebook. Future researchers can also focus on one or two expressions exploded by the subject.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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