

Conference Paper

Are Indonesian Netizens Really Uncivilized? Indonesian Netizen's Response to MSP's Inauguration as Chairman of Brin Main Board

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Abstract.

This study examined netizens' response to MSP's appointment as the Chairman of Brin Main Board of the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) on October 13, 2021, by President Jokowi, which caused controversy. The netizens' responses are interesting to study from a cyber-pragmatic perspective. This study described and explained the types of netizens' responses to the inauguration of the Chairman of Brin Main Board, the forms of netizens' response to the inauguration, and degree of the politeness of the responses against MSP's inauguration. The data of this study is in the form of netizens' responses to the shows on YouTube. The data is gathered using the documentation method through the technique of *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (SBLC). The data was analysed using descriptive techniques following the stages of the interactive model of Miles and Huberman. The results of data analysis showed that there are three types of responses, namely pro responses, counter-responses, and neutral responses. The response is indicated in the form of assertive speech acts, which are stating, proposing, and informing; directive speech acts which are commanding, forbidding, advising, inviting, asking, and suggesting; and expressive speech acts, which are praising, sarcastic, and insulting. Netizens' utterances that are not polite have a more significant percentage than polite ones. This indicates that the Indonesian netizens tend to be uncivilized in responding.

Keywords: verbal response, type of response, form of response, (im)politeness, Indonesia netizens

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1. Introduction

Based on the results of the Microsoft Digital Civility Index (DCI) survey, Indonesian netizens' politeness level in surfing the internet ranks 29th out of 32 countries and the lowest in Southeast Asia (1). This shows that Indonesian netizens have low or

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uncivilized ethics in interacting in cyberspace. Three factors influence the impoliteness of Indonesian netizens: hoaxes and fraud, hate speech, and discrimination.

The inauguration of MSP as Chair of the Steering Committee of the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), October 13, 2021 by President Jokowi caused controversy (Tempo.com). Some people responded negatively because they thought MSP did not have a background in research, science, and technology. On the other hand, the community supports it because they think that MSP has experience and the president must have considered it well before making a decision. The verbal response of netizens to the inauguration of MSP as the Chair of the BRIN Steering Committee is very interesting to study from a pragmatic perspective, especially cyber pragmatics. In a cyber pragmatic perspective, netizens' verbal response is a complex dimension, namely language, pragmatics, technology, media, and the internet (2). Fields other than language can combine with the field of language so they can be developed synergistically. According to Locher (3) cyberpragmatics using virtual external context tools has a big role in overcoming the excessive use of language on social media. With the development of internet technology, pragmatics needs to continue to have an important language function performed consistently by users. In cyber pragmatics, social and speech communities seem to have disappeared, and are now being replaced by new communities known as virtual communities.

In virtual communities, there are interaction and communication between people who are members of social networks on the internet. The virtual community does not stop at the socio-cultural and situational levels so that certain interests cannot be separated. For example, the interaction and communication that occurs between members of a virtual community are not always controlled by factors such as the age of the speaker and interlocutor, the gender of the speaker and audience, the position of the speaker, and the audience. Speech partners, horizontal and vertical social relations between the speaker and the speaker, and so on. The meaning of pragmatics in virtual communities is the object of study in cyber pragmatics research. Thus, it can be emphasized that the object of pragmatism is the speaker's intention. However, location data sources from pragmatic network research found in virtual communities are easily accessible from smart devices that are always in everyone's hands. This new era has changed the behaviour of the Indonesian people, especially the global community, that information and communication cannot be separated from devices. Conventional dimensions that occurred in the past now tend to change as if they were just memories. Digital influences on people in various parts of the country change the quality of relationships and

interactions with others, even though the scope is local and national and cross-border and cross-country (3).

On the Internet, accessibility to contextual information is also limited by the quality of the different communication channels, namely spoken or written, visual or verbal, and synchronous or asynchronous, which change to a greater or lesser extent the way users predict and derive relevance. In addition, this cyber media is constantly evolving, and new qualities are constantly being added. For example, traditional text-based chat rooms have incorporated voice and video recently. This development has consequences regarding the quality and quantity of contextual information that can be accessed during interpretation and overall relevance assessment by chat room users (2). In the study of cyber pragmatics, the context that is often acronymized as SPEAKING Hymes has shifted. Context in cyber pragmatics includes: (1) social context, (2) social context, (3) cultural context, and (4) situational context. This context change occurs because the interaction between speakers is not face-to-face, but is facilitated by the internet with a variety of social media products such as message, WhatsApp, Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, tic toc, YouTube, and other social products (4). The verbal response of netizens is also part of the speech act. Austin (5) states that saying words does not always mean stating or describing something but can also mean doing certain actions. To say something is to do something, and language or speech can be used to make an event because speech which is a speech act has certain strengths. Speech acts by Searle (6) are divided into three: locutionary acts, illocutions, and perlocutions. Locutionary acts are actions taken to state something; illocutionary acts, namely acts to do something; and perlocutionary acts are effects or influences caused by speech on Pt. Illocutionary acts have various functions. These functions are related to the social goal of maintaining polite and respectful behavior (7). The functions of the illocutionary acts are (1) competitive, namely the illocutionary goal competes with social goals. For example, ordering, demanding, asking by force; (2) convivial, e.g the illocutionary goal is in line with social goals. For example, offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating; (3) collaborative, i.e. the illocutionary goal ignores social goals. For example, stating, reporting, announcing, teaching; and (4) conflicting, ie the illocutionary goal is in conflict with the social goal. For example threatening, accusing, cursing, and scolding.

Distinguishes illocutionary acts into five categories: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. First, assertiveness is a speech act that serves to state something that can be judged to be true. For example: stating, proposing, boasting, complaining, expressing opinions, and reporting (8). Assertiveness in terms of politeness in illocutionary language tends to be neutral, except for boasting (7). Second, directive

acts, namely speech acts that produce an effect or influence so that the speaker wants to take an action. For example ordering, begging, demanding, and giving advice. To avoid confusion with direct and indirect illocutions, Suggests the term positivity (7). Distinguish between six types of directive acts, namely (1) requests, which include asking, pleading, inviting, encouraging, inviting, and pressing; (2) questions, which include asking and interrogating, (3) requirements, which include requiring, ordering, commanding, demanding, dictating, directing, instructing, and regulating; (4) prohibitions, which include prohibiting and limiting; (5) permissive, which include giving permission, allowing, granting, releasing, permitting, authorizing, and conferring; and (6) advices, which includes advising, warning, proposing, guiding, suggesting, and encouraging (9).

Third, commissive is a speech act that serves to state something that shows the speaker is more or less bound to an action in the future. For example: promising and offering. This illocutionary function tends to be fun and less competitive because it does not refer to the speaker's interests but rather to the interests of the hearer. Fourth, expressive speech act is a speech act that serves to express something that expresses or reflects the psychological attitude of the speaker to the situation implied in the illocutionary. For example: thanking, congratulating, apologizing, criticizing, praising, condolences and so on. Like commissive illocutionary, expressive illocutionary tends to be fun because intrinsically this illocutionary illocutionary polite, except in the function of condemning and accusing. These two expressive functions have the potential to be face-threatening.

The verbal response of netizens is closely related to (im)politeness because the verbal response has pros and cons. Verbal pro responses tend to be polite, while those who are contra tend to be impolite because they are very threatening to the face. Lakoff (1975) proposed the concept of politeness as a set of norms that are obeyed by society to reduce disputes or friction. In Leech's view (2016), politeness is seen as an attempt to build harmony in interactions. Leech developed six politeness maxims that need to be obeyed in order for someone's speech to be polite. In this study, Brown and Levinson's (1987) theory of politeness is used which bases politeness as an action to mitigate threats to the face of the interlocutor when interacting. Brown and Levinson (1987) proposed three parameters to measure politeness: (1) D, distance. (2) P, Power, and (2) R: rating the threat of speech acts in certain cultural contexts. Furthermore, Brown and Levinson (1987) state that in carrying out face-threatening acts, a model person can use one of the five strategies offered, namely (1) performing speech acts directly/as is without further ado (bald on record), (2) perform speech acts using positive politeness

strategies, (3) perform speech acts using negative politeness strategies, (4) perform speech acts covertly/indirectly (off record), and (5) speak silently or do not act. said.

Brown and Levinson (1987) stated that in conducting TPM a model person can use one of the five strategies offered, namely (1) performing speech acts directly/as is without further ado (bald on record), (2) performing speech acts using positive politeness strategies, (3) performing speech acts using negative politeness strategies, (4) performing speech acts covertly/indirectly (off record), and (5) speaking silently or not doing speech acts.

In addition to presenting politeness phenomena, netizens' verbal responses also present impoliteness. Impoliteness has several equivalents of verbal aggression (verbal aggression), verbal abuse (cursing), and rudeness (rudeness) (10). Impoliteness is communication behaviour that causes the speaker or speech partner to lose face. For example, by satire, mock, and insult. impoliteness can occur when (1) the speaker's behavior in communication aims to attack the face, (2) the speech partner feels the behavior that is intended to attack his face, or (3) a combination of (1) and (2 (10)). (Im)politeness is characterized by the presence of markers of linguistic politeness and politeness in behavior (9). The cultural background of the community strongly influences this politeness of behavior. The problem of politeness is a complex problem in its realization, speech that uses linguistic politeness is not necessarily polite if it is not accompanied by polite behavior. For example, asking someone to use linguistic politeness markers, please remain impolite if the speaker hits the table or glares at his interlocutor (11).

To the researcher's knowledge, this phenomenon has never been studied by other studies. Other studies that are interested in studying netizen responses are: (1) Rochiyati, et al. (2020) with the title, Dysphemism Language Study in the comments column of netizens on Instagram; (2) Lutfiyani, et al. (2020) with the title, Sarcasm in social media Twitter and its implications for learning; and (3) Tjahyanti (2020), with the title Detecting Abusive Language, Hate Speech from Comments on Social networks, (4) Suciartini (2020), with the title Satire language in Memes on Social Media, (5) Vani and Sabardila (2020), with the title Millennial generation language impoliteness on Twitter, and Pratama (2017) with the title, Complaint language on Twitter social media. Some of these studies show the diversity in language studies on the internet. In detail, the study of netizens' verbal responses in the inauguration of MSP as the Chief Steering Officer of the BRIN Board of Trustees focused on (1) the types of netizen's verbal response, (2) the forms of netizen's verbal response, and (3) (im)politeness of the netizen's verbal response. against MSP's inauguration as Chairman of the BRIN Main Board.

2. Method

The research design used is qualitative with a cyber pragmatic approach (2), (12) This research data is the verbal response of netizens in responding to the shows on YouTube, LIVE-President Jokowi Inaugurates MSP as Chair of the BRIN Steering Committee at <https://www.youtube.com/> which was uploaded October 13, 2021. When downloaded October 31, 2021, the number of netizens who gave verbal response are 573 people. The responses are then classified and tabulated based on the focus of the research which consists of (1) types of verbal responses, (2) forms of verbal responses, and (3) (im)politeness. The data collection used the documentation method with the *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (SBLC) (Sudaryanto, 2015). Furthermore, the data were analyzed using descriptive techniques following the stages of the interactive model of Miles and Huberman (1) Data collection, (2) Data presentation, (3) Data reduction, (4) Data verification, and (5) Making conclusions (13).

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Types of Netizen Verbal Responses to MSP's Inauguration as Chair of the BRIN Steering Committee

1. Pro Responses

The verbal responses of netizens who showed their pros towards the inauguration of MSP as chairman of the BRIN steering board can be seen in the following data:

(01)

agung raka

"Emang kenapa gak boleh...apakah karena Megawati perempuan dan PDIP...???? Soal visi kebangsaan tidak perlu diragukan Megawati sebagai negarawan yg sdh kenyang dianiaya oleh rezim ORBA."

(02)

tolop sihombing

"Selamat bagi Ketua Dewan Pengarah BRIN yang baru, semoga seluruh anggota/tim dapat dengan sukses menyelesaikan tugas yang diemban."

In response (01), pro response was shown by Agung Raka's statement by defending MSP. Netizens asked "*apakah karena Megawati perempuan dan PDIP?*" so that she cannot become chairman of the steering committee. Agung Raka also argued that MSP had an unquestionable national vision, even as a countryman, MSP was considered to have been persecuted by the ORBA regime.

The pro response in (02) was shown by congratulating MSP as the new Chairman of the BRIN Steering Committee. The pro response was also shown by Tolop Sihombing by expressing hope, "*semoga seluruh anggota/tim dapat dengan sukses menyelesaikan tugas yang diemban*"

1. Counter responses

Netizens' contradicting responses to the appointment of MSP as Chairman of the BRIN Steering Committee can be seen at response (03) and (04) below:

(03)

Mr..

"BRIN adalah sebuah lembaga pemerintahan yang menjalankan penelitian, pengembangan, pengkajian, dan penerapan serta invensi dan inovasi, penyelenggaraan ketenaganukliran dan penyelenggaraan keantariksaan yang terintegrasi". Kok bisa orang bukan latar belakang eksakta menjadi ketua dewan pengarah?

(04)

dida prabekty

Aneh gua makanya, malah politisi yg masuk, klw sri mulyani masih ok lah untuk anggaran, lah megawati, g hrs pikir gua udah g da tokoh atau org hebat apa di indo, pantes org2 indo yg kuliah di luar negeri ogah balik ke indo, lbh milih berkarir di luar negeri....

In response (03), Mr.. asked, "*Kok bisa orang bukan latar belakang eksakta menjadi ketua dewan pengarah?*" He did not agree with the appointment of MSP because in his opinion, BRIN was an institution closely related to science and technology. MSP has no background because he is a politician.

Netizen responses against the appointment of MSP can also be seen in response (04). Dida prabekty considers MSP's appointment as a strange thing. He also compared from Sri Mulyani who he considered that she is still capable for budget problems. Prabekty also wonders whether there are no great figures in Indonesia anymore. He also justifies that Indonesians who study abroad do not want to return to Indonesia and prefer to work abroad.

1. Neutral Response

(05)

Rio Andika Putra

Semoga Allah berikan kita pemimpin terbaik 2024 dan seterusnya...

(06)

Hendrik Tetelepta

Semoga Indonesia lebih baik kedepan.. Baik bagi Bangsa dan Negara juga dunia International '

Neutral responses from netizens were carried out by not commenting on the appointment of MSP, but instead talking about other things. In comment (05), Rio andika Putra prayed to God that in 2024 Indonesia would be given the best leader. As we all know, in 2024 Indonesia will hold a presidential election. In response (06), Hendrik tetelepta hoped that Indonesia would be better in the future. He hopes that kindness is not only for the nation and state, but also for the international world. The statements of the two netizens are completely unrelated to the appointment of MSP so the response is categorized as neutral. Based on the results of the research above, we can know that the types of netizens' verbal responses can be grouped into three: (1) pro netizens' verbal responses, (2) counter netizens' verbal responses, and (3) neutral verbal responses. The netizen's responses could be related to the main initiation, the uploaded video on YouTube of MSP's inauguration as Chairman of the BRIN Steering Committee or responding to responses given by other netizens. The results of the study can support the theory of closest word pairs proposed by Richards and Schmidt and Levinson . The first utterance as an initiation will be responded to by the second utterance so as to build a pattern of speech pairs. For example, when the initiation is a question, the response can be an expected answer or an unexpected answer. When the initiation is in the form of a request, the expected response is in the form of acceptance and an unexpected response is in the form of rejection (14). In this study, initiation can be in the form of a statement or question which is then responded with a pro response (positive), a counter response (negative), and a neutral response by talking about other things that are not related to the main initiation.

3.2. The Forms of Netizens' Verbal Responses to MSP's Inauguration as Chair of the BRIN Steering Committee

In the netizen's verbal response to MSP's inauguration as Chairman of the BRIN Steering Committee, the netizen's verbal response was in the form of assertive speech acts with the function of stating, proposing, and informing; directive speech acts with the functions of commanding, forbidding, advising, inviting, asking, suggesting; and interrogative speech acts with functions: praising, expressing pleasure, congratulating, insinuating, and insulting. Each form is described as follows:

a) The form of Assertive speech acts

1) Stating

(07)

Oma Romansyah

Mungkin sudah tidak ada lagi tokoh nasional sehingga bisa rangkap jabatan semoga tahun 2024 tumbuh tokoh nasional yang muda2

(Konteks: Merespon Mr.. Adi Is

Kok bisa orang bukan latar belakang eksakta menjadi ketua dewan pengarah?)

(08)

ichsan hadi

Pemerintah hanya mikirin politik kelompoknya saja jauh dari kepentingan bangsa dan rakyatnya mau bukti banyak kok ...

The two netizens' responses responded to Adi Is's statement... who questioned, "Kok bisa orang bukan latar belakang eksakta menjadi ketua dewan pengarah?" In comment (07), Oma Romansyah stated, "Mungkin sudah tidak ada lagi tokoh nasional sehingga bisa rangkap jabatan". We know that the MSP has a dual position. Previously, he was appointed as Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Pancasila Ideology Development Board (BPIP). MSP is also the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the *Paskibraka Pancasila* Ambassadors (CNN, 9 April 2022, the List of Megawati's double Positions in the Jokowi Era), besides her permanent position as Chairman of the PDIP. Netizens also expressed their hope that in 2024, there will be young Indonesian figures. In response (08), Ichsan Hadi stated "Pemerintah hanya mikirin politik kelompoknya saja". This statement is related to the fact that Jokowi as president appointed the MSP which is the same party as him. He also stated that Jokowi's decision as president is far from the interests of the nation and its people. The two netizen responses are forms of non-assertive speech with the function of stating.

2) Mengusulkan

Proposing

(09)

Mulya Mulya

Mending lord luhut aja...biar diborong smua...hihihi

Assertive speech acts of proposing can be seen in response (09) which a netizen who calls himself Mulya Mulya suggested, " *Mending lord luhut aja... biar diborong semua*". We know that Luhut is the head of President Jokowi's success team in the 2019 presidential election. After successfully leading Jokowi, Luhut was appointed Minister. In the era of President Jokowi, Luhut held 14 positions (Hartanto, 2018). With conditions like this, it is very logical that after making a proposal, it's better if Lord Luhut came up, Mulya Mulya then gives a *statement "biar diborong semua... hihihi"*. It is considered as a mockery.

1. Informing

(10)

Mr..

"BRIN adalah sebuah lembaga pemerintahan yang menjalankan penelitian, pengembangan, pengkajian, dan penerapan serta invensi dan inovasi, penyelenggaraan ketenaganukliran dan penyelenggaraan keantariksaan yang terintegrasi".

In response (10), netizens provided information to other netizens about what BRIN is. This information was used by Mr... to provide an argument that MSP was not worthy of the position of Chairman of the BRIN Steering Committee because he did not have science background. MSP has a background as a politician. Assertive speech acts are speech acts to state something. In this study, netizens' verbal responses are found in the form of assertive speech acts with the functions of stating, proposing, and informing. The results of this study are in line with the theory proposed by experts (Fairclough, 1989; Leech, 1993; Rahardi, 2000; Alwi, et al., 2000; Pramujiono, 2012). However, not all functions of assertive speech acts are found in this study. The functions found are stating, proposing, and informing.

b) The form of Directive speech acts

1) Commanding

(11)

Agustinus Rabbit @dida prabekty *coba deh kamu pikir, apakah kamu sudah menjadi tokoh /orang hebat itu sendiri atau belum?*

(12)

Orang Pinggiran @Venus Yuniar *Ohh iya kah??boleh kasih satu judul buku jurnal riset teknologi yang di tulis Megawati??Monggo??*

The directive speech act of commanding in response (12) was carried out by netizen, Agustinus Rabbit, "*coba deh kamu pikir, apakah kamu sudah menjadi tokoh /orang hebat itu sendiri atau belum?*" The use of words, "*coba*" to be a directive speech marker in the speech (12), (15). On (13), *Orang Pinggiran* responded to @Venus Yuniar who supported the appointment of MSP as Chairman of the Steering Committee of BRIN ordering to provide an example of the publication of a research journal that MSP had carried out.

Orang pinggiran said, "*boleh kasih satu judul buku jurnal riset teknologi yang di tulis Megawati??Monggo??*" The use of the words, "*boleh*" and "*monggo*" can be as markers of directive-ordering speech acts in the netizen's utterances.

2) Forbidding

(13)

3 aries

Jangan ngomongin akhirat ah, ntar ada yg fanas.... ☒

In response (13) we can see the implementation of the directive speech act of forbidding in the verbal response of netizens. 3 Aries responded to Farid Farhan's statement, "*Sejatinya, konsekuensi seorang pemimpin adalah dunia akhirat, saya tidak ingin berpikiran buruk, semoga bisa kompeten walaupun banyak jabatan yang dirangkap.*" 3 Aries said, "*Jangan ngomongin akhirat ah, ntar ada yg fanas....*" The form of the directive-forbidding speech act is marked by the use of the word, "*jangan*".

3) Advising

(14)

Hi Samsung

"Istirahat dan menikmati umur di ujung usia

The implementation of the directive-advising speech act can be seen in response (14). Hi Samsung response that says, *Istirahat dan menikmati umur di ujung usia*. The netizen's response gave advice to MSP to take a break and enjoy the rest of life instead of concurrently holding several positions.

4) Asking

(15)

Oloan Raja Mendunia

In response (17), the expressive speech act of expressing pleasure was marked by the use of the word, “*alhamdulillah*”. The statement of gratitude was then continued with the hope that “*Indonesia terus maju dan sejahtera dari Sabang sampai pulau Rote..*”

3) Congratulating

(18)

Imanuel Jami

Selamat berkarya baik yang senior terlebih yang junior... Godbless all

The implementation of netizens’ expressive - Congratulating speech acts can be seen in response (18). Imanuel Jami said, “*Selamat berkarya baik yang senior terlebih yang Junior....Godbless all*”. Expressing “*selamat berkarya*” and “*Godbless all*” are netizens’ expressions in supporting the MSP appointment.

1. Surprising

(19)

dida prabekty

“Iya heran gua, dan terlebih brin ini adalah lembaga yg fokus di bidang riset, knp malah politisi yg menjabat.”

The implementation of expressive–surprising speech acts can be seen in response (19). Dida prabekty says “*Iya heran gua*”. According to her, BRIN is a research institute, so it would be surprising if the chairman of the steering board was a politician

5) Sarcastic

(20)

Gugun Wiguna

Pesan R1: Tidak boleh Rangkap jabatan

The implementation of expressive-sarcastic speech acts can be seen in response (20). Gugun Wiguna said, “*Pesan R1: Tidak boleh Rangkap jabatan*”. Netizens quoted President Jokowi’s statement in one of his speeches that moment. Netizens used the president’s statement to be satirical. The reality is that in the administration of President Jokowi, several people have multiple positions. People close to the president who have multiple positions include MSP, ET, and LBP.

6) Mocking

(21)

Azoenkman Nazaro

tenaga nuklir diganti dengan tenaga dalam sama mama nanti hahaha☹☹

In response (21), the realization of expressive-mocking speech acts can be seen. A netizen named Azoenkman Nazaro mocked MSP by saying, *“tenaga nuklir diganti dengan tenaga dalam sama mama nanti hahaha”*. Netizens know that MSP does not have the academic qualifications and competencies that match the world of BRIN in the field of science and technology, so he mocks MSP with his statement. The ridicule was completed with laugh, “hahaha”

7) Insulting

(22)

Oyib Kamil

“Eyang Putri udah keriput masih aja Gila jabatan...Terus ajah Buat Macam3 Lembaga Eyang Putri Trs yg jadi Ketua ...Gila Gila Gila, Makan terus tuh Uang rakyatttt.”

In response (22), it can be seen that the implementation of expressive-insulting speech acts can be seen. Netizen whose name is Oyib We insulted MSP with the words: *“Eyang putri udah keriput, masih gila jabatan, gila gila gila, dan makan terus uang rakyat”* (Grandmother is already wrinkled, still crazy about her position, crazy crazy crazy, and eating people’s money all the time). The insults represent the public’s anger and disapproval of what the government is doing.

Expressive speech acts are speech acts that intend to express certain feelings. In this study, netizens’ verbal responses were found in the form of expressive speech acts by praising, expressing pleasure, congratulating, surprising, sarcastic, mocking, and insulting. This supports the theory of expressive speech acts presented by experts (12), (14)–(16)

This provides support and strengthens the theory of expressive speech acts in pragmatic studies.

3.3. The (im)politeness of Netizen's Verbal Response to MSP's Inauguration as Chair of the BRIN Steering Committee

Language politeness in the perspective of Brown and Levinson (1987) is related to efforts to save face so that harmony is built in the interaction. For this reason, it is necessary to apply a politeness strategy so that it can mitigate threats to the face. The phenomenon of (im)politeness in netizen responses is presented as follows.

1. Netizen’s Language Politeness

(23)

Rini Rini aish

“Smg saja ibu Mega bs kasih arahan yg tepat guna agar teknologi bkembang pesat dinegara ini sehingga bs mlunasi hutang negara aamiin”

(24)

Ade Yanda

“Ya Allah Kasihan Saya Sama Prof. Emil Salim Sudah 90 Tahun Lebih Masih Harus Ditambah Pekerjaan Yang Berat seperti ini Opo Yo Ndak kasihan Sama beliau yang Sudah Sangat Sepuh

Politeness in language response (23) is marked by the use of the word, “Ibu”(mother) as a respect and hope for netizens by choosing MSP. Rini Rini Aish said, *“Smg saja ibu Mega bisa kasih arahan yg tepat guna agar teknologi bkembang pesat dinegara ini sehingga bs mlunasi hutang negara aamiin”* (I hope that Mrs. Mega can give appropriate directions so that technology can develop rapidly in this country so that it can pay off the state debt, amen). Rini hopes that with the right direction from MSP, technology in Indonesia can develop rapidly and be able to pay off the country’s debt.

In response (24), Ade Yanda gave empathy to Prof. Emil Salim as a politeness strategy by saying, *“Ya Allah Kasihan Saya Sama Prof. Emil Salim Sudah 90 Tahun Lebih Masih Harus Ditambah Pekerjaan Yang Berat seperti ini”* (Oh My God, I feel pity to Prof. Emil Salim It’s been more than 90 years, still have to be given heavy work like this). Giving attention and empathy is one of the positive politeness strategies in Brown and Levinson’s (1987) politeness perspective.

In this study, the netizen’s language politeness is realized with positive and negative politeness strategies. This is very possible because of the different contexts, especially in relation to the study of cyberpragmatics (2), (12). Not all politeness strategies proposed by Brown and Levinson (11), (17) appear in this study.

1. Netizen’s Language Impoliteness

(25)

irfanyst

Mak banteng ini banyak sekali ya jabatannya... tapi sepertinya tidak ada hasil yang signifikan...

(26)

Dadang Rianto

Banyak kali jabatan nenek ini.. Gajinya pun berlipat-lipat.. Sdh bau tanah..

We can see the impoliteness phenomenon in netizens’ verbal responses (25) and (26). On (25) netizens did impoliteness by giving the title “Mak Banteng”. This term gives the

illocutionary power to threaten MSP's face. Then irfanyst continued with the statement, there were a lot of positions but there didn't seem to be any significant results. This statement has the potential to make a mockery of MSP for its many positions but none of it works.

In response (26), impoliteness is done by using the title, "nenek"(grandmother). Dadang Rianta insulted by saying, "sudah bau tanah" (it's very old already). The insults carried out by the netizens threatened MSP's face so that the remarks could be categorized as face-threatening acts.

1. Percentage (im)politeness response of netizen

From 573 comments, 232 (40,48%) polite utterances, 288 (50,23%) impolite utterances, dan 53 (9,24%) utterances can be categorized. This shows the tendency of netizens to be impolite in responding.

The impoliteness in this study can be seen in the responses of netizens who disagree with the appointment of MSP as Chairman of the BRIN Steering Committee. In his speech, netizens tend to question MSP, who has a political background, being the chairman of the advisory board of BRIN who is involved in the world of research, science and technology. Face-threatening acts by netizens by insinuating, mocking, and insulting. This is in line with the view of (10) which states that impoliteness occurs if the speaker deliberately tries to threaten the face of the speech partner and the speech partner feels his face is threatened. In this study, the impoliteness strategy used tends to be a positive impoliteness strategy. This is different from the research of Vani and Sabardila (18) which examines the millennial generation's language impoliteness on Twitter. Their findings are that Twitter users use positive impoliteness strategies as well as negative impoliteness strategies (10)

From the analysis of the percentage (im)politeness, the percentage of netizens who are not polite is greater than the response of polite netizens. This indicates that Indonesian people tend to be impolite when responding on the internet. Thus, the results of this study are in line with a survey conducted by Microsoft which ranked Indonesian netizens as the most disrespectful internet users in Southeast Asia (<https://tekno.kompas.com/read/2021>). Of course this phenomenon worries us all.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that the verbal response of Indonesian netizens to the upload of MSP's inauguration as Chair of the BRIN

Steering Committee can be concluded as follows. There are three types of netizen responses, namely pro netizen responses, counter netizen responses, and neutral netizen responses. The verbal response is realized in assertive speech acts with the following functions: stating, proposing, and informing; directive speech acts: commanding, forbidding, advising, inviting, asking, suggesting; and expressive speech acts: praising, expressive pleasure, congratulation, sarcastic, and insulting. For further research, it is recommended to explore further in depth the unity and politeness of language. The use of the form of greeting and designation is also an interesting phenomenon to be studied further.

Netizens' utterances which are not polite have a greater percentage of the polite utterances. This indicates that the Indonesian netizens tend to be uncivilized in responding.

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