Public Perception Behind the Garuda Biru Issue: A Linguistic Corpus-Based Analysis

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In an era where almost everyone has access to social media, political discourse has been more public and widespread than ever before. Amidst the democratization of information, understanding public perception is crucial to portraying how certain political issues are perceived by the public. This corpus study aims to examine the frequency of positive and negative public sentiments towards the Garuda Biru political issue. The image of a Garuda with a blue background symbolizes resistance to dynastic politics and support for the Constitutional Court (MK) decision to reject the minimum age requirement for regional head candidates. The data were collected by crawling netizens' comments under the top 10 most trending posts of account X. After the pre-processing stage, we analyzed the nouns and verbs used by netizens to reveal the central theme behind the Garuda Biru discourse. After the nouns and verbs were quantified, a concordance analysis was employed to reveal netizens' perceptions using Fairclough's critical discourse analysis framework. We observed that most netizens support the Garuda Biru action based on the verb analysis. The noun analysis reveals that netizens associated the Garuda Biru discourse with two themes: Law and injustice. From this research, we argue that social media may help the public express their views on a political issue. Further research can examine different perspectives of Garuda Biru discourse by analyzing opponents of the Garuda Biru issue to gain a more balanced and objective perspective.

INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of an emergency alert with a blue garuda in the background managed to shock all citizens of cyberspace, precisely in Indonesia, on the night of August 21, 2024. The tweet initially only aimed to reply to other tweets and was crowded because it was considered capable of presenting the existing situation. It is not a journalist's job to not spread this incident to a broader area. Not a few news portals flocked to report this incident, such as The Jakarta Post, Kompas, BBC, Detik, and Narasi. Constitution, justice, and even democracy are topics that are always related to the citizens themselves; no matter how small the problem is, if it is disturbed, it will become a particular concern (Bloeser et al., 2024; Khan et al., 2022; Opoku & Acheampong, 2023). Coppedge et al. (2022) and Gerring et al. (2022) also highlight in their writings that democracy is a topic that 'needs' to be discussed despite the changing times.

In addition to its role in channeling the latest news, mass media can also indirectly shape public perceptions regarding current issues. Sharma and Gupta (2017) validate this with their statement that "Mass media is one such institution which has the ability and potential to influence every individual's life in a big way" (p. 27). Whether it will become a bad or good perception depends on how the mass media analyzes and delivers the news (Dhiman, 2023). In addition, mass media must also be competent in managing the truth of the news they convey so that public sentiment leads to the content of the news rather than to unreliable news portals (Fisher et al., 2021; Kiousis, 2001; Swart & Broersma, 2022). Mass media are crucial in discussing political matters in Japan and the UK because they can create a reason-based political public space (Bachmann et al., 2022; Cushion, 2021; Dhiman, 2021). The existence of a political public sphere can be said to provoke more public responses and form a perspective on the situation. In Nigeria, Ekhato and Zelinjo (2024) displayed that one media portal tried to create a democratic and politically aware environment to mobilize the community.

Since the 17th century, journalists have been labeled as watchdogs of the government who will expose any irregularities that occur during the period of government (Carroll, 2023; Garba & Gladys, 2016; Ijeh, 2023). Bulendu (2024) thinks journalists serve "as a check on power and [ensure] transparency and accountability in governance" (p. 64). The public relies on the mass media for information, although not all of them sometimes provide valid news (Rianto et al., 2023). Thanks to the impressions given by the mass

media, many people comment on the news on their social media (Segado-Boj & Díaz-Campo, 2020). Anspach et al. (2019) even agree that people can see the various emotions individuals convey about the news on social media. Whiting and Williams (2013) revealed that some of them also like to criticize anonymously to avoid revealing their identity, as people can hide it on social media.

With social media, Jennings et al. (2021) claim that people with the guts, knowledge, and personal perception of political issues will inevitably abandon their arguments to engage in the discussion, whether with negative or positive sentiments. There is no doubt that this attitude is triggered by news spread in the mass media, which provokes people's sensitivity to comment or even discuss naturally and in real-time (Zhang et al., 2021). Fuchs (2021) considers that public opinion related to existing political issues also indirectly indicates a democratic contribution, even in digital form. The results of the analysis conducted by Zhang et al. (2021) also disclosed that "social media have become an inherent public opinion infrastructure in the 21st century [about politics and democracy], influencing opinion formation, measurement, and circulation" (p.4). Connected with social media algorithms that bring like-minded people to interact with each other and further support the freedom of public opinion in terms of democracy, as happened in Gorodnichenko et al. (2021) research on the percentage of public opinion on Brexit and Presidential Elections in the US.

The freedom of the public to voice their opinions on social media does not prevent misinformation from spreading among the community. Undoubtedly, social media is an appropriate and effective platform for communities to "support political activism that may ignite resistance and repulsion" (Demuyakor, 2021, p. 3). Demuyakor (2021) argues that propaganda does not always refer to 'bad' things because he thinks it can include making people aware of their fundamental rights as citizens and getting them to care about the problems afflicting their homeland. However, Fathoni (2024) argues that in this era, propaganda created on social media can have quite a negative impact, from misinformation to dividing communities. There is nothing wrong with the fear of destruction behind the current propaganda on political issues. Therefore, the choice is up to the individual, who can consider whether to believe and support, oppose and reject, or remain silent and leave it (O'Connor & Weatherall, 2019).

The hundreds to trillions of tweets on social media have little chance of being collected and analyzed by traditional means, given the size of the data (Panimalar et al., 2017). Most researchers have switched to utilizing Application Programming Interface (API) or crawling data by manipulating it through a server (Abdesslem et al., 2012; Bazzaz Abkenar et al., 2021; Lomborg & Bechmann, 2014; Manovich, 2012). This limitation occurs because the difference between big and small data is enormous in terms of volume, velocity, value, variety, veracity, and validity, where big data has advantages in all the aspects mentioned (Kitchin & McArdle, 2016; Panimalar et al., 2017). The corpus linguistic approach is the right choice to dissect the many sentiment words expressed by social media users. Just as Hatzivassiloglou and McKeown (1997) did, it is no coincidence that they chose the corpus linguistics method for research efficiency because it can utilize concordance and collocation analysis based on keywords (Rodrigues & Chiplunkar, 2022).

As a side note, Bednarek and Carr (2020) themselves informed the results of their research that the utilization of corpus software can have more than an expert degree; it is enough to carefully and thoroughly manage and analyze the data. Having a handle on these two things can support linguistic corpus-based research. Take an example from the research conducted by Siegelman et al. (2022), where they managed to produce a metadata analysis of the reading ability of speakers of different languages. It is conceivable that such a large amount of data could be dissected to conclude that each individual has a different reading quality when skipping their reading but remains in the same timeline when not skipping a single word. Using a corpus linguistic approach, Alharbi and Lee (2021) dissected the information behind twelve thousand Twitter tweets about several types of crises that were happening at the time. They were also able to identify information related to what help people wanted.

Corpus linguistics is an effective approach to understanding "language patterns, usage, and structure by systematically" leveraging big data (Misnawati et al., 2024, p. 15). Researching social media objects and pivoting on politics could also be exciting. While studies have demonstrated the capability of corpus linguistics to identify issues and perceptions on social media, most were focused on personal tweets as objects. This study distinguishes itself by focusing more on comments on social media accounts. The comments are responses to several posts from the selected accounts that form a narrative of an ongoing democratic issue. The issue raised this time is Garuda Biru, which refers to

a burning political issue in Indonesia related to escorting the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) on the age of candidacy for governor. From this narrative, perceptions of Garuda Biru can be formed even though they are only seen in the comments of the ten selected accounts. This research is significant because it can expose how the public shares their thoughts about a political issue through their comments on social media posts.

RESEARCH METHODS

Of the many accounts registered on X, the researcher has selected several accounts that are used as objects for this research. Thanks to the list made by @DroneEmpritOffc, nine accounts were specifically selected, which shows how the account owner has grouped several public figures who aggressively discuss and raise this issue. Some of them are @timpenguinnas; @cingreborn; @kafiradikalis; @KontraS; @PiyuSaja2; @IsuSoksial; @RJLetsGo; @aingriwehuy and @tfsurabaya[1]. Besides the nine accounts above, the researcher specifically picked one more account whose name is quite familiar among X users, Willy the Kidd (@cursedkidd)[2]. Willy can create as much engagement as the accounts above, with tens of thousands of users interacting with his posts when the Garuda Biru issue broke out.

From the ten accounts selected, the researchers sorted out some of the posts from their accounts to analyze the comments. The researchers sorted the posts based on the date (around August 21, 2024, until a week later) and their relevance to the Garuda Biru issue. The posts were identified by paying attention to the captions of the ten selected users who included hashtags (#KawalPutusanMK; #TolakPolitikDinasti), inserted pictures or videos of Garuda with a blue background, and coverage of the demonstrations behind the Garuda Biru issue.

After determining which posts to use, the researchers utilized a real-time data search engine. The researchers collected a large amount of data thanks to the data search engine. Previously, data in CSV (Comma Separated Values) format was converted into TXT form. The next step continued with pre-processing, where the researchers would clean and normalize the data. Cleaning the data meant removing repetitive data and unnecessary icons and symbols. Meanwhile, the data normalization process was carried out to convert

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[1] @DroneEmpritOffc, August 22, 2024 10.54 PM on X -
https://x.com/DroneEmpritOffc/status/1826648835650912263
[2] @cursedkidd on X - https://x.com/cursedkidd

internet languages into standard languages. The internet language referred to here is when users abbreviate words to make it easier to type; for example, "yang" is often found to be "yg." The data normalization process is done in two ways, one manually and using the help of the LMM (Large Multimodal Models) engine. With the LMM machine, the researchers wrote the prompt, "Please normalize the sentence below." The normalized data was copied back to the TXT document. Triangulation by utilizing FGD (Focus Group Discussion) was conducted with Indonesian language experts to validate the accuracy of the data normalization results performed by the machine.

The processed corpus data is imported into one of the corpus analysis software, LancsBox. This software was developed in 2015 and can analyze data in any language and automatically annotate data according to part of speech (Andrushenko, 2023; Brezina, 2018). The last feature benefits researchers who want to analyze nouns and verbs, which is easier because they are already annotated, thanks to LancsBox. Nouns are grouped so that researchers have a big picture or theme behind the Garuda Biru issue, while verbs serve to consider public perception.

This research is supported by a combination of quantitative descriptive methods and Fairclough's critical discourse analysis model framework. Quantitative descriptive is interpreted as a method of describing data collected in many observational methods in a factual manner (Creswell, 2009, 2013). This statement was added by Price and Lovell (2018), who argued that "descriptive quantitative measures things as they are without intervention from researchers" (p. 41). At the same time, with Fairclough's CDA, the data is analyzed based on the structure of the text, which involves microstructural (text analysis related to diction, cohesion, and coherence), mesostructural (practice analysis related to the process of text creation, dissemination, and understanding); and macrostructural (socio-cultural practice analysis including situational or institutional aspects of the text) (Fairclough & Fairclough, 2012; Fairclough, 1995; Hermawan & Hamdani, 2023).

FINDINGS

Theme Underlying Garuda Biru

The Oxford Dictionary defines a theme as the main or key idea of a piece of writing (Oxford, 2010). Mahfud et al. (2024) believe theme can be analyzed through "a variety of grammatical structures, such as verb phrases, adverb phrases, and noun phrases" (p. 16). Through this study, the researchers deliberately chose to focus only on noun phrases to

determine the theme of the Garuda Biru issue. Some noun data have been identified, and some are sorted and grouped according to their type. The type referred to here is if some of the words are related to each other. The table below displays not only the word groups but also the sub-themes from the results of the word grouping.

Table 1. Word Grouping and Sub-Themes

| **Noun** (Frequency)	**Word Group**	**Sub Theme**
rakyat (106); *mahasiswa* (43); *polisi* (24); *partai* (22); *massa* (16); *buruh* (8)	social groups	political actors
dpr (83); *mk* (40); *presiden* (16); *gubernur* (9); *baleg* (12); *ri* (21); *pemerintah* (15)	state institutions	
pemimpin (17); *diktator* (8); *penguasa* (7); *musuh* (5) *politisi* (5); *pejabat* (5); *oposisi* (4)	individual(s)	
pilkada (33) & *pemilu* (5)	election	political process
putusan (30) & *keputusan* (12)	decision	
aksi (33); *perjuangan* (29); *stop* (8); *reformasi* (6); *perubahan* (5)	action	
politik (22); *demokrasi* (22); *kekuasaan* (13)	concept	
darurat (11)	state of the country	country condition and state
muak (7) & *kekerasan* (7)	social condition	
rezim (23) & *dinasti* (18)	political condition	

The grouping of word groups is applied to make it easier to narrow down the sub-themes. The political actor sub-theme includes social groups, state institutions, and individuals. Several considerations are made in distinguishing social groups from individual(s), where social groups are more representative of large-scale aggregations of people. For example, "*Rakyat*," in the Garuda Biru issue, has a comprehensive meaning because the system is not a manifestation of individuals but many voices. In the comment left by user Y to user @aingriwehuy: "*… yang kelima bukan keadilan sosial bagi seluruh **rakyat Indonesia** tapi keadilan sosial bagi seluruh penguasa Indonesia*" (the fifth is not social justice for all **Indonesian people** but social justice for all Indonesian rulers) it can be clearly understood that "*Rakyat*" (people) refers to a large scale. Meanwhile, in the case of individual grouping, user N's comment on @aingriwehuy's post, which reads, "*Ya Allah beri kami **pemimpin** yang takut dengan Tuhan Nya dan menyayangi rakyatnya*" (Ya Allah give us **leaders** who fear their god and love their people) indicates that the "*pemimpin*" (leader) is only referred to the one person.

When narrowed down, a concept, action, election, and decision formed a phrase political process, where, indeed, the four have a continuous relationship like a rope connecting one point to another. This sub-theme is at least able to show the activities that took place behind the Garuda Biru issue. The words "*Aksi*" (Action) and "*Putusan*"

(Decision) alone can represent the idea that there is a process where people flock to do something because this "something" pushes them to move. This statement is supported in one of the comments left on @kafirakadikalis's post that "… *kami **tetap turun ke jalan** demi mengawal **putusan MK**"* (we are still **taking to the streets** to guard the **Constitutional Court's decision**) which shows the implicit action of "taking to the streets to guard" and something that moves them, namely "the Constitutional Court's decision."

The third sub-theme, as the name implies, contains the country's conditions and circumstances, including its social and political conditions. The word "*Darurat*" (Emergency) appears eleven times to illustrate the people's concern about the conditions behind the Garuda Biru issue. The connotation of this word itself is arguably negative as it indicates a complicated, critical, and undesirable situation. Referring to the social conditions within the country, the word "*Kekerasan*" (violence) appears together with the word "*Muak*" (fed up). When extended further to political conditions, "*Rezim*" (Regime) and "*Dinasti*" (Dynasty) are often mentioned. At one glance, it can be understood that dynastic politics fed citizens up in Indonesia, so they voiced the emergency condition of power. The three sub-themes that have been presented can still be narrowed down into two major themes: law and injustice.

Figure 1. Theme Classification
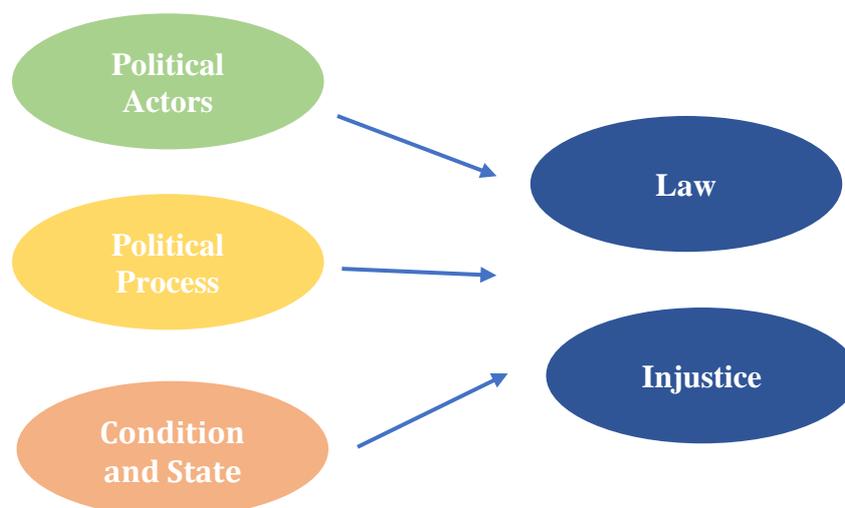
Although both sub-themes have the word politics in the phrase, it does not limit that the theme is law. Politics and law are inseparable; Cerar (2009) believed that "both encourage and suppress the development of societal relations, while they both also

function to bring about justice and order." Politics pivots on law, where laws are established as the foundation of politics. The situation currently describing Indonesia is seen as an injustice received by the community for the partiality taken by the rulers towards something that is considered to tarnish the law itself. Political games that corrupt and manipulate the law cause unrest among the people, which is the background of the Garuda Biru issue.

What Does the Public Say?

The findings this time are limited to what verbs appear in public comments. It is possible because this approach was previously applied by Karamibekr and Ghorbani (2012), who successfully made verbs a core element to see the opinion structure behind a narrative. Their research found that verbs can "improve the performance of sentiment classification" (Karamibekr & Ghorbani, 2012, p. 1). With this, lemma identification is utilized to search for keywords showing the variety of verb forms. It makes it easier for researchers to understand the deeper meaning of narratives and compare sentiments between comments.

Table 2. Identify Lemmas and Their Types

Lemma	Types
lawan	*melawan*
batal	*batalkan; dibatalkan; membatalkan*
tunda	*ditunda*
setuju	*menyetujui*
lihat	*melihat; dilihat*
pilih	*memilih; dipilih; terpilih*
selamat	*menyelamatkan; diselamatkan*
suara	*suarakan; menyuarakan*
dukung	*mendukung; didukung*
sah	*disahkan; mengesahkan*

Based on the data in the table, the lemmas identified above are closely related to the issues discussed in this study. Lemmas that refer to some of these works often appear among the comments left by netizens on posts that refer to Garuda Biru. Verbs such as "*Melawan*, *Membatalkan*, and *Ditunda*" (Against, Cancel, and Postponed) are classified as negative connotations when viewed independently. In contrast, the verbs "*Menyetujui*, *Menyelamatkan*, *Mendukung*" (Approve, Save, Support) would be considered positive. However, these six words are on one side, the side of the people who are voicing their support in raising the hashtags #KawalPutusanMK, #TolakPilkadaAkal2an, and

#TolakPolitikDinasti that are busy being pinned when commenting on posts about the Garuda Biru issue. The hashtags refer to the fact that people are flocking to guard the Constitutional Court's decision to reject the rigged elections and dynastic politics that they believe will occur if this issue is unchecked. In order to further support the context of the existing verbs, researchers attach several comments that have been analyzed as follows:

Picture 1. Concordance List of the Word *Batalkan* (Cancel)

ketok palu kembalikan teman-teman kami lawan jangan lengah	batalkan	bukan tunda yang sok bikin ribut topik lain
aku tidak tertipu peringatan darurat lawan jangan lengah	batalkan	bukan tunda panjang umur perjuangan hidup rakyat indonesia
sedang demo hati-hati ya semoga perjuangan panjang umur	batalkan	bukan ditunda panjang umur kebenaran sudah saking muaknya
tahu sih demo ini ya wkwk kalau ini	batalkan	bukan tunda masya allah ganteng banget ciptaan allah
keserakahan yang dipertontonkan secara telanjang di depan umum	batalkan	bukan tunda stop membodohi rakyat ulangi setelah saya
for real	batalkan	bukan ditunda sepakat si bapak joko ini tidak
hanya syahwat ala mulyono real lawan jangan lengah	batalkan	bukan tunda panjang umur perjuangan hidup rakyat indonesia
mau dibuat bodoh semua keluarga berencana rakyat bergerak	batalkan	bukan tunda turunkan pemimpin yang rakus beserta kroninya
kita menang dan semua kembali dengan selamat ya	batalkan	bukan tunda stay safe pakai kacamata renang guys
allah semoga para pendemo selamat lawan jangan lengah	batalkan	bukan tunda panjang umur perjuangan hidup rakyat indonesia
when will this end mulyono bin widjiatno notomihardjo	batalkan	bukan tunda mantap reza rahardian turun ke jalan
rahardian turun ke jalan mas biru laut up	batalkan	bukan ditunda khodamnya habibie gokil father respect respect
bersama rakyat kembalikan teman-teman kami lawan jangan lengah	batalkan	bukan ditunda panjang umur perjuangan hidup rakyat indonesia

In the context of the verb Cancel, in the eighth comment, which translates to "Want to make fools of all family planning, the people move, cancel not delay, remove greedy leaders and their cronies," it can be seen that the figure of the people here moves towards resistance to the corrupt government. This sentence has two different connotations, positive and negative. The diction, "*Rakyat bergerak*" (The people are moving), contains a positive connotation where there is collective action from the community trying to rise amid the political problems. The diction "*mau dibuat bodoh semua keluarga berencana*" (Want to make fools of all family planning) and "*turunkan pemimpin yang rakus beserta kroninya*" (Remove greedy leaders and their cronies) really lead to very negative connotations. It is not exaggerating, but using the words stupid and greedy is the key. It is a cry that demeans a party and portrays that party's greed. This refers to when Kaesang, who insisted on running for governor despite his lack of age, could become a candidate for governor because of the power of Jokowi, the President, and his father. In the macrostructural aspect, this comment reflects a skeptical view of the government.

The second comment, "*Kita menang dan semua kembali dengan selamat ya, batalkan bukan tunda*, stay safe *pakai kacamata renang* guys" (We won and all returned safely, cancel not postpone, stay safe wearing swimming goggles guys) shows the form of attention given by one netizen to the people who were demonstrating when it was doused with tear gas by police officers guarding the Independence Building. The same context also occurs in the third order comment: "... hopefully the demonstrators are safe, the opponents do not

let their guard down, cancel not delay, long live the struggle of the Indonesian people," which shows hope for the demonstrators who are on the streets fighting for their rights as Indonesian people who do not want to be played by dynastic politics. From the three contexts above, they all inserted the word cancel in their comments to signify that they positively supported this movement.

Picture 2. Concordance List of the Word *Menyuarakan* (Voice Out)

dengan kelompoknya apalagi terpisah sendirian kota ini rakyat sedang	menyuarakan	tapi kenapa seolah kita penjajah suarakan ketidaksetujuan kita tidak
mencegah banyak virus yang masuk supaya besok tetap semangat	menyuarakan	suara rakyat bintang emang ye lu bintang emon cocok
langsung turun ke jalan atau lewat media sosial teruslah	menyuarakan	saya mencari teman yang berangkat dari bogor kabupaten infonya

The second and third comments contain the same essence of encouraging people to keep voicing and enlivening the Garuda Biru issue so there will be no chaos in the upcoming elections. Not only motivational comments, but comments can also be found containing their complaints about the conditions that are happening: "... This is the people speaking out, but why is it as if we are the occupiers..." Based on these comments, it can be seen that netizens are aggressively raising three hashtags to realize the crisis of the current government conditions. The voices carried out by netizens aim to continue to enliven this issue so that the government does not underestimate them just because they have power; the fact that the people care about the country exists and is accurate.

When critically analyzed, the comment "…*rakyat sedang menyuarakan **tapi** kenapa seolah kita penjajah*…" (…this is the people speaking out, **but** why is it as if **we are the occupiers**…) actually has weak cohesion. The word "but" helps connect the two contrasting clauses but is unclear. What kind of colonizer is it? Is it questionable? It makes the comment contradictory and incoherent. Therefore, the diction "*seolah kita penjajah*" is set into a metaphor to help understand the comment better. The meaning behind it is that the DPR is trying to fight the Constitutional Court, which, from the DPR's point of view, is something that hinders them. The people here are on the MK's side, so DPR indirectly considers the people as an obstacle. In the heat of the issue behind Garuda Biru, user R is trying to fight for justice and hopes that through his comment, DPR will realize that they are too pretentious.

Picture 3. Concordance List of the Word *Ditunda* (Postponed)

please stay safe semuanya kami butuh dibatalkan bukan	ditunda	anjir stay safe semua batalkan bukan tunda stay
tunda stay safe semua kami butuh dibatalkan bukan	ditunda	stay safe all perempuanku kalian harus selamat please
ada apalagi nih stay safe kak batalkan bukan	ditunda	unpadku semangat bawa si kamil balik ke bandung
lanjutkan ulang sejarah yang sudah ada lawan rapatnya	ditunda	takut gerbang jebol kaya gini terus pendemo masuk
lama-lama mirip budi sudarsono panjang umur perjuangan putusannya	ditunda	wah ini dewan pengemis rakyat rakyat minta batal
ini dewan pengemis rakyat rakyat minta batal malah	ditunda	makin jelas emang komplotan kalian hadir bukan buat
bur semoga yang terbaik sidang rapat paripurna dpr	ditunda	padahal massa sudah berkerumun harap berhati-hati agar tidak
berhati-hati agar tidak ada yang dirugikan tapi rapatnya	ditunda	jangan bilang dilanjut lagi nanti tengah malam pas
akun pribadimu ya cing kami butuh dibatalkan bukan	ditunda	kawalputusanmk tolakpilkadaakal2an jangan kasih ruang untuk dinasti politik
panjang cing lawan stop bodohi rakyat batalkan bukan	ditunda	bukan tunda stop bodohi rakyat lawan cing tetap
jangan sampai lengah kawal terus yuk kawal terus	ditunda	tidak tapi dinegosiasikan yang lagi buang-buang uang rapat
hati-hati ya semoga perjuangan panjang umur batalkan bukan	ditunda	panjang umur kebenaran sudah saking muaknya ya semangat

The phrase "Stay safe" is mentioned, along with comments that have the word "*Ditunda*" (Postponed). This diction with positive connotations broadly shows the concern and attention for safety from some users to those who are demonstrating on the streets. The users who commented on X prayed for those fighting directly in front of Independence Hall by continuing to enliven this issue on social media so that it would not drown. The mention of "*Stop bodohi rakyat*" (Stop fooling the people) in some of the comments implies a severe accusation with a solid and negative connotation because it can trigger controversy. Ideally, this would be the case, but the phrase has a positive connotation in the action behind the Garuda Biru issue. The reason is that it is a rebuke to the House of Representatives, which, according to the people, is not working correctly. The people are trying to remind them even though the words seem harsh.

Triggering the situational context, the demonstration was a protest against the DPR, who acted arbitrarily instead of representing the people. This statement is supported by one of the sixth comments in the picture: "*Wah ini dewan **pengemis** rakyat, rakyat minta batal malah **ditunda**, makin jelas emang komplotan kalian hadir bukan buat rakyat*" (Wow, this is the **people's begging** council, the people asked for the cancellation to be **postponed**, it is increasingly evident that your gang is not present for the people). The diction begging in this sentence clearly has a negative connotation and is an insult because it makes the DPR seem like a helpless party. The word postponed can be underlined as a form of dissatisfaction with the DPR. It gives the impression that the DPR is unresponsive to the people's aspirations, and they still want to fight the Constitutional Court's decision, the impact of which is predicted to be detrimental to the people. Although this comment has strong cohesion and is coherent because each clause supports the other as a whole, this comment is very subjective. User L here is very dissatisfied with the DPR's decision, which can only delay things; in other words, they cannot be set at work. This comment is emotional and polarizing between the people and the DPR as opposing parties.

Picture 4. Concordance List of the Word *Melawan* (Fight/Against)

lawan mereka negara ini negara hukum mereka seenaknya	melawan	putusan mk sekali lagi lawan politik dinasti ya
dan fokuslah pada mendesak dpr ri agar tidak	melawan	keputusan mk serta meminta kpu ri segera mengeluarkan
rakyat dipaksa memilih pemimpin pecundang yang hanya berani	melawan	kotak kosong pusing jadinya percuma bicara kalau tidak
tangan kita nah begitu semangat kita harusnya berjuang	melawan	bukan saatnya menyerah pada orang orang yang gila
cing wkwk nah begitu semangat kita harusnya berjuang	melawan	bukan saatnya menyerah pada orang orang yang gila
komika influencer dan masyarakat umum bersatu dalam aksi	melawan	rezim hal sederhana tetapi tidak bisa dilakukan raffi
depan demokrasi indonesia anies adalah alat rakyat untuk	melawan	rezim lawan kedzaliman pasang bendera setengah tiang besok
supaya kalian senang rakyat memang harus bergerak untuk	melawan	untuk rezim yang tidak jelas apakah masih mungkin
fokus kita adalah mendesak dpr ri untuk tidak	melawan	keputusan mk dan meminta kpu ri segera mengeluarkan

From some comments with the verb "*Melawan*" (fight), we found some diction with negative connotations such as "*Seenaknya, Pecundang, dan Kedzaliman*" (Arbitrary, Loser, and Injustice). These three words create the impression that issues related to dynastic politics are indeed an enemy to the people. The cohesion relationship in one of the comments using the word "*Jadinya*" (So) shows the harmony between a statement and a reason. In the sentence "*Rakyat dipaksa memilih pemimpin pecundang yang hanya berani melawan kotak kosong, pusing jadinya percuma bicara*" (The people are forced to choose a loser leader who only dares to fight an empty box, so it's useless to talk) implicitly displays the people's frustration because they feel that their votes are meaningless and useless. In the end, inevitably, the prospective leader will win. More than that, each comment has a unified meaning; one read can immediately understand that the comments above are formed as a form of their opinion, which contains at least a little sarcasm towards the political issues behind the Garuda Biru issue.

Take, for example, one of the comments that read: "*Fokus kita adalah **mendesak** DPR RI untuk tidak **melawan** keputusan MK*" (Our focus is to **urge** the House of Representatives not to **go against** the Constitutional Court's decision). Go against here might have a negative connotation because it means taking a contrary action, but the sentence above is more about trying to prevent something undesirable from happening. Furthermore, "*Mendesak*" (Urge) has a strong connotation, implicitly describing pressure on the DPR. The case behind this comment is that the House of Representatives is trying to pressure the Constitutional Court's decision regarding the age standard for governor nomination just for the sake of an individual who wants to run for office. As a citizen, user T wants to convey his perception that the people should prevent the potential for the DPR to continue to rebel as much as possible. User T hopes that through their pressure, the DPR will realize that the Constitutional Court's decision is absolute and must be obeyed.

Picture 5. Concordance List of the Word *Memilih* (Choose/Vote)

mencoba posting tiktok lagi cok tidak dibanned ya rakyat dipaksa	memilih	pemimpin pecundang yang hanya berani melawan kotak kosong pusing jadinya
tidak ada harapan untuk negara ini setidaknya pada 2019 tidak	memilih	dua periode sudah menyelamatkan satu suara kalau pun itu sudah
kami pilih pak anies syukurnya pas bapak menang kami tidak	memilih	bapak karena ada yang harus kami pertanggungjawabkan nanti di akhirat
bakal dikasih jabatan juga sudah kebaca tetapi masih banyak yang	memilih	kemarin menang pula saat hukum tumpul ke bawah kepada rakyat
02 itu sudah jadi sumber masalahnya haha dijanjikan perubahan malah	memilih	yang berkelanjutan inilah hasilnya artis-artis pendukungnya mana ada sempat begini
akan menjadi negara maju kalau rakyatnya mabuk agama terus yang	memilih	mereka dulu siapa by the way selama kualitas rakyat masih
sekarang dan mungkin tidak menyadarinya karma bagi mereka yang dulu	memilih	reformasi jilid ii aturan negara yang bisa disesuaikan kalau sudah
disesuaikan kalau sudah begini warga jakarta mohon otaknya dipakai saat	memilih	jangan sudah tahu akan terjatuh masih memilih masuk semoga semuanya
otaknya dipakai saat memilih jangan sudah tahu akan terjatuh masih	memilih	masuk semoga semuanya sehat semoga digagalkan masih ada harapan negara

Negative sentiments in comments with the word "*Memilih*" (Choose/Vote) can be easily identified by looking at the overall context. The words that follow it mostly contain the anger of some users, including because (1) choosing a loser leader and (2) dislike for those who choose leaders they think are wrong. Overall, each comment can show a relationship between sentences that is quite logical and forms a unified meaning. Their dissatisfaction is conveyed as a warning so that future people do not choose leaders who can only disappoint the people with false promises. This issue is also not overlooked in the Garuda Biru issue because the people do not want a leader who, from the beginning, has been forced to go against the simple rule of age standards just to run for governor.

In one of user V's comments, "*Kalau sudah begini, warga Jakarta mohon otaknya dipakai saat **memilih** jangan sudah tahu akan terjatuh masih **memilih** masuk*" (If this is the case, Jakarta residents, please use your brains when **voting**, don't know that you will fall and still **vote in**), seems to be understood as hate speech with subtle words. This criticism is sent so that Jakarta residents can use their brains to think more rationally and not make fatal mistakes when choosing a leader. It seems sarcastic and superior, but user V sent this under the post of political issues under the issue of Garuda Biru, who regretted if the next leader was born from cheating just because he had a strong supporter behind, namely their own President, that year. It is said to be coherent but very subjective and emotional, but again, this is a form of expression of an individual's disappointment with a particular group. The diction used in this comment is also entirely negative.

DISCUSSION

This research aims to expose the themes that encompass the Garuda Biru issue as a whole. Not only focusing on the themes, the researchers dissected the comments on social media X to see the public's response to the political issue involving the House of Representatives and the Constitutional Court. Through the stages of identification, counting, categorizing, and analyzing, several groups of words were formulated into more specific sub-themes. Furthermore, the researcher can identify the central theme by

combining the interrelated sub-themes. Starting from social groups, it is narrowed down to political actors, which are included in the legal section. This process is the same as Alharbi and Lee's (2021); although the results are different, both studies are the same to find out what happened using corpus linguistic analysis. The fact that the underlying themes of the Garuda Biru issue are law and injustice relates to the general information on why this political issue is being discussed. Bringing together the prior knowledge (the dynastic politics issue and the governor's underage candidacy) with these two themes was able to guide people to understand the context of the Garuda Biru issue as a whole, which is precisely what Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) believe about themes as a vital element.

Without further understanding, the concept that the sentiment behind the Garuda Biru issue is entirely negative may be justified. However, the findings above show that despite the words representing negative sentiments, most people positively support the underlying movement of the Garuda Biru issue. Even lemmas that are considered to have negative connotations, such as fight or cancel, instead show the positivity of public concern for the political issues that are happening. This can happen because the power of a sentence is considered more effective in seeing "the strength or degree of intensity of sentiment" than just focusing on words one by one (Neviarouskaya et al., 2009, p. 1). This study discusses public opinion on an issue, similar to the study by Gorodnichenko et al. (2021), which discusses and calculates the percentage of public opinion. The difference is that this study focuses on analyzing public opinion to dispel the perception that what looks negative on the outside could be positive. Fairclough's (1995) framework has proven effective in describing each verb collocation effectively and critically. This framework's advantages include helping researchers understand and analyze diction and explaining the interpretation and situational concept of the posted comments.

This research on the public perspective behind the Garuda Biru issue demonstrates that social media immensely helped people follow the news and express their views on political issues at that time. Especially for people who may not be comfortable making their posts, commenting on other people's posts is more than enough. Several template comments (copy and paste of other comments) were found in the thousands of comments recorded. Firdaus et al. (2018) believe that continually posting template comments or retweeting them in an emergency or crisis makes it easier for something to spread and get attention. Nevertheless, a few netizens also slipped in original comments, such as things

they thought of themselves, and used different diction to voice their responses. The difference in the choice of words used by netizens is the key to this research, where, although different, their goal is the same: supporting the movement behind the Garuda Biru issue.

CONCLUSION

This research shows that using corpus linguistics and Fairclough's (1995) discourse criticism analysis can produce two significant themes and show how the public views the issue of Garuda Biru. Grouping nouns into word groups makes it easier to narrow them down into sub-themes. The three sub-themes successfully formulated were political actor, political process, and country condition and state, which were combined into two main themes: law and injustice. These two themes make it easier to understand the political situation in Indonesia that is tied to the Garuda Biru issue.

Analysis of the verbs led to the statement that not everything that appears to use negative words symbolizes negative sentiments. Various lemmas such as oppose, cancel, postpone, agree, see, choose, vote, support, and legitimate represent public sentiment towards the Garuda Biru issue. Coupled with dissecting the concordant context, most people fully support the movement behind the Garuda Biru issue. The diction considered harmful represents the assertiveness of netizens facing this political issue.

Future research can explore the Garuda Biru issue further from the opposition side. This research will give us insight into those who consider the movement behind the Garuda Biru issue nonsensical, unimportant, and a waste of time. In addition, this research can balance existing research and appear objective.

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