

Analysis of Anti-Upset Utterances by Netizens on Social Media: A Case Study of Comments in the Video Column of the Song "Lara" by Dialog Senja on Youtube (A Psycholinguistics Study)



Dina Sofia¹, Bambang Wibisono², Asrumi Asrumi³, Hairus Salikin⁴, Agus Sariono⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5} Master of Linguistics Department, Faculty of Humanities, Jember University, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: A person's psychological condition affects the process of language production as a means of communication in expressing themselves. This qualitative descriptive research aims to describe netizens's anti-upset speech due to heartbreak, love triangles, and love does not reach the comments of the Dialog Senja song entitled "Lara". The research data is an anti-upset speech contained in the comments written on the you tube channel of the band Dialog Senja on the song entitled "Lara", obtained by listening techniques. The research data were analyzed in an analytical descriptive manner according to the problems studied using a psycholinguistics approach. The results showed that anti-upset speech used by netizens to express anti-upset feelings was in the form of words, clauses, and sentences. Words used to express anti-upset feelings, for example, jangan, and ayo. Frasa is used to express anti-upset feelings, such as moving on. Clauses used to express anti-upset feelings, for example, Emang gue pikirin. As for the sentence used to express anti-upset feelings, for example, Dia memang bukan jodoh saya.

KEYWORDS: anti-upset, netizens, utterances, psycholinguistic, social media

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is the process of utterance to convey something conceptualized in the human mind. Therefore, language is a communication tool that humans always need to express everything in their minds, either through spoken or written language [1]. One of the functions of language is the expressive function [2]. The expressive function indicates that language can express all the feelings in a human heart, such as happiness, sadness, joy, confusion, and so on. The expressive function is related to the psychological condition experienced and felt by a person [3].

In relation to the function of language as a means of self-expression, humans can express the feelings they experience, the events they go through, and the ideas they think. This expression can be done directly or orally, and it can also be done by writing it down. Writings that express the heart and feelings usually use specific diction, chosen to represent those feelings. The right choice of words will create a beautiful effect, leave an impression, and even evoke unique meanings for the reader [4].

Poetry or verse is a type of literature with language bound by rhythm, rhyme, and the arrangement of stanzas and lines. Words are arranged with all the linguistics power chosen by the writer, similar to song lyrics [5]. Works such as poetry and song lyrics depict the writer's heart and feelings. These works attempt to describe human life, both with others and with oneself in internal events [6].

The song titled "Lara" is a form of expression of feelings and emotions poured into sentences that form song lyrics. Many songs are created as a form of self-expression of experienced events, songs with a sad, disappointed, and confused nuance due to love. These songs are currently popular, especially among teenagers. The song "Lara" not only tells a story of sadness, disappointment, and confusion due to love. The song "Lara" also implies how someone overcomes the problems they face. The song is inspiring as an effort to overcome experienced problems. It means that the words, phrases, and sentences in the lyrics of "Lara" are a means in the process of thinking and problem-solving, conveying ideas and thoughts by inspiring others to find solutions to the problems they face. The lyrics at least evoke optimism and a firm attitude to get out of feelings of sadness, disappointment, doubt, and confusion, whether caused by heartbreak, a love triangle, or unrequited love.

Analysis of Anti-Upset Utterances By Netizens on Social Media: A Case Study of Comments In the Video Column of The Song "Lara" by Dialog Senja On Youtube (A Psycholinguistics Study)

The listeners (song enthusiasts) confusion is often expressed in comments articulated with carefully chosen words that represent their thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Interestingly, these comments are sometimes expressed in the form of poetry or beautiful sentences with implied meanings, figurative meanings, or connotative meanings.

From preliminary research conducted by the researcher, the song that received the most comments from netizens as listeners or enthusiasts is the song titled "Lara" performed by a band from Sukabumi. This song has been viewed 67 million times and has received 45 thousand comments from netizens. The high number of viewers of the song "Lara" has made it a trending topic or viral, which is interesting and needs to be studied further.

The story implied in the lyrics of the song "Lara" contains sadness, disappointment, and heartbreak. However, there is an implied message in the lyrics, triggering various comments related to the lyrics. Based on the above description, the study of anti-confusion utterances is interesting to be researched because the use of anti-confusion utterances can become a "place" for netizens to express their hearts and feelings, enabling them to express their inner thoughts in the "right place" because keeping feelings bottled up can lead to psychological disturbances such as stress or even depression. This is because there is a connection between the form of the utterance and the writer's psychological state. Additionally, comments containing "anti-confusion" utterances can help someone, especially teenagers, to rise, be optimistic, and be enthusiastic in facing the confusion that affects their feelings.

In line with the above description, several studies have examined utterances related to a person's psychology, such as hate speech, emotional utterances, and confusion utterances, like the research conducted by Lia [7]; Ningrum, Suryadi, & Wardhana [8]; Bukhroni and Aisyah [9]; Rosidah [10]; and Santuso, Wibisono, & Salikin [2]. However, this research is different. The form of utterance being studied is the form of anti-confusion utterance inspired by the story in the lyrics of the song "Lara". The form of utterance can be used to provide motivation, to overcome sadness, disappointment, and confusion. Therefore, to understand the form of anti-confusion utterance, a deep investigation is necessary. This research focuses on the form of anti-confusion utterance expressed by netizens in the comments on the song "Lara" on the YouTube channel of the band Dialog Senja, specifically the form of anti-confusion utterance related to heartbreak, love triangles, and unrequited love.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Language essentially has certain functions besides being a tool for communication, namely language as a means of expressing oneself, language as a means of social integration and adaptation, and language as a means of social control [3].

A. Utterance

Utterance refers to a medium that allows humans to communicate. This medium is language. Utterances are oral, while their representation is in written form. Humans convey an utterance with various types of information, ranging from facts to opinions. Overall, an utterance is a verbal expression of someone's thoughts, feelings, or ideas [11].

B. Phrase

Ramlan states that a phrase is a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words that do not exceed the limits of function, for example, *who is reading, very sick, yesterday morning*, [12]. Keraf says that a phrase is a construction unit consisting of two or more words forming a unity [3]. This unity can create a new meaning that did not exist before. Chaer defines a phrase as a grammatical unit in the form of a combination of non-predictive words, commonly called a combination of words that fills one of the syntactic functions in a sentence [13].

C. Clause

A clause is a level in syntax that is above the level of a phrase and below the level of a sentence. It is a syntactic unit in the form of a sequence of words with a predicative construction. This means that in the construction there is a component in the form of a word or phrase that functions as a predicate, and others function as subjects, objects, and adverbials [13].

D. Sentence

A sentence is an orderly arrangement of words that contains a complete thought, consisting of several words and ending with a final intonation [13]. A sentence is a grammatical unit bounded by a pause accompanied by a final rising or falling intonation [12]. In line with this definition, a sentence can be said to be a stand-alone language unit with a final intonation pattern and consisting of clauses. Based on its function in situational context, sentences are classified into declarative sentences, interrogative sentences, and imperative sentences [12].

E. Diction

Diction or word choice involves selecting words carefully to express an idea or thought. It also includes issues of phraseology, style, and expressions [14]. Diction is the selection of words that are beautiful, precise, and suitable for what is meant, requiring

Analysis of Anti-Upset Utterances By Netizens on Social Media: A Case Study of Comments In the Video Column of The Song "Lara" by Dialog Senja On Youtube (A Psycholinguistics Study)

the right formula so that what is written not only aligns with the intended meaning and purpose but also contains aesthetic value.

F. Meaning

Meaning refers to the intention of the speaker or writer; the understanding given to a linguistics form. The meaning of an utterance can vary if viewed from different perspectives [13]. In this context, meaning refers to denotative meaning. Denotative meaning is the original, primary, or literal meaning of a word or sentence. Connotative meaning, on the other hand, is the meaning related to thoughts that evoke certain emotional responses when encountering a word.

G. Psycholinguistics

Confusion utterances are closely related to a person's psychology. Events experienced by someone emotionally can drive them to express sentences that align with their psychological feelings, thus requiring a specific understanding of psycholinguistics to comprehend this. Psycholinguistics is the study of language and psychology. Harley states that Psycholinguistics is concerned with the mental processes involved in language use [15]. According to Saleh, there are several psychological symptoms that appear in a person when experiencing events related to their psychological condition, including emotions, disappointment, sadness, and confusion [16]. Confusion can be classified into several levels based on its intensity and impact on a person's life [17]. The following are the levels of confusion found in individuals.

(1) Mild Confusion

A person experiencing mild confusion may feel slightly anxious or sad but can still carry out daily activities normally [18].

(2) Moderate Confusion

A person may experience difficulties in work or study, and the feeling of confusion starts to affect social relationships [19].

(3) Severe Confusion

In severe confusion, the feeling is very intense and prolonged, significantly disrupting daily life functions. A person may experience severe depression or anxiety [20].

The levels of anti-confusion include:

(1) Not Completely Anti-confusion

At this level, the feeling of confusion exists but does not significantly interfere with daily life and only lasts for a short time.

(2) Completely Anti-confusion

At this level, a person has no feelings of confusion at all. Even if there is a feeling of confusion, it does not significantly disrupt daily life functions.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is qualitative. Qualitative research aims to capture and understand the meaning of a context in its natural setting [21]. This research produces descriptive data in the form of words in writing. The data in this research are anti-confusion utterances in the form of words, phrases, and sentences from netizens's comments on the song "Lara" reflecting feelings of confusion. The data source is the netizens's comments written in the comment section of the YouTube channel of the band Dialog Senja, specifically on the song titled "Lara" collected from March 2022 to September 2023.

The data collection method used in this research is the observation method. The term "observation" here is not only related to the use of spoken language, such as speeches and conversations between speakers of a language, but also includes written language, namely observing, reading, and understanding written language [22], [23]. The advanced data collection techniques include observation, screenshot, and note-taking. These techniques are used considering that the research data are written utterances [24], which are the written utterances in netizens' comments on the YouTube channel of the band Dialog Senja on the song "Lara".

The analysis used in this research is the matching method. The basic technique of sorting power is used to distinguish the forms of written data [25]. The interpretation of utterances is conducted using the hermeneutic method. Hermeneutic reading involves re-reading from the beginning to the end with interpretation and meaning assignment based on the conventions of the language itself [26].

IV. DISCUSSION

The anti-upset expressions found in this research encompass three types: anti-upset expressions due to heartbreak, anti-upset expressions due to love triangles, and anti-upset expressions due to unrequited love. The following elaborates on these three types of anti-upset expressions.

Analysis of Anti-Upset Utterances By Netizens on Social Media: A Case Study of Comments In the Video Column of The Song "Lara" by Dialog Senja On Youtube (A Psycholinguistics Study)

A. Anti-upset Expressions Due to Heartbreak

Heartbreak in this research includes an understanding of intense emotional experiences related to the loss of a relationship, particularly a romantic relationship. The data showing anti-upset expressions due to heartbreak are presented as follows.

Data 1

@muhammadbahrusshofa4895

(Mulai detik ini, aku menyatakan untuk berhenti mencintaimu.)

"From this moment, I declare that I will stop loving you."

This sentence implies a strong and resolute decision by the author to end their feelings of love towards someone. By saying, "From this moment, I declare that I will stop loving you," it means they consciously choose to stop or end the love they have for that person. This decision could be due to various reasons, such as incompatibility, disappointment, or changes in the relationship. This expression reflects a step to let go and sever the emotional bond that might have existed previously. Although this step can be difficult and painful, sometimes it is taken to protect oneself or to seek personal happiness and well-being.

The linguistics feature of this anti-upset expression is a declarative sentence: "I declare that I will stop loving you." This expression falls into the high-level anti-upset category because it overall implies a strong and significant decision in someone's emotional life, stating the intention to end their feelings of love for someone.

Data 2

@alvinrafi1722

(Aku pamit, kalau nanti kamu cari aku, temui aku di rasa sesalmu.)

"I bid farewell, if you look for me later, find me in your regret."

This sentence might reflect a form of goodbye or withdrawal by someone. When the author says, "I bid farewell," it means they are saying goodbye or distancing themselves from a particular situation or person. "If you look for me later, find me in your regret" suggests that if someone feels regret or regrets something in the future and looks for the author, then the author suggests finding them in the place of that feeling of regret. This can be interpreted as a request for the person to reflect on or understand their mistakes. In other words, the author might want the person to feel the impact of the actions or decisions they have made.

The linguistics feature of this anti-upset expression is an imperative sentence: "If you look for me later, find me in your regret." This expression is a high-level anti-upset expression because it contains firmness and determination in a relationship, referring to a separation.

Data 3

@susylawati4040

(Ternyata mengikhlaskan kepergianmu juga termasuk cara mencintai.)

"It turns out that letting you go is also a way of loving."

This sentence implies an understanding that letting go or accepting someone's departure can also be considered a form of loving. In this context, "letting go" reflects the ability to accept the reality that a loved one has left, whether due to separation, physical departure, or the end of a relationship. This understanding highlights that love is not always about maintaining or physically having someone, but also involves the willingness to let go and accept a difficult reality. Loving is not just about happiness and togetherness, but also involves emotional involvement that includes the process of letting go, forgiving, and moving on despite the loss.

The linguistics feature of this anti-upset expression is the phrase "letting you go." This expression emphasizes that the ability to let go of someone is part of a deep way of loving, involving emotional maturity, acceptance, and determination in facing changes in relationships and life. This expression is classified as a low-level anti-upset expression because it does not strongly encourage moving on and building a new future.

Data 4

@denihahihi4457

(Patah hati terberat adalah Ketika kita memohon kepada Tuhan bukan untuk menyatukan melainkan untuk melupakan.)

"The heaviest heartbreak is when we plead to God not to unite but to forget."

This sentence conveys a deep thought regarding the profound pain of heartbreak, especially in a spiritual context and in one's relationship with God. The interpretation of the sentence is as follows. "The heaviest heartbreak." This phrase indicates that the most severe or difficult heartbreak is when someone feels deep sorrow in a relationship or romance. It can encompass feelings of loss, disappointment, and deep emotional suffering. "Plead to God." This part implies that in severe heartbreak, one might seek support and healing from a spiritual source or God. It reflects human vulnerability and the need to find peace and hope in

Analysis of Anti-Upset Utterances By Netizens on Social Media: A Case Study of Comments In the Video Column of The Song "Lara" by Dialog Senja On Youtube (A Psycholinguistics Study)

difficult times. "Not to unite but to forget." This sentence highlights the focus of the prayer or plea to God. Instead of asking to reunite a broken relationship or to heal the heartbreak by bringing back the departed person, the prayer is focused on seeking strength to forget or let go.

The linguistics feature of this anti-upset expression is an imperative sentence: "We plead to God not to unite but to forget." Thus, this sentence encapsulates feelings of sorrow and the need for healing in the context of heartbreak, with a focus on praying to God for the strength to forget and move on. This utterance is classified as a low-level anti-upset expression. While God can be a source of strength, it does not fully replace the effort required and does not provide concrete emotional support to an individual experiencing heartbreak.

Data 5

@cladinaifansi1060

(Otak berkata cukup, sudah waktunya melupakan, tapi hati masih suka mengintip masa indah kita dulu...)

"The brain says enough, it's time to forget, but the heart still likes to peek at our happy times..."

This sentence depicts the struggle or conflict between one's thoughts and feelings after experiencing a happy period and then trying to forget or leave it behind. The interpretation of the comment is as follows. "The brain says enough, it's time to forget." This part reflects the rational and logical decision of the brain to end or forget the past that may have become a concluded or painful experience. "But the heart still likes to peek at our happy times." Despite the brain's instruction to forget, the heart or feelings remain fixated on the happy memories that were shared. The use of the word "peek" highlights that even though there is a conscious effort to forget, the feelings still creep back or look at those beautiful memories.

The linguistics feature of this anti-upset expression is a declarative sentence: "The brain says enough, it's time to forget," "the heart still likes to peek at our happy times." Thus, this sentence creates an image of internal conflict between rational decision (the brain) and emotional feelings (the heart) after experiencing an impressive time. It also describes that although rationally aware of the need to move on, the heart often remains connected to past memories and emotions.

This utterance is classified as a low-level anti-upset expression. It shows the internal conflict between the individual's brain and heart. The brain wants to forget, while the heart is still tied to past memories. This can make the individual feel confused and stressed. This expression does not provide much encouragement and motivation for the individual to focus on the future and build new happiness.

Data 6

@gameburik4472

(Teruntuk hati yang terkutuk bertahanlah karena suatu saat nanti akan ada hati yang baru untuk menghilangkan kutukan itu.)

"To the cursed heart, hold on because one day there will be a new heart to lift the curse."

This sentence describes a message of hope and optimism for someone who might be experiencing emotional difficulty or heartbreak. The interpretation of the sentence is as follows. "To the cursed heart, hold on." This sentence might be addressed to someone who feels their heart is "cursed" by a difficult or painful feeling or experience. "Hold on" gives a message to stay strong and get through the tough time. "Because one day there will be a new heart to lift the curse." This part conveys optimism that even though the heart is currently experiencing difficulty, someday there will be an opportunity to find or build a relationship with a new heart. This statement shows hope for healing, emotional growth, and the possibility of happiness in the future.

The linguistics feature of this anti-upset expression is an imperative sentence: "To the cursed heart, hold on," and a declarative sentence: "There will be a new heart to lift the curse." Overall, this sentence creates an image of an emotional journey. It can be an encouraging message to be patient and believe that time will bring changes and opportunities for new happiness. This utterance is classified as a high-level anti-upset expression. It emphasizes the individual's resilience and strength in facing heartache. The individual is not depicted as weak and helpless, but as someone capable of enduring tough times and rising again.

Data 7

@cladinaifansi1060

(Otak berkata cukup, sudah waktunya melupakan, tapi hati masih suka mengintip masa indah kita dulu...)

"The brain says enough, it's time to forget, but the heart still likes to peek at our happy times..."

This sentence depicts the struggle or conflict between one's thoughts and feelings after experiencing a happy period and then trying to forget or leave it behind. The interpretation of the comment is as follows. "The brain says enough, it's time to forget." This part reflects the rational and logical decision of the brain to end or forget the past that may have become a concluded or painful experience. "But the heart still likes to peek at our happy times." Despite the brain's instruction to forget, the heart or

Analysis of Anti-Upset Utterances By Netizens on Social Media: A Case Study of Comments In the Video Column of The Song "Lara" by Dialog Senja On Youtube (A Psycholinguistics Study)

feelings remain fixated on the happy memories that were shared. The use of the word "peek" highlights that even though there is a conscious effort to forget, the feelings still creep back or look at those beautiful memories.

The linguistics feature of this anti-upset expression is a declarative sentence: "The brain says enough, it's time to forget," "the heart still likes to peek at our happy times." Thus, this sentence creates an image of internal conflict between rational decision (the brain) and emotional feelings (the heart) after experiencing an impressive time. This utterance is a high-level anti-upset expression because the sentence shows firmness and determination in making the decision to forget the anxiety and move forward.

Data 8

@gameburik4472

(Teruntuk hati yang terkutuk bertahanlah karena suatu saat nanti akan ada hati yang baru untuk menghilangkan kutukan itu.)

"To the cursed heart, hold on because one day there will be a new heart to lift the curse."

This sentence conveys a message full of hope and optimism for someone who might be experiencing emotional difficulty or heartbreak. The interpretation of the sentence is as follows. "To the cursed heart, hold on." This sentence might be addressed to someone who feels their heart is "cursed" by a difficult or painful feeling or experience. "Hold on" gives a message to stay strong and get through the tough time. "Because one day there will be a new heart to lift the curse." This part conveys optimism that even though the heart is currently experiencing difficulty, someday there will be an opportunity to find or build a relationship with a new heart. This statement shows hope for healing, emotional growth, and the possibility of happiness in the future.

The linguistics feature of this anti-upset expression includes the imperative sentence: "To the cursed heart, hold on," and the declarative sentence: "There will be a new heart to lift the curse." This utterance is classified as a high-level anti-upset expression. It emphasizes the individual's resilience and strength in facing heartache. The individual is not depicted as weak and helpless, but as someone capable of enduring tough times and rising again.

Data 9

@xxiniaku

(Aku Kembali lagi setelah patah hati yang begitu sakit yang pernah kurasakan dan Kembali berdamai dengan diri sendiri.)

"I came back again after the most painful heartbreak I've ever felt and made peace with myself again."

This sentence reflects the process of recovery and personal growth after experiencing a very painful heartbreak. The interpretation of the sentence is as follows. "I came back again after the most painful heartbreak I've ever felt." This sentence shows that the author or narrator has experienced a very painful heartbreak. The metaphor "came back again" might depict the author finding their life or spirit again after experiencing sadness and disappointment. "Made peace with myself again." The next part describes that after experiencing heartbreak, the author has managed to make peace with themselves. This process might involve accepting the situation, growing, and regaining stability after going through a tough time.

The linguistics feature of this anti-upset expression includes the clause "made peace with myself." The entire sentence creates an image of an emotional journey from devastation to healing. This utterance focuses on the pain the individual experienced in the past, which can trigger sadness and slow the recovery process.

B. Forms of Anti-upset Utterances Due to Love Triangles

Anti-upset utterances related to love triangles in this study describe situations where a person is involved in a complex romantic relationship involving three people. In this context, someone has romantic or emotional feelings for two people simultaneously, often resulting in a complicated and difficult-to-understand situation. The data showing anti-upset utterances due to love triangles are presented as follows.

Data 10

@dioanggaramaulana2147

(Berjanjilah 3 hal pada dirimu sendiri :"

Tidak mengejar seseorang yang telah pergi darimu

Tidak pernah mengharapkan seseorang yang tidak pernah menginginkanmu

Tidak mencintai seseorang yang cintanya bukan untukmu

Supaya kamu bebas dari segala bentuk kekecewaan dan sakit hati)

"Promise yourself 3 things:"

Don't chase someone who has left you.

Don't ever expect someone who never wanted you.

Don't love someone whose love is not for you.

Analysis of Anti-Upset Utterances By Netizens on Social Media: A Case Study of Comments In the Video Column of The Song "Lara" by Dialog Senja On Youtube (A Psycholinguistics Study)

So that you are free from all forms of disappointment and heartache.

This comment gives advice or suggestions to take certain actions in terms of relationships and feelings, with the goal of protecting oneself from disappointment and heartache. Here is the interpretation of the netizen's comment. "Promise yourself 3 things" is a command to make three promises to oneself. It requires someone to commit to three specific things they choose to improve, enhance, or change aspects of their life. "Don't chase someone who has left you." Advises not to keep trying to chase or maintain a relationship with someone who has decided to leave your life. This is a form of acceptance of reality and avoiding unnecessary energy expenditure.

"Don't ever expect someone who never wanted you." Highlights the importance of not hoping for someone who clearly has no desire or interest in us. This encourages understanding one's self-worth and avoiding unhealthy emotional investment. "Don't love someone whose love is not for you." Suggests not investing feelings of love in someone who does not love us wholeheartedly or whose love is not aligned with our feelings. This is to avoid imbalance in relationships and potential heartache. "So that you are free from all forms of disappointment and heartache." Emphasizes that these actions are taken to protect oneself from disappointment and heartache. It is an effort to prioritize emotional well-being and develop a wiser attitude in managing relationships.

The linguistics features of anti-upset utterances related to love triangles are found in the command sentences "Promise yourself 3 things," "Don't chase someone who has left you," "Don't ever expect someone who never wanted you," "Don't love someone whose love is not for you," and "So that you are free from all forms of disappointment and heartache."

Overall, this comment implies that the love in question is meant for someone else, providing guidance to limit oneself in relationships with the hope that individuals can protect themselves from potential disappointment and heartache in love. This utterance is classified as a high-level anti-upset utterance. It encourages individuals to focus on their resilience and strength in facing heartache, not getting trapped in unrequited love or chasing after someone who has left.

Data 11

@Gozimvlog

(Tugasku telah selesai untuk membahagiakanmu. Semoga tugas lelaki lain bisa lebih membahagikanmu. Makasih Rika.)

"My task to make you happy is done. I hope another man's task can make you happier. Thank you, Rika."

Here is the interpretation of the comment. "My task to make you happy is done." This statement indicates that the man has done his best in his effort to make the person called "Rika" happy. "I hope another man's task can make you happier." This part implies that although the man has tried to provide happiness, he accepts that there might be someone else who can give greater or more suitable happiness to Rika. "Thank you, Rika." The expression of thanks ends with the name "Rika," showing the man's respect and sincerity in delivering this message.

The linguistics feature of anti-upset utterances related to love triangles is found in the declarative sentence "My task to make you happy is done," and the imperative sentence "I hope another man's task can make you happier." Overall, the sentence creates a sense of sincere sacrifice to see the happiness of the person mentioned, so the level of anti-upset in this utterance is low. This utterance is classified as a light or low-level anti-upset utterance because it lacks encouragement and motivation for individuals to focus on the future and build new happiness. The individual seems to be fixated on heartache and is not willing to open themselves up to new love.

Data 12

@banditsml2857

(Rasa sayang tertinggi ialah.... Mengikhhlaskan orang yang kita sayang bahagia dengan yang lain... Meskipun begituhh menyakitkan.)

"The highest form of love is... Letting go of the one we love to be happy with someone else... Even though it's very painful."

The interpretation of the comment is as follows. "The highest form of love is..." This phrase implies that the author is discussing the highest level of love or affection someone can feel. "Letting go of the one we love to be happy with someone else..." This part shows that the highest level of love is the ability to let go of the person we love to find happiness with someone else. "Even though it's very painful." This phrase adds an emotional dimension to the sentence. It creates a contrast between the happiness of the loved one and the pain felt by the one letting go.

The linguistics feature of anti-upset utterances related to love triangles is found in the clause "Letting go of the one we love to be happy with someone else..." Overall, the sentence conveys the idea that the highest level of love is when someone can let go and allow the loved one to achieve happiness with someone else. This utterance is classified as a light or low-level anti-upset utterance because it considers letting go of the loved one as the "highest form of love" without questioning whether the loved one also wants to be let go. This can impact the individual to accept their fate and not fight for their own happiness.

Analysis of Anti-Upset Utterances By Netizens on Social Media: A Case Study of Comments In the Video Column of The Song "Lara" by Dialog Senja On Youtube (A Psycholinguistics Study)

Data 13

@90sglory9

(Walaupun kau tak hidup bersamanya. Cinta sejati pada orang yang kau cintai sampai matipun kau tetap mencintainya dan tak akan bisa melupakannya. ITU PASTI.)

"Even if you don't live with them, true love for the one you love will last until death, and you will never be able to forget them. THAT'S CERTAIN."

This sentence reflects a belief in the concept of eternal true love, even if circumstances or physical conditions do not allow for living together with the loved one. Here is the interpretation of the comment. "Even if you don't live with them." This expression implies that although circumstances or situations may not allow for living together with the loved one, this does not hinder or stop the love. "True love for the one you love will last until death." This part emphasizes the belief that true love is not limited by time or physical conditions. Even after someone passes away (until death), the love remains alive and continues to be felt by the person who loves. "And you will never be able to forget them. THAT'S CERTAIN." This expression asserts that the person who loves will not be able to forget the loved one. It creates a certainty that true love remains eternal and unforgettable.

The linguistics features of anti-upset utterances related to love triangles are found in the clause "Even if you don't live with them," and the declarative sentence "True love for the one you love will last until death." Overall, this sentence conveys the belief that true love is an unshakable force, even in the face of separation or death. It creates an image of eternity and the impossibility of forgetting true love, emphasizing the strength and permanence of deep feelings of love, even if the loved one is with someone else. This utterance is classified as a high-level anti-upset utterance. It conveys a positive and touching message about the power of true love, which can help individuals feel more calm and at peace when facing loss.

Data 14

@mahendradonovan1204

(Terima kasih untuk 3 tahun kita jalani hubungan ini. Kamu selingkuh sama orang lain saat aku kerja di luar kota. Semoga kamu Bahagia dengan pilihanmu. Cepat sembuh hatiku yang terluka.)

"Thank you for the 3 years we spent together. You cheated with someone else while I was working out of town. I hope you're happy with your choice. Heal quickly, my wounded heart."

This sentence creates an image of the end of a relationship that lasted for 3 years, with an expression of disappointment and pain due to discovering infidelity by one party. Here is the interpretation of the comment. "Thank you for the 3 years we spent together." This expression of gratitude may reflect appreciation for the past and the time spent together over 3 years. "You cheated with someone else while I was working out of town." This disclosure provides important information that during the relationship, there was a breach of trust in the form of infidelity committed by one party while the other was working out of town. "I hope you're happy with your choice." This expression creates a tone of closure and acceptance that the relationship ended because of the action. Despite the disappointment, the author expresses hope that the person finds happiness with their choice. "Heal quickly, my wounded heart." This expression implies that the author's heart is wounded and in pain due to the betrayal, and they hope to heal from the pain.

The linguistics features of anti-upset utterances related to love triangles are found in the imperative sentences "I hope you're happy with your choice," "Heal quickly, my wounded heart." Overall, this sentence creates an image of a relationship that ended due to infidelity, with expressions of disappointment, best wishes for the ex-partner, and an effort to heal the emotional wounds caused by the betrayal. This utterance is classified as a light or low-level anti-upset utterance because the utterances are still focused on oneself and the heartache experienced by the individual. This can cause the individual to remain stuck in their anxiety and have difficulty moving on.

Data 15

@devanwiratma5055

(Aku hanya menemani di saat patah, ia menemanimu saat tumbuh)

"I was only there for you when you were broken, they are there for you as you grow."

This sentence implies the role and depth of the relationship between the author and the person mentioned in this context. Here is the interpretation of the sentence. "I was only there for you when you were broken." This sentence indicates that the author (or the person represented by "I") was present to support and accompany someone during moments of sadness, disappointment, or when experiencing failure or heartbreak. It creates an image of the role as a friend or supporter when needed in difficult situations. "They are there for you as you grow." Conversely, this sentence implies that there is someone else besides the author who is present to support, accompany, and share moments of growth, development, and achievement. It creates an image of the other person's role as a friend or supporter during the process of growth and success, not the author.

Analysis of Anti-Upset Utterances By Netizens on Social Media: A Case Study of Comments In the Video Column of The Song "Lara" by Dialog Senja On Youtube (A Psycholinguistics Study)

The linguistics features of anti-upset utterances related to love triangles are found in the declarative sentence "They are there for you as you grow." Overall, this sentence highlights the difference between the author's role, being there during difficult times (heartbreak), and the role of the other person who supports during growth and development. It creates an image of a third-party relationship that is not desired by the author, but in reality, the third party is present in their romantic relationship. This utterance is classified as a light or low-level anti-upset utterance. The utterance compares the individual to another person considered better. This can reduce self-confidence if the individual is unable to move on.

Data 16

@likinplomenz8684

(Terimakasih tentang kisah yang telah terukir aku bangga pernah memilikimu, semoga bahagia dengan kisah barumu.)

"Thank you for the story that has been written, I am proud to have had you, may you be happy with your new story."

This comment creates an image of gratitude and appreciation for the past relationship, while also wishing happiness for the person who has moved on to a new chapter. Here is the interpretation of the comment. "Thank you for the story that has been written." This expression of thanks reflects appreciation for the past, the relationship, and the shared experiences. The author acknowledges the value and significance of the story they shared together. "I am proud to have had you." This statement shows the author's pride and honor in having had this person in their life. Even though the relationship may have ended, the author still views it as a fortune or happiness they once had. "May you be happy with your new story." This expression creates a tone of goodwill and hope for the happiness of the person who has moved on. The author wishes them the best as they embark on their new life chapter.

The linguistics features of anti-upset utterances related to love triangles include the declarative sentence "I am proud to have had you," and the imperative sentence "May you be happy with your new story." Overall, this sentence creates an image of understanding and acceptance of the end of a relationship, along with gratitude and appreciation for the shared memories. The author sends a positive message by wishing happiness for the other person in the future, bringing a tone of mature and kind-hearted farewell. This utterance is classified as a light or low-level anti-upset utterance. It lacks emphasis on the future and the possibility of finding new happiness. This can make the individual feel despair and unmotivated to open up to new love.

C. Forms of Anti-upset Expressions Due to Unrequited Love

The form of "unrequited love" expressions in this study refers to the experience of someone who loves or has romantic feelings for another person, but these feelings are not reciprocated or realized. Data showing anti-upset expressions due to unrequited love are presented as follows.

Data 17

@4nalh3125

(Jika antartika adalah tepian bumi, mungkin antar kita hanya sebatas mengagumi)

"If Antarctica is the edge of the earth, then between us is only admiration."

This sentence is metaphorical. Literally, it states that Antarctica is the edge or boundary of the earth. However, conceptually, the sentence is deeper. Its meaning can be interpreted as a comparison between Antarctica as something very distant and remote, difficult to reach, like the outermost edge of the earth that is hard for most people to reach. In the context of human relationships, the sentence might express that between one another, we may only be able to admire without truly understanding or feeling each other deeply.

The linguistics feature of the anti-upset expression is found in the declarative sentence "Between us is only admiration." This can be interpreted as a reflection on the complexity and distance in human relationships, where even though we can admire each other, we may remain limited in deeper understanding and closeness, only admiring without any actual relationship. This utterance is classified as a light or low-level anti-upset expression. It only mentions the impossibility and separation without delving deeper into the meaning of sadness and the process of moving on. This can make the individual less inspired and motivated.

Data 18

@pae9670

(Datang membawa rasa, hadir cuma sementara. Terima kasih atas perkenalan yang singkat yang cukup bermakna.)

"Coming with feelings, present only temporarily. Thank you for the brief but meaningful introduction."

This sentence conveys an experience or encounter that is brief but leaves an impact or meaningful impression. Here is the interpretation of the sentence. "Coming with feelings." This implies that someone's presence or an experience has brought about certain feelings, whether happiness, warmth, admiration, or other emotions. "Present only temporarily." Indicates that

Analysis of Anti-Upset Utterances By Netizens on Social Media: A Case Study of Comments In the Video Column of The Song "Lara" by Dialog Senja On Youtube (A Psycholinguistics Study)

the presence or experience is only temporary and will not last for a long time. This could mean that the meeting or experience is short-lived and may end soon. "Thank you for the brief but meaningful introduction." Expresses gratitude for the presence or experience, even though it was brief, it is considered to have a significant and meaningful impact. Overall, this sentence reflects an understanding of the temporary nature of an experience or encounter, but still appreciates and is grateful for the impression left by that presence. In the context of a brief introduction, this sentence can reflect gratitude for a memorable moment despite its brevity.

The linguistics feature of the anti-upset expression is the declarative sentence "Coming with feelings, present only temporarily," and "Thank you for the brief but meaningful introduction." The entire expression implies that the author's feeling is that the brief presence of someone was very meaningful but did not lead to a further relationship, although implicitly the author desired a relationship beyond just an introduction. This utterance is classified as a light or low-level anti-upset expression because it lacks emphasis on acceptance and letting go of the ended relationship.

Data 19

@dodiirawanoffic.892

(Namun pada akhirnya cinta yang abadi adalah cinta yang tak pernah terjadi.)

"But in the end, eternal love is the love that never happened."

This sentence is paradoxical and can be interpreted in various ways depending on the context and perspective. The interpretation of the comment is as follows. "But in the end, eternal love is the love that never happened." This sentence may imply that the concept of eternal or everlasting love is often easier to maintain or idealize when that love was never experienced or lived out. Meaning, in real life, the love considered eternal is often difficult to maintain because it involves complexity, change, and challenges. By not experiencing it, we can maintain the ideal image of eternal love without being influenced by the realities of life. The sentence can be interpreted as a statement that ideal and eternal love may only be achievable in an ideal or imaginative world, whereas in the real world, love often involves imperfections, changes, and limitations.

This sentence can also refer to the experience of disappointment in love where the eternity of love is often hard to realize in human relationships. In this context, the sentence might reflect disappointment with the expectation of eternal love in real life. The anti-upset expression is in the form of a declarative sentence "Eternal love is the love that never happened." Overall, this comment highlights the complexity of love, hope, and life's realities, suggesting that eternal love is often only achievable in imagination or when it never happens.

Data 20

@gecolgaming264

(Dipertemukan oleh waktu, diasingkan oleh jarak dan dipisahkan oleh ego.)

"Brought together by time, distanced by space, and separated by ego."

The sentence "Brought together by time, distanced by space, and separated by ego" describes a situation or relationship where two individuals have a strong emotional connection at one point, but then experience separation and incompatibility due to various factors. "Brought together by time." Initially, time brings them together or allows their meeting to occur. Time can be a factor that facilitates or creates an opportunity for a relationship or meeting. "Distanced by space." Although they may have once been together or had a close relationship, physical distance might have emerged. This distance can literally refer to geographical separation or other obstacles that make interaction or meetings difficult. "Separated by ego." The factor of ego refers to the role of individual minds, personalities, or attitudes that can separate them. Ego here can include differences in views, disagreements, or personality clashes that cause emotional separation or less harmonious relationships.

The clauses in the sentence "Distanced by space, separated by ego" have the linguistics feature of anti-upset expressions due to unrequited love. These expressions reflect the complexity and dynamics of human relationships, which can be influenced by factors such as time, distance, and individual differences. Although time can bring people together, physical distance and ego misalignment can become obstacles that complicate or even end the relationship. This also reflects the reality that relationships do not always run smoothly and can face challenges that separate individuals or sever previously existing bonds, with distance and ego being barriers to the realization of romantic relationships between two individuals. This utterance is classified as a light or low-level anti-upset expression. It only mentions the factors causing separation without delving deeper into the meaning of sadness and the process of moving on.

Data 21

@betiindahlestari9693

(Terimakasih untuk kisah yang belum sempat dimulai namun ceritanya telah berakhir.)

"Thank you for the story that never had a chance to start but has already ended."

Analysis of Anti-Upset Utterances By Netizens on Social Media: A Case Study of Comments In the Video Column of The Song "Lara" by Dialog Senja On Youtube (A Psycholinguistics Study)

This sentence has a melancholic tone that acknowledges the presence of a story that never truly began but ended before it could start. Here is the interpretation of the sentence. "Thank you for the story that never had a chance to start." This expression refers to something that was supposed to happen but never actually started or materialized. This could reflect an opportunity that was never pursued, a plan that was never executed, or a relationship that never developed. "But has already ended." Even though the story never started, the writer acknowledges that in reality, the story is already over. This shows that the hopes or dreams contained in that story have vanished or are no longer possible.

The linguistics feature of anti-upset expressions due to unrequited love is found in the declarative sentences "Thank you for the story that never had a chance to start" and "But has already ended." The entire sentence creates a picture of uncertainty and loss regarding what should have or was hoped to happen. It also creates a sense of regret or emptiness over what never existed or was never achieved, even though there may be a sense of gratitude for the experience that was had. This utterance is classified as a heavy or high-level anti-upset expression. It encourages individuals to accept and let go of the reality that the imagined relationship cannot come true. This helps individuals move on and open themselves up to new possibilities in life. Not every love story needs to have a happy ending. This can help individuals appreciate the experiences they have gone through and not get stuck in regret.

V. CONCLUSIONS

This research discusses the forms of anti-upset expressions found in netizens' comments on the Youtube channel of the band Dialog Senja for the song "Lara." These anti-upset expressions include those related to heartbreak, love triangles, and unrequited love. Based on the data found, anti-upset expressions are found in the form of declarative, imperative, interrogative sentences, clauses, and phrases. The linguistics feature of anti-upset expressions related to heartbreak is the most prevalent. The levels of anti-upset experienced by netizens based on these expressions range from not truly anti-upset or low level to very anti-upset or high level.

According to psycholinguistics theory, anti-upset expressions are a complex phenomenon involving both linguistics and psychological aspects in the process of language production. Additionally, psychological theory indicates that anti-upset expressions can be influenced by various factors such as emotions, disappointment, sadness, and confusion.

The Youtube comment section plays an important role in the dynamics of social media, offering a space for emotional expression that can be very beneficial as a channel to pour out feelings about experienced events. It is important for all parties, both commenters and viewers, to manage this space with empathy and responsibility, wisely using it as a source of support and inspiration.

REFERENCES

- 1) I. Irham, "Persepsi Ujaran Dalam Konteks Psikolinguistik," *Guid. World (Bimbingan Dan Konseling)*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 1–12, 2019, doi: 10.33627/gw.v2i1.272.
- 2) S. Santuso, B. Wibisono, and H. Salikin, "Netizen's Angry Emotions Expression in Comments on the Facebook Account 'Humas Polda Jatim' (Psycholinguistics Approach)," *Int. J. Arts Soc. Sci.*, vol. 5, no. 12, pp. 157–170, 2022, [Online]. Available: <https://www.ijassjournal.com/2022/V5I12/414666248.pdf>
- 3) G. Keraf, *Komposisi: Sebuah Pengantar Kemahiran Bahasa*. Flores: Nusa Indah, 2004.
- 4) T. Muriyana, "Kajian Sastra Bandingan: Perbandingan Aspek Citraan (Imagery) Dan Makna Dalam Puisi 'Peringatan' Karya Wiji Thukul Dengan Puisi 'Caged Bird' Karya Maya Angelou," *ENGGANG J. Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, dan Budaya*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 217–227, 2022, doi: 10.37304/enggang.v3i1.4946.
- 5) I. Mustika and H. Isnaini, "Konsep Cinta Pada Puisi-Puisi Karya Sapardi Djoko Damono: Analisis Semiotika Carles Sanders Pierce," *J. Al-AZHAR Indones. SERI Hum.*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 1, 2021, doi: 10.36722/sh.v6i1.436.
- 6) N. Maulana Hasmi, "Analisis Aspek Kejiwaan Tokoh Utama Novel Hati Suhita Karya Khilma Anis (Tinjauan Psikologi Sastra)," *J. PENEROKA*, vol. 1, no. 02, p. 197, 2021, doi: 10.30739/peneroka.v1i02.984.
- 7) N. A. Lia, "Demokrasi Virtual Dan Hasrat Dalam Menyampaikan Ujaran Kebencian Di Media Sosial Instagram," *An-Nida J. Komun. Islam*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 51–68, 2021, doi: 10.34001/an-nida.v13i1.2173.
- 8) D. J. Ningrum, S. Suryadi, and D. E. Chandra Wardhana, "Kajian Ujaran Kebencian Di Media Sosial," *J. Ilm. KORPUS*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 241–252, 2019, doi: 10.33369/jik.v2i3.6779.
- 9) F. L. W. Bukhroni and V. N. Aisyah, "Framing Kasus Ujaran Kebencian di Televisi," *J. Komun. Glob.*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 80–96, 2020, doi: 10.24815/jkg.v9i1.15990.

Analysis of Anti-Upset Utterances By Netizens on Social Media: A Case Study of Comments In the Video Column of The Song “Lara” by Dialog Senja On Youtube (A Psycholinguistics Study)

- 10) S. Rosidah, “Bentuk Tuturan Ekspresi Kegagalan Remaja di Akun Instagram @PecahanKaca (Kajian Psikolinguistik),” Universitas Jember, 2019.
- 11) E. Suyanto, *Bahasa, Cermin Cara Berpikir dan Bernalar*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2016.
- 12) Ramlan, *Sintaksis*. Yogyakarta: CV. Karyono, 2005.
- 13) A. Chaer, *Linguistik Umum*, 4th ed. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2014.
- 14) G. Keraf, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa – Komposisi Lanjutan I*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2009.
- 15) S. Dardjowidjojo, *Psikolinguistik*. Jakarta: Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2003.
- 16) A. A. Saleh, *Pengantar Psikologi*. Makassar: Penerbit Aksara Timur, 2018.
- 17) P. Cianconi, S. Betrò, and L. Janiri, “The Impact of Climate Change on Mental Health: A Systematic Descriptive Review,” *Front. Psychiatry*, vol. 11, no. 74, pp. 1–15, 2020, doi: <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2020.00074>.
- 18) M. Teychenne, S. A. Costigan, and K. Parker, “The Association Between Sedentary Behaviour and Risk of Anxiety: A Systematic Review,” *BMC Public Health*, vol. 15, no. 513, pp. 1–8, 2015.
- 19) P. Weng and Y. Chiang, “Psychological Restoration through Indoor and Outdoor Leisure Activities,” *J. Leis. Res.*, vol. 46, no. 2, pp. 203–217, 2014.
- 20) E. A. Hoge, A. Ivkovic, and G. L. Fricchione, “Generalized Anxiety Disorder: Diagnosis and Treatment,” *BMJ*, 2012, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.e7500>.
- 21) F. Nugrahani, *METODE PENELITIAN KUALITATIF: dalam Penelitian pendidikan bahasa*. Surakarta, 2014.
- 22) M. Zaim, *Metode Penelitian Bahasa: Pendekatan Struktural*. Padang: FBS UNP Press, 2014.
- 23) Mahsun, *Metode Penelitian Bahasa*. Depok: Rajawali Pers, 2005.
- 24) Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013.
- 25) Sudaryanto, *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa: Pengantar Penelitian Wahana Kebudayaan*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press, 1993.
- 26) R. D. Pradopo, *Pengkajian Puisi*. Jakarta: Gajah Mada University Press, 1997.



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.