



Semantics Issue: Emotive Meaning of Netizens' Comments of Gastrointestinal Disease Survivors on *Instagram @Kakagastro*

Yoga Irawan¹, Achril Zalmasyah², Annisa Fitriani³

¹yogairawan@radenintan.ac.id, ²zzalmansa@gmail.com, ³annisa.fitriani@radenintan.ac.id

^{1,3}Faculty of Ushuluddin and Religious Studies, UIN Raden Intan Lampung

²Research Center for Language, Literature, and Community,
National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN)

Correspondence: yogairawan@radenintan.ac.id

Abstract

This study aims to describe the emotive meaning of netizens' comments about survivors of gastrointestinal diseases on *Instagram @kakagastro*. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method. The data in this study is in the form of screenshots in the form of comments written by followers of the *@kakagastro* account. The documentation method is used to obtain the data in the account. The data that has been obtained is then entered into the corpus of data that the researchers have previously designed. The results of the study show that three emotive meanings appear in the comments on the *@kakagastro* account. These emotive meanings, namely emotive meaning as an embodiment of worry, emotive meaning as an embodiment of social feelings, and emotive meaning as an embodiment of pleasure or happiness. The emotive meaning as a manifestation of worry comes from netizens who at that time were feeling anxious and afraid of the disease they were suffering from. This fear is manifested in the form of complaints and questions. The emotive meaning as a manifestation of social feeling comes from netizens' desire to consult about the illness they are suffering from. The consultation raises interaction and concern from the *@kakagastro* account with its followers. The emotive meaning of the embodiment of happiness is a meaning that arises because of the success of people with gastrointestinal diseases in consuming foods that should be prohibited. This success indicates that the healing process of gastrointestinal diseases is almost complete.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is currently included in the top five countries with the most population in the world. Indonesia only lost to China, India, and the United States. The latest data from bps.go.id sources states that until 2022 Indonesia has a population of 275 million people. This condition is in line with the number of Indonesian citizens who use social media Instagram. Sourced from

dataindonesia.id, Indonesian citizens who have *Instagram* accounts currently number 106.72 million. This means that around 38.8% of Indonesian citizens have an *Instagram* account.

The use of *Instagram* as an online communication medium is increasingly widespread along with the reasons for using *Instagram*. There are several reasons why so many Indonesians use *Instagram*. These reasons include wanting to interact socially, seeking information, filling free time, and increasing self-confidence (Khuriaturrosidah 2019). On the other hand, the motivation of *Instagram* users is to fulfill the need to interact with one another so that they can expand social networks and friendships. Various opinions about the motivation and benefits of using *Instagram* (Lee, Lee et al. 2015, Sheldon, Rauschnabel et al. 2017, Sakti and Yulianto 2018, Khuriaturrosidah 2019, Manik and Mayopu 2019, Lee, Noh et al. 2022), because social interaction does not only take place in real life but also takes place in cyberspace (Sakti and Yulianto 2018, Sukarni 2018, Pranata and Palupi 2022). However, keep in mind that using *Instagram* can have both positive and negative impacts (Siddiqui and Singh 2016, Meier and Schäfer 2018, Hwnag 2019, Agianto, Setiawati et al. 2020, Ningsih and Djollong 2020, Weber, Messingschlager et al. 2022). *Instagram* users themselves are currently known as netizens. Netizens themselves have the meaning of people who use the internet in daily life (Hauben and Hauben 1997, Milson and Chu 2002, Goi 2009, Lee 2012, MacKinnon 2012, Arafah, Hasyim et al. 2021).

The communication model of netizens using *Instagram* is in the form of posts and comments. Someone posts or uploads something and then there are several people who comment on the post (upload) it. To do this, *Instagram* users are given the terms followers (followers) and following (people who are followed).

Today, since the Covid-19 outbreak has spread throughout the world, several gastrointestinal diseases have appeared which are suffered by many people. Several gastrointestinal diseases such as stomach ulcers/dyspepsia, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), and so on are complaints of many people, including in Indonesia. Data from *lib.fkik.untad.ac.id* shows that currently the Indonesian population suffering from GERD is quite high. There are around 30,154 cases of GERD each year. GERD itself is a disease of the upper digestive tract that makes sufferers to feel heartburn, throat difficulty swallowing, headaches, shortness of breath, and so on (Kuswono, Yurizali et al. 2021, Putri 2022, Patria 2023). GERD starts with leftover food in the stomach that rises back towards the throat. This is what makes sufferers feel very disturbed.

In relation to social media, especially *Instagram*, there is an account managed by an internal medicine specialist who often posts education about treating GERD. The account is *@kakagastro*. Currently, the account has 54 thousand followers with 1,068 posts. Almost every day the *@kakagastro* account provides education about gastrointestinal problems. It's no wonder that every post is always filled with comments from netizens who want free consultations. Apart from posting, the *@kakagastro* account also often does IG live to interact with its followers.

In uploading content, the *@kakagastro* account always provides opportunities for its followers to ask questions about handling and healing GERD. Followers of the account ask about complaints, prescription drugs, and foods that are forbidden to eat. Followers of the *@kakagastro* account always write comments containing emotive messages.

Related to emotive messages, in linguistics there is a sub-discipline that discusses meaning, namely semantics (Katz 1971, Bossi, Gabbrielli et al. 1994, Lyons 1995, Parera 2004). Analysis of meaning in an expression, both in written and spoken language can be studied through semantics (Chaer and Muliastuti 2014, Abidin, Zalmansyah et al. 2022). According to Siple, emotive meaning is a meaning that arises as a result of a person's stimulus for something that is thought and felt (Pateda 2010). As for other opinions, emotive meaning is closely related to positive feelings (Djajasudarma and Semantik 1999). This meaning is closely related to the feelings that arise from the speaker/writer with the listener/reader showing the emotional value in it (Sudaryat 2008). Several other experts have a similar opinion about this emotive meaning (Stevenson 1937, Black 1948, Belfrage 1986, Meidner 1994). Therefore, emotive meaning is the meaning in a word or sentence that affects the emotions of the listener or reader and is bound by feelings. In Indonesian language scholarship, emotive meanings tend to refer to positive things and often appear as a form of change in society's value systems towards a change in value.

Concerning followers of the @kakagastro account, the use of language and the feelings that are being experienced are of course very often seen. The forms of language (Zalmansyah 2014) that are raised are in the form of complaints, suggestions, motivation among fellow sufferers, and a sense of empathy. The study of emotive meaning is not too much researched by other people. Many journals/thesis that discuss emotive meanings include Meaning, Ritual, Tahlil Kubro (Hadi 2013). This study raises the meaning of the *Tahlil Kubro* ritual performed by the Javanese people. Then another script (Mahmudah and Prabawa 2017) raises the topic of placing aspects of meaning and emotive meaning in utterances. This study discusses the aspects of meaning in accusations, demands, and self-defense of Indonesian celebrities in various cases in the media and their implementation in high school. Furthermore, a study discusses research on emotive interjections in Indonesian and Simeulue languages (Mulyani and Mulyadi 2022). The results of his research show a few emotive interjections in the form of pain or sadness, dislike and disgust, disappointment or annoyance, shock and shock, and astonishment. In addition, similar research also discusses the variations in the meaning of the emotive word "wela" in Javanese. This study uses a Sociopragmatic perspective and is published in Jurnal Ranah: Jurnal Kajian Bahasa (Rahardi 2020).

The thing that distinguishes this study from the studies above is that this study is a pure semantic study and the data taken from social media *Instagram*. In addition, the data discussed is in the form of words or phrases and the data is in the form of complete sentences. That is, this study shows the full emotive meaning of *Instagram* users in giving their complaints related to GERD.

The formulation of the problem in this study is what is the emotive meaning of the comments of netizens survivors of gastrointestinal disease on *Instagram @kakagastro*. The objective of this study was to describe the emotive meaning of the comments of netizens survivors of gastrointestinal diseases on *Instagram @kakagastro*.

Based on the problem formulation and research objective above, in general, this study is divided into two benefits, they are theoretical and practical benefits. The theoretical benefit of this research is that the results of this research can make a scientific contribution to the development of semantic theories in linguistic studies. The practical benefit is that the results of this research can deepen the insight of semantics for the readers.

METHOD

The method used in this research is a qualitative approach (Cresswell 2014). Qualitative research relies on data that is not counted but uses words (Mahsun 2017). The main sources of data in qualitative research are phrases, words, actions, or sentences, and can include additional data such as documents or others, as expressed by Lofland and Lofland (Moleong 2017). Qualitative research is also referred to as interpretation research, which emphasizes the interpretation of existing data in the field as a source of data (Sugiyono 2014). This study uses a descriptive method, in which the researchers conducted a descriptive study of the emotive meaning of netizen comments on the *@kakagastro Instagram* account. The data used in this study are comments written by netizens in uploaded to the *Instagram* account *@kakagastro*.

The data collection method used is the method of documentation, observation, and taking notes (Jamshed 2014). Documentation is used to document the collected data while listening is done by listening to the language used by *Instagram* users on social media. The collected data is then entered into the corpus of data that has been made by the researchers. The data analysis technique used is the referential equivalent method with the basic technique of Sort Out Determining Elements (PUP) (Sudaryanto 2015). This method uses designated language references to perform data analysis. The data validation technique used is the theoretical triangulation technique, namely the technique of checking the validity of the data by utilizing something other than the data for checking purposes or as a comparison of the data (Lauri 2011, Moleong 2017, Noble and Heale 2019). Triangulation allows for more complex and more meaningful analyses (Perlesz and Lindsay 2003).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains a detailed explanation of the study of emotive meaning in the comments of netizens who have survived the gastrointestinal tract. From the results of the study, researchers found 14 comments in the range April-June 2021. The data obtained is in the form of screenshots on the *Instagram* account *@kakagastro* which contain comments containing emotive meanings.

The findings or novelty in this study indicate that three emotive meanings appear in the comments of netizens survivors of gastrointestinal diseases, that are emotive meaning as a form of embodiment of a sense of security, emotive meaning as a form of embodiment of a feeling of wanting to be appreciated, and emotive meaning as a form of embodiment of a social feeling that tall. The following is a further discussion regarding this matter.

1. Emotive Meaning as the Embodiment of Worry

The emotive meaning referred to in this sub-chapter is that which arises because of worrying about something (Thahir and Rizkiyani 2016, Larasati 2020). This concern arises due to feelings of fear and physical discomfort in patients with gastrointestinal diseases. The discussion of emotive meaning data as a form of embodiment of worry is conveyed as follows.



hendrairawan725 Dok, saya pasien dokter Kaka, mau nanya apakah konsumsi atau penggunaan obat lanzoprazol dalam jangka waktu lama terus menerus selama lebih dari setahun dapat mengakibatkan efek samping seperti pengeroposan tulang/osteoporosis, penglihatan kabur, imun atau kekebalan tubuh menurun dan efek samping lain lainnya ? Terimakasih Dok....

52 mg Balas

This data is data that comes from a follower named *@hendrairawan725*. The account owner provides comments in the form of questions on posts *@kakagastro*. The comments contain concerns about long-term drug consumption. The commenter described using the words “*bone loss*”, “*blurred vision*”, and “*immune or decreased immunity*” to show his concern about long-term drug use. From this, the emotive meaning that appears is a meaning that contains worry about something.

This account requires an answer from *@kakagastro* about the effects of taking gastric medicine for too long. From this, the commenter uses his account to consult the *@kakagastro* account. The consultation was carried out to be able to provide a sense of security for the physical condition of him who had been taking gastric medicine for too long.



The data above is taken from a *@kakagastro* follower named *@rojaazza96*. Commenters expressed feelings of worry about the type of food that affects people with gastrointestinal diseases. The commentary describes the type of food made from flour. The flour itself is a type of food ingredient that harms the stomach if consumed regularly and in excess. From the data above, the commentator also explained that his stomach felt uncomfortable when he ate this type of food. Commenters use the word “*safe*” to describe the effects of the food. The emotive meaning that exists from the comments above is the meaning that arises due to worry about something that is consumed.

From this explanation, the commenter expects a response from the IG account *@kakagastro*. The commenter needs answers from the doctor to gain a sense of the safety of the food he is consuming.

The data comes from a follower named *@desikartikadewi*. The account explains the situation where there is an oddity in the commenter's chest. The expression of worry about discomfort in the middle of the chest is explained explicitly by using the word “*anxious/worry*” in the comment. The word “*anxious/worry*” has a lexical meaning in the form of a worried heart (because of worry, fear); nervous. From this, the emotive meaning that appears is in the form of worry about something that is felt by the commenter.

In the context of the sentence, the commenter has carried out treatment by visiting a doctor and being given gastric medicine and vitamin C. The commenter also expressed the anxiety he experienced when the discomfort recurred. Under these circumstances, he asked *@kakagastro* about what was happening inside his body. From this explanation, the commenter expects an answer from the *@kakagastro* account to get a sense of security regarding what he feels.



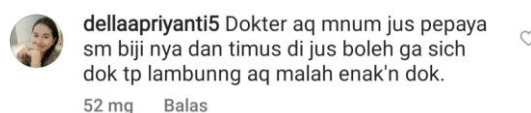
The next data comes from the *@najwannaufall* account. The account wrote comments about how she felt physically. Commenters describe the unpleasant feeling that resides on the left side of her stomach. Commenters use the word “*sore/sick*” to describe her condition. Lexically, the word “*sore*” is synonymous with the word “*sore*”. These two words can replace each other as a form of expression of discomfort in the stomach. From these data, the emotive meaning that appears is a feeling of worry about feeling bad in the commenter's body.

From the context of the whole sentence above, it shows that the commenter wants to get an answer from the *@kakagastro* account about the source of the pain he is suffering from. From this the commenter wants to get an answer that gives him a sense of security regarding the pain he has been feeling all this time.



Further data is obtained from the *@anggitciwek* account. The account describes his sick condition. The account describes the situation by using the words “*out of breath*” and “*bengah*”. Lexically, the word “*out of breath*” means difficulty breathing (about the *chest, breath*) panting; feeling tight in the chest so that you can't breathe easily. The word “*bengah*” has a lexical meaning, namely a feeling of being full in the stomach because it is too full and so on, that he often feels shortness of breath and stomach. From this, the emotive meaning that appears is a feeling of worry about what the commenter feels.

In the context of the sentence, what the commentator feels is a symptom that arises due to too much gas in the stomach. The feeling he experienced made the account feel worried and anxious. In this way, the *@anggitciwek* account wants to get answers from the *@kakagastro* account regarding the illness he is experiencing. It is hoped that the answer from *@kakagastro* will provide a sense of security and calm.



The data above comes from the *@dellaaprianti5* account. The data contains comments that question the drinks he consumes. Commenters use the word “*may I*” to question this. Lexically, the word comes from the word “*may or may not*”. These two words have their respective lexical meanings, namely the word “*may*” means permitted; not prohibited and the word “*no*” has the meaning of denial, rejection, and so on. Referring to the context of the

sentence above, the emotive meaning that appears is a feeling of worry about the consumption of food or drink by the commenter.

From the context of the sentence above, the commenter wants to get an answer related to something he has consumed so far. So far, commenters have always consumed papaya and cucumber juice. The juice has a calming effect on the stomach from commenters. Commenters expect suggestions that support the process of recovering from the gastrointestinal disease that the commenter is currently suffering from.



The data above comes from the account @nicokingsaputra. The data contains comments that question vaccines that are allowed for people with gastrointestinal diseases. Commenters use the word "*may or not*" to question this. Lexically, the word comes from the word "*may or may not*". These words have their respective lexical meanings, namely the word "*may*" means permitted; not prohibited and the word "*no*" has the meaning of denial, rejection, and so on. With the context of the sentence above, the emotive meaning that appears is worried about the type or brand of vaccine that can be given to people with gastrointestinal diseases.

From the context of the sentence above, the commentator wants to get answers related to vaccines that can be used for people with gastrointestinal diseases. Commenters asked about the safety of the *Astrazeneca* vaccine for people with stomach pain/GERD. The @nicokingsaputra account expects a definite answer about the safety of the vaccine.

2. Emotive Meaning as the Embodiment of Social Sense

The meaning of emotive meaning as a form of embodiment of social feelings is a form of language meaning written by followers of the @kakagastro account containing words, phrases, or sentences that contain the meaning of social interaction between the @kakagastro account and its followers. This connection can be seen from the posting of the @kakagastro account containing motivation and suggestions for healing which have been commented on by many of their followers. It's not uncommon for the @kakagastro account to comment on replies to comments from its followers to ensure that a doctor can not only treat but also provide care for other people who are suffering from gastrointestinal diseases. The following data contains emotive meaning as a form of embodiment of this social feeling.

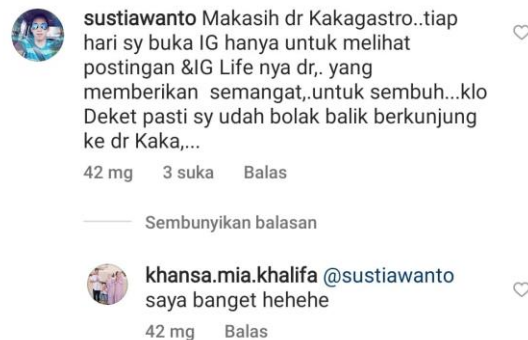
— Lihat 2 balasan



The data is taken from an *Instagram* user named @ayuputriheriani. This data contains the expressions of *Instagram* users who are still afraid to eat sweet mangoes. Commenters use

the word “*kudu*”. The word has the meaning “*must; you must/you have to*”. In the context of the sentence, the commentator strengthens himself to dare to eat sweet mangoes. Sweet mango itself is one type of fruit that is allowed to be consumed by people with gastrointestinal diseases.

From the context of the sentence, it can be seen clearly that the commenter needs reinforcement from the @*kakagastro* account to have the courage to eat sweet mangoes. Therefore, the emotive meaning that appears in the comment is a form of emotive meaning that embodies a social feeling between the @*kakagastro* account and the @*ayuputriheriani* account.



The next data comes from the @*sustiawanto* account. The account comments on the account post @*kakagastro* which always encourages its followers to get well soon. From the structure of the sentence made, the commenter writes the word “*thanks*”. The word comes from the word “*thank you*”, which means “*gratitude*”. Furthermore, this word can also be interpreted as thanksgiving or a form of reciprocation after receiving kindness and so on. Commenters thank you for the kindness of the @*kakagastro* account which always encourages followers who suffer from gastrointestinal diseases. That way, the emotive meaning that appears is a form of emotive meaning that contains a social feeling between the two accounts.

From the context of the sentence above, there is social communication between the @*kakagastro* account and its followers. The @*kakagastro* account always provides an opportunity for its followers to be able to ask questions about the healing process for gastrointestinal diseases. This phenomenon certainly forms a process of social communication between the @*kakagastro* account and its followers on Instagram.



The next data is written by the account @*anggie.sugiarti78*. The data contains comments about posts by the @*kakagastro* account which ask their followers to dare to drink orange juice. Commenters use the word “*wow*” as a form of emotive expression that appears. The word “*wow*” has the meaning of an interjection that *expresses admiration, astonishment, surprise, and disappointment*. In the context of the sentence, the commenter used this to express his surprise at the @*kakagastro* account which asked his followers for the courage to consume

orange juice. The fact that happened is that citrus fruits are one of the fruits that are prohibited for consumption by people with gastrointestinal diseases. In addition to the word "wow", commentators also use the word "want" as a form of expression of desire for something. Based on these two words, the emotive meaning that appears in the comments above is a social expression in the form of gratitude written by the account @anggie.sugiarti78.

From the context of the sentence above, commenters feel very enthusiastic about commenting on @kakagastro's posts. This comment indirectly contains a desire to be able to reply to comments between the @kakagastro account and the @anggie.sugiarti78 account.



The next data comes from the account @inezandriani81. The account writes comments originating from the @kakagastro account. The post contains suggestions that calm followers of the @kakagastro account who are experiencing symptoms of gastrointestinal disease. Commenters write the word "love" as a form of pleasure for the account post-@kakagastro. The word "love" has the meaning of *a deep liking for someone or something*. From these comments, the emotive meaning that appears is a manifestation of social feelings between the accounts @kakagastro and @inezandriani81.

In the context of the sentence, the words used by account @inezandriani81 are only two words, namely the word "suggestion" and the word "terlove", which means 'beloved'. From these two words, the commenters are very happy with the post on the @kakagastro account which is able to provide a sense of calm for sufferers of gastrointestinal diseases. The @kakagastro account often posts that help calm the minds of sufferers of gastrointestinal diseases.



The next data comes from the @sidraanour account. This account responds to comments from the @kakagastro account regarding questions about the healing process of gastrointestinal diseases. From the data above, the @sidraanour account wrote comments using the word "calm". The word has the meaning of not agitated: not agitated: not agitated; not fighting over safety and secure (about feelings, circumstances). In the context of the sentence, the meaning that can be taken is that the @sidraanour account is happy with the answers submitted by the @kakagastro account. The answer from the account gives a sense of calm to its followers. From this, it can be said that the emotive meaning which appears is a form of meaning resulting from a doctor's concern for people with gastrointestinal diseases. This concern indicates that the social feeling that exists in cyberspace is as strong as the social feeling that exists in the real world.

In the context of the sentence, the @sidraanour account feels helped by the answer from the @kakagastro account about the healing process for gastrointestinal diseases. The @sidraanour account feels happy by writing the word "wkwkwk" as a form of written language which can be interpreted as laughing out loud.

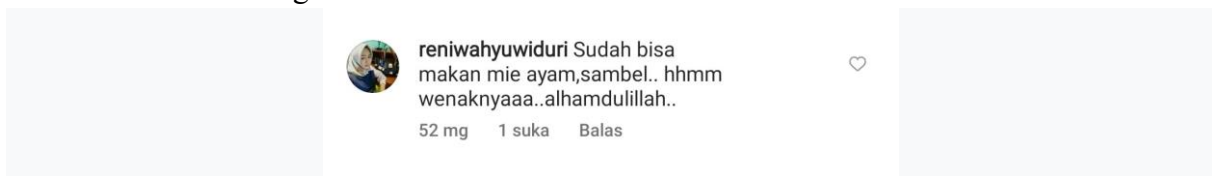
3. Emotive meaning as a manifestation of happiness

The emotive meaning referred to in this subchapter is the meaning of the language written by followers of the @kakagastro account in the form of words, phrases, or sentences. This meaning contains comments from followers of the @kakagastro account who are already in the healing process. The meaning that appears in each comment contains expressions of successful healing of gastrointestinal diseases. The following data contains the emotive meaning.



The data above is a comment written by the account @bholoorgan1981. The account wrote a comment as a response to the @kakagastro account post which contained a question about the courage of its followers to eat meatballs and chicken noodles. The @bholomorgan1981 account uses the word "dare" to express the extent of the healing process for gastrointestinal diseases. The word has the meaning of having a steady heart and great confidence in facing danger, difficulties, and so on; fearless (trembling, wry). From this explanation, the emotive meaning that appears is a meaning containing an expression of happiness addressed to @kakagastro for the commenter's success in consuming meatballs or chicken noodles.

In the context of the sentence, the @bholomorgan1981 account expresses his courage in consuming foods that are prohibited for consumption by sufferers of gastrointestinal diseases. The account also expressed its desire to be treated by others and added three sticking-out tongue emojis. This emoji has the meaning of a joke or joke and can also be in the form of seduction of something.



The last data comes from comments written by the @reniwahyuwiduri account. Like the previous account, this account reveals his courage to eat foods that are forbidden for people with gastrointestinal diseases. However, the @reniwahyuwiduri account uses the word "can" to express its achievements in the healing process. The word "can" mean able (power to do something). In the context of the sentence, the emotive meaning that appears is in the form of a feeling of happiness that can eat chicken noodles and chili sauce.

From the whole sentence, the commentary is a form of expression of happiness from followers of the @kakagastro account. The commentary also includes the expression "alhamdulillah" which implies a form of gratitude for receiving the grace of Allah SWT.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in the previous section, it can be concluded that the @kakagastro account is an *Instagram* account that contains netizen comments that contain various types of emotive meanings in a semantic review. The types of emotive meanings that exist are emotive meanings as a manifestation of worry, emotive meanings as a manifestation of social feelings, and emotive meanings as a manifestation of feelings of happiness. The emotive meaning as a manifestation of worry came from netizens who at that time were feeling anxious and afraid of the disease they were suffering from. This fear is manifested in the form of complaints and questions. The emotive meaning as a manifestation of social feeling comes from netizens' desire to consult about the illness they are suffering from. The consultation raises interaction and concern from the @kakagastro account with its followers. The emotive meaning of the embodiment of happiness is the meaning that arises because of the success of people with gastrointestinal diseases in consuming foods that should be prohibited. This success indicates that the healing process of gastrointestinal diseases is almost complete. As a recommendation, the results of this study can be used as a reference for research that discusses emotive meaning. In addition, the results of this study can provide an overview of how physical and psychological problems can be manifested in the form of comments on social media.

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