

ANALYSIS OF YOUTUBE USER RESPONSES TO THE DISCUSSION OF NASDEM POLITICIAN IRMA SURYANI: A CORPUS-BASED DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This case study examines YouTube user responses to a video titled "Discussing Fraudulent Elections, Irma from NasDem Bluntly Criticises Political Parties, Jokowi, and Samsul." The main objective of this study is to identify the speech acts expressed by users, focusing on their responses directed toward the media, Irma herself, and her statements regarding election fraud and the right of inquiry alongside PDI-P politicians. The primary data consists of YouTube comments compiled into the Irma Response Corpus corpus. The analysis reveals a rich variety of user responses—some supportive, some rejected, and others skeptical, each adding a layer of complexity to the discourse. These findings affirm that YouTube is a video-sharing platform and a discursive arena for active, emotional, and participatory political engagement. Corpus-assisted Discourse Studies (CADS) proved effective in uncovering lexical patterns and discourse dynamics that emerge organically in digital communication. This study opens up opportunities for further research in digital political communication, particularly those that explore citizen interactions within an increasingly fragmented media ecosystem.

INTRODUCTION

YouTube is one of the most visited websites by internet users worldwide. This platform offers vast content, from educational videos to entertainment and vlogs. As a result, it has become an essential tool for creators and viewers alike, fostering a dynamic online community. As a social media platform, it allows users to share videos covering various content, themes, and topics. In digital media, platforms like YouTube are not only spaces for sharing content but also fertile grounds for the spread of information that is not always accurate. This makes user comments an important object of study, particularly in understanding the dynamics of misinformation and public interpretation of political issues (Zhou & Zafarani, 2020). In recent years, the number of users has continued to increase steadily. In Indonesia, YouTube recorded an average of 139 million visits as of October 2023, making it the most actively used social media platform (Statista, 2024).



Furthermore, this platform has become one of the primary mediums for disseminating and receiving political information, including misinformation (Vo & Lee, 2020; Tandoc et al., 2020). As a video-based social media service, YouTube also features a comment section where users can express opinions and suggestions in response to the videos they watch. Other users can further reply to these comments; options to like or dislike comments are also available. This interactive element fosters community, allowing users to engage in discussions that can shape public opinion and influence broader political narratives. However, it also raises concerns regarding the spreading of harmful content and the potential for echo chambers to form. YouTube is an open and free service that is accessible to both registered and unregistered users. Given its participatory and interactive nature, YouTube has increasingly attracted academic attention as a rich source for examining public discourse, user behavior, and linguistic expression in the digital era.

Previous research on language use on social media, especially on YouTube, has been conducted by several scholars (Arofah, 2015; Boyd, 2014; Savira, 2011). Their studies positioned YouTube's linguistic events as central subjects of academic inquiry. One specific study focusing on the discourse of Irma, a politician from the NasDem Party, found that her speech acts tended to be cooperative and pleasing (Ramanda, Ermanto, & Juita, 2018). Meanwhile, corpus-based discourse studies have identified YouTube as a rich linguistic phenomenon that can be examined from diverse perspectives, including linguistics, culture, and communication (Boyd, 2014; Fadly, 2018; Ivković, 2013), offering a wealth of insights for scholars and researchers.

The main objective of this study is to identify the speech acts performed by YouTube users in response to Irma's political discussion held on March 7, 2024, which the 10th and 12th Vice Presidents of Indonesia also attended. More specifically, the study focuses on identifying responses directed at the media, Irma, and her statements concerning election fraud. The audience, through their user comments, plays an integral role in our research, as their responses form the basis of our analysis.

YouTube dan Discourse Analysis

YouTube, a social media platform, empowers every user to construct discourse triggered by videos uploaded by other users. In this context, the dynamics of public communication and emotional narrative structures significantly contribute to shaping opinions and digital participation, providing a sense of engagement and empowerment (Papacharissi, 2021; KhosraviNik, 2022).

Video creators can treat audience responses as feedback to their uploaded content. With its massive user base and interactive comment section, YouTube provides a promising space for freedom of expression and public participation, offering a sense of liberation. However, in the post-truth era, platforms like YouTube have also become vehicles for disseminating political discourse that is often inaccurate and capable of shaping public perceptions of democracy (Farkas & Schou, 2023).

The platform facilitates user communication and interaction between content creators and the broader public. This creates an asynchronous communication environment where users can interact without needing to be online simultaneously through mobile apps or web-based services.

Computer-mediated Discourse Analysis (CMDA) is a method that offers a unique and intriguing perspective on digital communication (Herring, 2004). Focusing on



language as a key to understanding online behavior, CMDA keeps the reader engaged with its interpretation grounded in linguistic usage and observational data (Herring, 2004).

In a more critical context, the Critical Discourse Studies (CDS) approach is a powerful and impactful tool for revealing power relations, resistance, and representation in user comments on social media—particularly within ever-evolving media ecologies (KhosraviNik, 2023). This approach empowers the reader with a deeper understanding of the dynamics at play in digital communication.

Corpus-Based Discourse Analysis

The study of discourse as a linguistic object is a vibrant and continually evolving field of inquiry. Discourse, which is produced daily by individuals, organizations, and institutions, is a rich source of linguistic data. One prominent example is mass media, which consistently generates discourse through news, articles, opinions, and other expressions. According to Foucault (1982), discourse can be defined as behavior that systematically shapes what is said or talked about.

McEnery and Wilson (1996) describe corpus linguistics as the study of language based on authentic examples of language use. This approach has evolved into a subfield called Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies (CADS), a powerful tool that combines corpus linguistics methods with critical discourse analysis. CADS enables researchers to systematically identify lexical and rhetorical patterns that convey ideological meanings, opening up new avenues of understanding in the field (Partington et al., 2013; Baker, 2006; Wang et al., 2019).

The corpus, a collection of electronically gathered language data, is a highly efficient tool for linguistic analysis. It allows for swift and accurate keyword searches, collocation analysis, concordance extraction, and context-sensitive examination of word and phrase usage, ensuring the reliability of the research process.

METHOD

This study employs the Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies (CADS) approach, which integrates corpus-based linguistic analysis with critical discourse interpretation. This approach allows researchers to systematically identify lexical patterns, speech structures, and ideological meanings within texts based on empirical evidence. In the context of social media, CADS is particularly relevant for uncovering how users express political opinions, construct narratives, and convey their attitudes toward particular issues through digital commentary (Gillings et al., 2023; Bednarek, 2024; Nartey & Mwinlaaru, 2019). As such, this approach provides a robust framework for analyzing YouTube user responses to political discussions comprehensively and measurably.

The linguistic data used in this study consists of a small-scale corpus containing 2,611 YouTube user comments taken from the video titled “Discussing Fraudulent Elections, Irma from NasDem Bluntly Criticizes Political Parties, Jokowi, and Samsul (*Bahas Pemilu curang, Irma Nasdem Blak- blakan singgung partai politik, Jokowi hingga samsul*)”. The official KompasTV account uploaded the video. For relevant metadata and corpus data, see Table 1 and Table 2.



Table 1. Video Data – Discussion of Irma (NasDem Politician)

N		Percentage (%)
Views	719, 924	-
Likes	5,3K	0,73%
Dislikes	344	0,04%
Comments	2,611	0,36%

Source: : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wcVnNDEZFbo> , accessed March 14, 2024.

The corpus was collected by downloading all user comments using a web scraping technique, resulting in 2,611 responses. This corpus called the Irma (*NasDem Politician*) *Discussion Response Corpus*, consists of 9,751 word types and 38,794 tokens.

Table 2. Frequency of Relevant Words in the Discussion of Irma (NasDem Politician)

No	Word	Frequency(F)	Percentage (%)
2	Irma	792	2,04%
10	Partai	351	0,92%
15	Politik	283	0,73%
12	Rakyat	313	0,81%
21	Nasdem	182	0,47%
53	Pemilu	91	0,24%
31	Curang	135	0,34%
131	samsul	44	0,12%

Total word types (N): 9,751 Total tokens: 38,794

The study began by identifying the target of each user comment. This identification aimed to categorize responses as directed toward (1) the media outlet (Kompas TV) as the uploader of the news video, (2) Irma, the NasDem politician and source of information, and (3) fellow commenters. Responses were identified using keyword searches that were assumed to be associated with the intended recipient of each comment. For an example, see Figure 1.

DATA ANALYSIS

The corpus data were analyzed using *AntConc* version 4.2.4 to examine collocations and concordances based on specific keywords (Anthony, 2023). This approach also considers the classification of speech acts relevant to analyzing the construction of arguments in political discourse (Walton, 2020). The software allows for identifying responses based on selected keywords and displays their frequency of occurrence. Sample responses were then selected for in-depth analysis (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. Example of Concordance for the Keyword “Irma”

The screenshot shows the AntConc interface with the keyword 'Irma' entered in the search field. The results are displayed in a table with columns: File, Left Context, Hit, and Right Context. The table lists 15 concordance hits from various text files, showing the context of the keyword 'Irma' within the text. The interface also includes a progress bar at the bottom left and a status bar at the bottom right.

File	Left Context	Hit	Right Context
Korpus 2 (1).txt	jdi nya kok ngeluarin modal calon miliaran demi rakyat . Tapi selevel	irma	ini ngeluarin modal miliaran tanpa target untuk balik modal
Korpus 2 (1).txt	jdi nya kok ngeluarin modal calon miliaran demi rakyat . Tapi selevel	irma	ini ngeluarin modal miliaran tanpa target untuk balik modal
Korpus 2 (1).txt	jdi nya kok ngeluarin modal calon miliaran demi rakyat . Tapi selevel	irma	ini ngeluarin modal miliaran tanpa target untuk balik modal
Korpus 2 (1).txt	jdi nya kok ngeluarin modal calon miliaran demi rakyat . Tapi selevel	irma	ini ngeluarin modal miliaran tanpa target untuk balik modal
Korpus 2 (1).txt	ai harapan nya,0 @edyhairu9724,Mantap bu,0 @nartjambi5000,Mantabbbb Bu	Irma...	ini baru cerdas dan berakal sehat,0 @tommymnuzul1851,"Katanya semuanya
Korpus 2 (1).txt	ak Irma, inilah orang yang jujur independen",0 @SeperSekianDetik,"Mantab bu	irma...	ini baru politisi jujur... Mendidik dan tentunya panutan...
Korpus 2 (1).txt	user-ix7eh8wf7s,Wak ingin dipilih Mentri ibu	Irma	ini kok beda setela gak jadi DPR,0 @user-ix7
Korpus 2 (1).txt	beda setela gak jadi DPR,0 @user-ix7eh8wf7s,	Irma	ini kok leni pada Nasdem apa gak jadi ta
Korpus 2 (1).txt	BahroniAhmad,"Ini politikus Yang bener, bukan politisi Munafik. Semoga Ibu	Irma	ini banyak di dengar rakyat indonesia",1 @LBV,"Ini politikus
Korpus 2 (1).txt	lat ibu skak mat RG di acara TV... mantab, ibu	Irma	ini berbicara apa adanya pame koknitiiv",0 @hujatotomotifindonesia-0ff6045,h
Korpus 2 (1).txt	naupun yang menerima...kalau mau berubah",0 @pipindoang3552,Mantab bu	irma.	ini bru mendidik,0 @supriarborbon5300,Intinya yg tidak siap kalah
Korpus 2 (1).txt	ja4775,"Benar sekali mba, sy setuju dgn mba , mantab 1 @susilobagus9061,	Irma	ini caleg berguna gk bagi rakyat atau cmn omdo,0 @
Korpus 2 (1).txt	pz,Mantap bu,0 @anidarlatif8003,"Saya acung kan jempol untuk ibu	irma,	ini cocok jd pemimpin masa depan",0 @muhdi9249,"Telen tuh
Korpus 2 (1).txt	gan kegunaan ini",0 @fabionawi556,01 dan 03 dengerin ini,1 @syarif57838,Ibu	irma	ini dari dulu saya senang..betul apa yg dibicarakan ...
Korpus 2 (1).txt	Ini baru namanya seorang Politikus yg handal,mengapa karena Ibu	Irma	ini dengan lantang membuka kejelekan semua permasalahan yg menyangkut

Source: Processed data by the researcher

Elections serve as a fundamental instrument in a democratic political system, allowing citizens to participate directly in the decision-making process regarding who is entitled to represent them in legislative and executive institutions. In Indonesia, as a democratic nation, elections are not merely formal procedures but also vital tools for political education. Even when limited to electoral information, political socialization strategically strengthens public political awareness and encourages active citizen participation. This, in turn, has direct implications for the quality of democracy itself, as democratic governance can only thrive when civil society is strong and empowered.

Within the framework of this study, once the user comment data from YouTube was collected and processed using analytical tools, a selection of responses considered relevant to the research focus was made. These responses were then categorized into four main groups: supportive/agreeing, opposing/rejecting, doubtful/skeptical, and ambiguous. This categorization was designed to capture the range of user attitudes toward the issues discussed in the video and to reflect the dynamics of public opinion in the digital space.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study identifies the speech acts of commenters in response to a political discussion featuring Irma. This NasDem politician took place on March 7, 2024, and was attended by the 10th and 12th Vice Presidents of the Republic of Indonesia. The user responses were categorized based on the intended target or focus of the comment. In this case, the video was uploaded by KompasTV titled: “(Full) Discussing Fraudulent Elections, Irma from NasDem Bluntly Criticizes Political Parties, Jokowi, and Samsul, (*Bahas Pemilu curang, Irma Nasdem Blak- blakan singgung partai politik, Jokowi hingga samsul*)



The following section presents the data extracted from the Irma Suryani (*NasDem Politician*) Discussion Response Corpus based on keywords associated with the intended direction or focus of the responses.

i. Responses Directed at the Media

To identify responses aimed at the media, the keywords used included *kompas* (with an asterisk to account for variations such as “*Kompas TV*” or “*kompastv*”). The keyword “*curang*” (fraud) was also included, as it appears in the video’s title. The keywords were selected based on their relevance to the media outlet.

Neutral response

- [1] “Menurut riset Litbang **Kompas** terbaru 62% rakyat Indonesia menganggap pilpres 2024 *curang* Waspada waspadalah cuy.”

According to the latest research by Kompas Research and Development (Litbang Kompas), 62% of Indonesians believe that the 2024 presidential election was fraudulent. Be alert, be very alert, bro.

Negatif Responses

- [1] “**Kompas** nih blum bosen juga bilang *curang2x*”

“Kompas still isn’t tired of repeatedly calling everything fraudulent.”

- [2] “Ini pelajaran buat media pers jg, **kompas** tv jangan suka framing berita gak jelas Udah ribut ribut kan akhirnya hanya meributkan pepesan kosong”

“This should be a lesson for the press too—Kompas TV, stop framing the news unclearly. After all that noise, it just ends up being empty talk.”

- [3] “Hoi gak ada pemilu **curang**, kalu kalah yah kalah saja dan gak usah demo masalah hak angket”

“Hey, there was no election fraud. If you lose, just accept it—don’t protest over the inquiry rights.”

- [4] “kalau mau bahas kecurangan itu semua **curang**, ngapain perlu ditayangkan hal kyk gini!!”

“If we’re talking about fraud, then everyone’s guilty—what’s the point of airing stuff like this?”

Based on the data, responses directed at the media were generally negative, neutral, and critical. This can be seen from using words or phrases with a negative or critical tone, such as: “*Kompas nih belum bosen juga bilang curang2x* (Kompas still isn’t tired of repeatedly calling everything fraudulent). Such expressions indicate that users tend to disagree with the video title KompasTV chose, particularly its use of the word “*curang* (fraudulent)”. According to the commenters, the title was deemed inappropriate or misleading. Similar dynamics have also been observed on other video platforms, such as TikTok, where political communication is often packaged in an emotional and partisan manner, resulting in highly polarized public reactions (Serrano, et al, 2020).

ii. Responses Directed at Irma

The keyword *Irma* appeared 792 times, while NasDem was mentioned 182 times. This can be seen in the following examples of user responses:

Positive Responses Directed at Irma

- [1] “Ini politikus Yang bener, bukan politisi Munafik. Semoga Ibu **Irma** ini banyak di dengar rakyat Indonesia Ini politikus”

“This is a real politician, not a hypocritical one. I hope Mrs. Irma is heard by more Indonesians.”

- [2] *"Dari sekian pembicara hanya bu Irma jujur dan objektif. Semua bersalah sebab semua parpol"*
"Among all the speakers, only Bu Irma was honest and objective. All parties are to blame because all political parties are involved."
- [3] *"Smoga ada ibu2 yg lain berani seperti ibu Irma yg lantang menyuarakan manusia2p perusak demokrasi di nkri"*
"I hope there are more women like Bu Irma who bravely speak out against those who are destroying democracy in Indonesia."
- [4] *"Mulai dulu sya suka dengan ibi ini dari Nasdem, memang apa yg disamapaikan sesuai kenyataan dan independen walau dia adalah polotisi saluut ibu."*
"I've admired this woman from NasDem for a long time. What she says reflects reality and is independent—even though she is a politician. Respect to her."
- [5] *"Salut dgn penjelasan ibu ini. sehat selalu ya bu"*
"Respect for her explanation. Stay healthy, Bu."
- [6] *"saya setuju bu. semua demi rakyat bukan untuk mencari harta dan pangkat"*
"I agree, Bu. Everything should be for the people, not for wealth or position."
- [7] *"Saya sangat2 setuju dengan bu irma, Sy salut Ama Irma dan Irma keren sekali"*
"I completely agree with Bu Irma. I respect her—Irma is truly amazing."
- [8] *"Irma saya dukung ,kali ini sy sependapat sm bu irma, "Ibu Erma, keren banget"*
"I support Irma. This time I fully agree with her. Bu Irma is really cool"
- [9] *"Alhamdulillah mulai ketemu titik terang nya ,Benar mbak Irma partai partai yang ngusung samsul semua udah kena Sandra"*
"Thank God, we're starting to see the light. You're right, Mbak Irma—the parties supporting Samsul are all compromised."
- [10] *"Ibu Irma hebat ,bs memberi nasehat bijak kpd adik2 mahasiswa, untuk tdk ikut2 an yg ga bener"*
"Irma is amazing—she can give wise advice to younger students, telling them not to blindly follow misguided actions."

Negative Responses directed at Irma

- [1] *"Ibu Irma, mantapp termasuk Nasdem.. korup ya Bu"*
"Bu Irma, great—just like NasDem... corrupt too, huh?"
- [2] *"Dari sebelum pilpres saya nyari bu ini utk bersuara. Dan akhirnya bu irma ini bersuara meragukan,"*
"I had been waiting for Bu Irma to speak up since before the election. Now that she finally has, her voice is... questionable."
- [3] *"Ini baru namanya seorang orang dungu. Yg merasa dungu acungkan jempol."*
"Now this is what you call a fool. Anyone who feels foolish, raise your thumb."
- [4] *"bagusnya jdi oposisi ,kenapa baru sekarang bu.....bicaranya..., Irma juga bagian dari DPR, jadi gak usah terlalu memuji"*
"She'd be better as the opposition. Why only speak now, Bu? Irma is also part of the parliament—no need for excessive praise."
- [5] *"Irma seperti penjilat kekuasaan bukan? Ketika ada kritikan Pemerintah ini, selalu maki2 orang itu dan membungkam dengan kuasa"*
"Isn't Irma just a sycophant of power? Whenever someone criticizes the government, she attacks them and silences them with authority."
- [6] *"bu IRma, makanya itu kecurangan sungguh masif", "Coba mikir , terang-terangan mengaku dia keluar uang milliaran untuk mencalon"*
"Bu Irma, that's why the fraud is massive. Think about it—openly admitting she spent billions to run for office."

- [7] *"Mending Ibu jadi pengamat bola , "Ibu Irma bicara oposisi banci, lah Ini Irma seperti penjilat kekuasaan partai"*
"Better if Bu Irma became a football commentator. She talks about 'cowardly opposition,' yet acts like a party sycophant herself."
- [8] *"berkoar2, jgn sok suci,kalian introspeksi diri"*
"Stop ranting and acting all righteous. Do some self-reflection instead."
- [9] *"Termasuk Nasdem bu banci, selalu ujungnya merapat ke pemerintah, PDIP dan PKS masih mending, berani oposisi"*
"That includes NasDem too, Bu... 'cowardly'—always ends up siding with the government. At least PDIP and PKS have the guts to be in opposition."

Neutral Responses directed at Irma

- [1] *"pelayan rakyat, bukan sebaliknya. Omong kosong kalian semua"*
"Servants of the people, not the other way around. You're all just full of nonsense."
- [2] *"Irma plg bener, politikus dan dewan yang baik untuk rakyat bukan dewan"*
"Irma is probably right, a politician and parliament member who serves the people—not just the parliament"
- [3] *"fakta tanpa menutup tutupi kesalahan partai sendiri", Bener Bu fakta tanpa menutup tutupi kesalahan partai sendiri"*
"Facts without covering up the faults of one's own party. That's right, Bu."
- [4] *"kagak kayak janggar ama manis, Lohh lohh. kok bu sudah bijak sekarang ya, jadi salut aku sm ibu"*
"Not like Janggar and Manis, lohh lohh. Looks like Bu Irma has become wise now. I kind of respect you."
- [5] *"Gak kepilih sekarang.. MAMPUS!!!, Bagus sekali ibu , fidato nya' bukan membela partai-partai jaga kedamaian rakyat nkri."*
"Didn't get elected this time... SERVES YOU RIGHT!!! But great speech, Bu—not defending the party. Keep the peace for Indonesia."
- [6] *"Di dengar rakyat Indonesia, Ini politikus jujur, tulen, Ibu ini wong waras asli waras"*
"Heard by the people. A genuine, honest politician. This lady is sane—truly sane."
- [7] *"Politik salah tapi Ibu Irma tidak berbuat banyak. Seharusnya Ibu melawan para partai dan orang oligarki yang bikin carut"*
"Politics is a mess but Bu Irma didn't do much. She should be standing up against the parties and oligarchs who created this chaos."
- [8] *"Dari sebelum pilpres saya nyari guru p3k dan meniadakan mahasiswa agr menyadari, Pemikiran meragukan,omong kosong,"*
"Even before the election I was looking for civil servant teachers and trying to awaken students... But these ideas are doubtful nonsense."
- [9] *"semua sadar akan hal ini. Karna kalo cuma Nasution aja yg sadar akan akar kesalahan politik kita "*
"Everyone is aware of this. Because if it's just Nasution who realizes the root of our political problems"
- [10] *"pake apa aja yah, terus harus balik modal gimana?, nyindir ketua umumnya nih ?"*
"Use whatever it takes, but how do they get their money back? Is this a jab at the party leader?"

The comment data above indicates a diversity of opinions among users. In general, commenters tended to express positive responses. Hyperbolic statements also emerged, indicating strong support and agreement. For instance, in positive responses [2] and [5], users expressed praise with emotionally charged language. This illustrates how digital publics form affective communities that articulate shared emotions through social media, particularly during political events that trigger collective emotional engagement (Papacharissi, 2015).

iii. Responses Directed at Fellow Commenters

A manual approach was used to identify responses directed at fellow commenters by selecting instances where a user comment received a direct reply from another commenter.

Case 1

[P1] *"Ini baru namanya seorang Politikus yg handal, mengapa karena Ibu Irma ini dengan lantang membuka kejelekan semua permasalahan yg menyangkut Perpolitikan di Negara kita ini. Ibu Irma tidak memihak si A atau si B, ataupun partai2 politik manapun semuanya salah. Semoga, Ibu IRMA tetap sehat selalu agar tetap membela kebenaran di NKRI "*

"This is what a real skilled politician looks like—because Bu Irma courageously exposes the flaws in our country's political system. She doesn't side with A or B, or with any political party. All are at fault. Hopefully, Bu Irma stays healthy so she can continue to stand up for truth in Indonesia." <Positive>

[P2] *"Ya, bisa saja Ibu Irma mengatakan bahwa partai politik salah, tapi Ibu Irma tidak berbuat banyak. Seharusnya Ibu Irma melawan para partai dan orang-orang oligarki yang bikin carut-marut negeri ini. Negara ini tidak pernah baik dan maju karena banyak penentang kebaikan lebih dominan wajah perusak negeri ini. Memang, negeri ini seakan diciptakan oleh perusuh politik dan orang-orang oligarki, menggunakan kekuatan, kekuasaan, dan uang"*

"Sure, Bu Irma may say that political parties are wrong—but she hasn't done much herself. She should be standing against the parties and oligarchs who have plunged this country into chaos. This nation never improves because those who oppose good are more dominant—the faces of those who ruin this country. Indeed, this nation was made by political troublemakers and oligarchs who use power, authority, and money." <Neutral>

[P3] *"Si badut koar koar..kemaren kemana..? Menikmati kekuasaan kan..?"*

"The clown shouts now... where was she before? Enjoying the power, right?" <Negative>

In this case, a debate emerged surrounding Irma, the NasDem politician, who publicly criticized the wrongdoing of political parties. [P1] expresses admiration, portraying Irma as a politician who defends the truth in Indonesia. However, this view is contested by [P3], who argues that Irma only began speaking up after the elections, implying that she had previously enjoyed her position of power in silence.

Case 2

[P1] *"Bilang aja cemburu klian semua si samsul terpilih dan menang dari partai politik yang mengusungnya, Partai sendiri yang mendukung kalau tidak ada partai si samsul tidak akan naik"*

"Just admit you're all jealous that Samsul was elected and won, backed by a political party. If there were no party supporting him, Samsul wouldn't have risen." <Positive>

[P2] *"Betul, partai yg bertanggung jawab, krn Samsul hanya mengikuti arahan "*
"That's right, the party is responsible—Samsul was just following directions."
<Neutral>

[P3] *"Carut-marut politik diakibatkan partai korupsi yang dimatai-matai agen penguasa, kemudian disandera untuk mendukung cawapres Samsul. Itulah hebatnya penguasa licik, membuat pemilu licik. Seharusnya, sebagai negarawan berijazah palsu, cukuplah sadar diri... telah membuat NKRI dan demokrasi amburadul"*

"The political chaos is caused by corrupt parties being watched by powerful agents, then coerced into supporting Samsul as vice-presidential candidate. That's the genius of a cunning regime—rigging the election. As a so-called statesman with a fake diploma, he should know better... he has already wrecked Indonesia and its democracy." <Negative>

In Case 2, the nomination and support for Samsul as a vice-presidential candidate sparked controversy among commenters. A debate unfolded around the legitimacy of Samsul's candidacy and the role of the political party that backed him. [P1] argued that there was no need for outrage, as Samsul had already won under the endorsement of the supporting political party. However, this view was challenged by [P3], who criticized the situation as an example of manipulation by a cunning ruling power, accusing them of orchestrating a fraudulent election in favor of Samsul. This section presents user responses to Irma's remarks regarding electoral fraud and political parties, as conveyed during her political discussion. The statement in question is as follows:

"Jadi, jangan juga PDIP mau ngomong bahwa yang salah itu Jokowi. Enggak, kita semua salah. Saya sebagai orang parpol, saya sebagai salah satu pimpinan di NasDem saya bilang parpol yang paling salah. "

"So, don't let PDIP say that Jokowi is the one to blame. No—we are all to blame. As someone from a political party, as one of the leaders in NasDem, I say the political parties are the most at fault."

The collected responses were classified into three types of illocutionary acts: (1) supportive, (2) rejecting, and (3) doubtful.

The keyword used for classification was "parpol" (political party), which appeared 73 times in the corpus.

iv. Supportive Responses

[1] *"Ini baru anggota parpol yang sangat cerdas dan menyadari dirinya sendiri, good ibu Irma"*

"Now this is what a smart political party member looks like—someone who is self-aware. Well said, Bu Irma."

[2] *"Sangat setuju 1000% bu Irma, hanya ibulah satu satunya anggota DPR yg terbuka bersuara seperti ini, jadi Parpol sangatlah berperan besar terhadap carut marutnya sistem demokrasi di Indonesia, buktinya sampai saat ini tdk ada satu partaipun (ketua partai) yg mengusulkan utk membuat UU perampasan asset dan UU koruptor hukuman mati"*

"I completely agree 1000% with Bu Irma. She's the only DPR member who dares to speak openly like this. Political parties clearly play a huge role in the dysfunction of Indonesia's democratic system. The proof? Not a single party (or party leader) has proposed laws on asset seizure or the death penalty for corruptors."

[3] *"Benar kata irma , yg biang kerok adalah moral elit2 politik yg bejat yg gak takut dosa yg penting bisa hidup mewah , karna itu para elit2 gak mau jodi oposisi , karna gsk ada untungnya dan juga kesalahan para ulamak dan tokoh masarakat yg mudah dibeli oleh penguasa dan parpol untuk mendukung yg salah."*

"Irma is right, the real culprit is the immoral political elite, who feel no guilt as long as they live in luxury. That's why they refuse to be in opposition—it brings no benefits. The blame also lies with religious leaders and public figures who can easily be bought by those in power and by political parties to support wrongdoing"

v. Rejecting Responses

[1] *"Gak usah ngadili parpol lain, adili dirimu sendiri. Gak usah ngoceh atas nama rakyat, basi..."*

"Stop judging other political parties—judge yourself first. Don't rant in the name of the people, it's stale..."

[2] *"Jangan salahkan parpol juga kalian sebagai politisi sebenarnya harus ikut andil dalam hal tersebut"*

"Don't just blame the political parties. As politicians, you should also take responsibility for what has happened."

vi. Tanggapan Meragukan

[1] *"Tapi dia sendiri di dalam Parpol. Jadi apa arti omongannya?"*

"But she herself is part of a political party—so what's the point of what she's saying?"

[2] *"Iya betul Dulu beda, Sekarang beda Elu aja gak kenal Tumben waras"*

"Yeah, sure. She used to be different—now she's changed. You don't even know her. Suddenly sane?"

[3] *"harus bertanggung jawab atas rusaknya demokrasi di NKRI, Bu bicaranya ngacau ini orang bicara macam apa klu Irma"*

"She should be held responsible for the damage to democracy in Indonesia. Bu, what she's saying is a mess. What is she even talking about—this Irma?"

The response data about the NasDem politician Irma indicates that some commenters agreed with her statements. However, some disagreed or expressed doubt. This suggests that not all users were in agreement with Irma's position.

Through corpus-based discourse analysis of YouTube user responses to the political discussion featuring Irma, a NasDem politician, it was found that the responses were directed toward three primary targets: the media, Irma herself, and fellow commenters. Most of the responses were aimed at Irma and other commenters. Comments directed at the media tended to be negative, neutral, or mocking. This pattern appears to stem from disagreement with the media's representation of Irma's discussion—particularly the term "Samsul" in the video title, referring to one of the vice-

presidential candidates nominated by political parties, which was perceived as pragmatically motivated.

In interactive discourse, it is common to find rebuttals or expressions of disagreement. Social media users' responses to political issues are often driven not solely by factual considerations but also by affective bias, limited access to information, and emotional attachment to specific political figures (Vo & Lee, 2020).

Meanwhile, responses directed at the source of information namely Irma were varied but predominantly positive or supportive. Corpus data show that the keyword "Irma" appeared 792 times and the political party 634 times, indicating that most comments centered on Irma and political parties. Many comments explicitly supported Irma's statements, showing strong agreement with her position.

In Case 1, responses directed at fellow commenters included negative, positive, and neutral tones. The interaction between commenters reflects differences in perspective or ideology among users. Regarding Irma's statement on election fraud and the pragmatic role of political parties, responses were notably diverse and often conflicting. This highlights the presence of ideological divergence, further amplified by personal sentiments and subjective interpretations. In public discourse, subjectivity is complex and should be avoided when expressing opinions.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that YouTube user responses to Irma Suryani's (NasDem politician) political discussion are divided into three main directions: responses directed at the media, at Irma as the source of information, and at fellow users. Responses to the media, particularly KompasTV, tended to be critical and skeptical, reflecting a general distrust of mainstream media representations in conveying political issues.

Meanwhile, responses directed at Irma exhibited a range of attitudes. However, they were generally dominated by positive appreciation, especially toward her communication style, which was perceived as direct, honest, and non-elitist. This highlights how female political figures can become focal points of public affection in digital spaces.

Interactions between users revealed complex discursive dynamics—ranging from polarized opinions and contradictions to symbolic conflict. This suggests that YouTube's comment section has become an alternative public sphere that reflects ideological fragmentation and tensions within Indonesia's digital democracy.

These findings affirm that YouTube is a video-sharing platform and a discursive arena for active, emotional, and participatory political engagement. Corpus-assisted Discourse Studies (CADS) proved effective in uncovering lexical patterns and discourse dynamics that emerge organically in digital communication. This study opens up opportunities for further research in digital political communication, particularly those that explore citizen interactions within an increasingly fragmented media ecosystem.

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