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Emotional discourse and symbolic contestation in Indonesia's digital public sphere: an ethnographic content analysis of online reactions from YouTube comments on LPG subsidy regulatory adjustment news

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Introduction: The regulatory adjustment to Indonesia's subsidized 3-kilogram LPG distribution in February 2025 triggered widespread public unrest and rapidly became a national controversy. The temporary suspension of retail sales produced acute shortages for households and small businesses, leading to significant media amplification and extensive debate across digital platforms. As YouTube increasingly functions as a participatory space for public expression, understanding emotional discourse and symbolic contestation in its comment sections is essential for analyzing how digital publics articulate grievances and influence policy communication.

Methods: This study employed Ethnographic Content Analysis (ECA) to examine 426 YouTube comments posted between February 5 and March 1, 2025, responding to the MetroTV news clip covering the LPG subsidy controversy. Comments—including both primary comments and replies—were treated as independent units of analysis. Sentiments were categorized using a six-type framework adapted from Amarasekara and Grant (2019): appearance, sexual/sexist, hostile, positive, critiques/negative, and general/neutral. Two coders independently applied the coding scheme, achieving near-perfect reliability (Krippendorff's Alpha = 0.993). The ethnographic approach enabled analysis not only of textual meaning but also of communicative markers such as phrasing, capitalization, emojis, and rhetorical style.

Results: Findings show that negative and critical comments dominated the discourse (197 comments), followed by hostile sentiment (87 comments). These comments frequently expressed frustration, socio-economic grievances, and delegitimization of authority. Positive sentiment (55 comments) was directed not at government officials but at a citizen who confronted the minister, indicating the emergence of symbolic figures representing collective discontent. Appearance-based (17 comments) and sexual/sexist (1 comment) sentiments, though fewer, illustrated the degradation of discourse into ad hominem attacks. Neutral comments (69 comments) reflected factual observations, rhetorical

questioning, or conversational engagement. Overall, the comment section functioned as an arena for emotional release, symbolic contestation, and affective communication.

Discussion: The study demonstrates that YouTube comment sections operate as affective extensions of the digital public sphere, where emotional intensity and symbolic representation shape civic engagement. Emotional discourse—including sarcasm, humor, ridicule, and direct criticism—served as a mechanism of civic accountability and revealed public dissatisfaction with governance and policy implementation. The prominence of symbolic figures, such as the protesting citizen, underscores how digital publics mobilize emotional narratives to articulate social frustration. These findings extend theoretical understandings of digital participation, highlighting the role of affect, symbolic activism, and ethnographic insight in interpreting public discourse on social media platforms.

KEYWORDS

audience participation, digital journalism, digital public sphere, ethnographic content analysis, social media

Introduction

In Indonesia, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) subsidies—specifically the distribution of 3-kilogram cylinders—constitute a critical social policy designed to secure affordable access to household fuel for low-income families, informal workers, and small vendors whose livelihoods depend on cooking and small-scale production. The subsidy program, administered through the Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, ensures that these cylinders are sold at below-market prices, thereby functioning as a material safety net in everyday life. When the government temporarily suspended retail sales of subsidized LPG in February 2025, restricting distribution to designated agents, the policy disruption immediately triggered widespread unrest: households faced shortages, queues lengthened, and small businesses were unable to operate. This episode illustrates how a technical adjustment in subsidy targeting rapidly escalated into a livelihood crisis, underscoring the socio-economic significance of LPG subsidies as more than a fiscal instrument but as a cornerstone of energy justice and social protection in Indonesia. The sentiment categorization scheme used in this study is presented in [Table 1](#).

The suspension of subsidized LPG distribution rapidly became a focal point of national debate, with mainstream media outlets extensively covering the policy reversal and amplifying public discontent across television, print, and online platforms. This visibility was further intensified through social media, where news clips, citizen protests, and viral commentary circulated widely, transforming a technical energy policy into a matter of collective grievance and civic mobilization. The convergence of traditional and digital media not only magnified the regulatory adjustment but also facilitated broad societal engagement, as audiences actively responded, shared, and debated the issue in real time. This dynamic underscores how policy disruptions in Indonesia are increasingly mediated through hybrid information ecosystems, setting the stage for a deeper examination of how social media reshapes journalism and audience participation.

Furthermore, the adoption of social media in journalism has provided not only a new way to distribute news but also to

reach a wider audience beyond geographical boundaries. It has also brought about a fundamental shift in the dynamic between the media and its audience. The relationship can no longer be seen as one of producer (journalism) and consumer (audience); instead, it has transformed the static, one-way communication model into a more interactive and participatory journalism-audience ecosystem ([Bossio, 2017](#); [Halse et al., 2018](#); [Kalsnes and Larsson, 2018](#); [Kubin et al., 2024](#); [Van Dijk, 2006](#)). In contrast to audiences in traditional media, in digital media, interaction becomes real-time, and audiences can be said to participate in the news ([Schroder, 2019](#)). The presence of social media then provides an extension of audience involvement ([Bossio, 2017](#)). This transformation of digital interaction aligns with cybermedia theory, which conceptualizes online spaces as dynamic arenas shaped by user participation and technological affordances ([Nasrullah, 2014](#)). Social media has become an alternative for various groups to get information apart from traditional media sources ([Vázquez-Herrero et al., 2022](#)). People can comment, like, or spread content in the form of news uploaded by the media industry on social media, which is a form of audience engagement with the media ([Tenenboim, 2022](#)).

The collaboration of journalism and social media activities has created new values among its users, one of which is the use of social media as a medium for online citizen aspirations ([Saco, 2002](#); [Wilhelm, 2000](#)). Therefore, an interesting note given by [Rycroft \(2007\)](#) is that the virtual space on the internet encourages the emergence of a political culture? This culture operates in a new public space, which is a virtual space where values are exchanged among members ([Habermas, 1974](#); [Jones, 2012](#); [Papacharisi, 2002](#)). Unlike the space provided by traditional mass media, the presence of social media used by the media industry in disseminating news as an alternative media provides a kind of open space that can be used by anyone to convey their aspirations and criticisms ([Camp and Chien, 2000](#); [Papacharisi, 2002](#)). There is also no hierarchy in social media, and it is as if there is no longer a distinction between producers and consumers of information that has existed, directly or indirectly, in traditional media. A topic can be created by anyone and discussed as a topic of debate, followed by anyone

TABLE 1 Sentiment categories of news audiences comments.

Sentiment categorization	Comments description
Appearance	Comments either slighting or favorably discussing the appearance of video creators(s), video host/guests, video content or channel
Sexual and Sexist	Sexualized and sexist comments, either slighting or favorably directed toward video creators(s), video host/guests, video content or channel
Hostile	Hostile and abusive comments directed toward video creators(s), video host/guests, video content or channel
Positive	Positive and complimentary comments directly regarding video creators(s), video host/guests, video content or channel (excepting Appearance/Sexual)
Critiques and negative	Critiquing or negative comments directly regarding video creators(s), video host/guests, video content or channel
General discussion and neutral (and also other)	Comments that were not clearly positively or negatively directed toward video creators(s), video host/guests, video content or channel. General topic discussions, self-promotions, non-specific comments and interactions between commenters were included in this category

Table shows the categorization scheme adapted from Amarasekara and Grant (2019).

TABLE 2 Timeline of policy events and comment collection.

Comments with	Date
Policy announcement banning retailer sales of subsidized 3-kg LPG	February 1, 2025
Public unrest and media amplification	February 2–3, 2025
DPR appearance and management improvement directive	February 3, 2025
Policy reversal restoring retail distribution	February 4, 2025
YouTube comment collection period (MetroTV clip)	February 5–March 1, 2025

This table presents the key policy events and the comment collection period, providing temporal context for interpreting audience sentiment.

(Jordan, 1999). A detailed chronology of these policy events is shown in Table 2.

Comment sections in digital journalism illustrate how audiences move beyond passive consumption to active participation. They not only signal loyalty to news outlets (Krebs and Lischka, 2019) but also serve as spaces for fact-checking, providing additional information (Lee, 2012; Liu and McLeod, 2019), expressing opinions (Waddell, 2018, 2019), and engaging in peer discussion (Barnes et al., 2018; Fletcher and Park, 2017; Wardle and Williams, 2010; Zamith and Lewis, 2014). Media organizations have long experimented with such interactivity—for example, editorial blogs launched by the BBC, CBS, *The Guardian* and *The New York Times* in the 2000s allowed audiences to question and comment on editorial positions (Sterling, 2009). Whether or not to enable commentary remains at the discretion of the newsroom (Robinson, 2010), yet its presence significantly shapes how news is received and debated.

TABLE 3 Krippendorff’s alpha for general description of the YouTube comment corpus.

Comments with	Coder 1	Coder 2	Difference
Appearance sentiment	17	17	0
Sexual and sexist sentiment	1	1	0
Hostile sentiment	87	87	0
Positive sentiment	55	51	4
Critiques and negative sentiment	197	194	3
General discussion and neutral sentiment	69	76	7

Table presents coder agreement across six sentiment categories. Overall Krippendorff’s Alpha = 0.993, indicating near-perfect reliability.

Social media amplifies this participatory dynamic by extending the public sphere into digital spaces. Audience engagement through likes, shares, and comments has measurable cognitive and behavioral impacts, motivating individuals to influence others and reinforcing their role within communities (Guo and Chen, 2022). Inter-coder reliability statistics are summarized in Table 3. In political contexts, however, these platforms also facilitate the circulation of misinformation, hate speech, and polarization. Reader participation thus enhances the value of news by creating deliberative spaces (Ziegele et al., 2017), but it also introduces challenges that require technological filtering to manage sentiment and abusive language (Yahav and Schwartz, 2018).

At the same time, social media functions as a source of news material for the industry itself. The rise of user-generated content (UGC) has blurred the boundary between professional journalism and citizen reporting. Events such as the Iraq War in 2003, the London bombings in 2005, and the Egyptian reforms in 2011 demonstrated how audience-produced content circulated globally and was incorporated into mainstream coverage (Fuchs, 2014; Gillmor, 2004; Heinrich, 2011; Pavlik, 2001; Tuten, 2008). Audiences once regarded solely as receivers of news have increasingly become sources, commentators, and even reporters, with blogs and social media posts frequently quoted as part of news discourse (Jahng, 2018).

Audiences with the power of mobile phones, connections to the online world and the existence of social media are a combination of flexibility in reporting and disseminating reports of events in the field. Heinrich (2011) offers the concept of “network journalism” to explain how professional journalism workers collaborate with citizens in disseminating information or news. Although similar names, such as participatory journalism, production, and crowd-sourced journalism, are ambiguous in the practice of journalism related to the reporting system (Scott et al., 2014), at least the participation of the audience and news comments on social media cannot be ignored in current journalism practices (Hille and Bakker, 2014) because comments show not only the audience’s engagement with the media but also the engagement among fellow audiences (Almgren and Olsson, 2015; Tran and Ngo, 2018).

This study is guided by the theoretical lens of Appraisal Theory (Martin and White, 2005), which provides a framework for analyzing how language encodes attitudes, emotions, and

TABLE 4 General description of the YouTube comment corpus.^a

Comments with	Description
Total number of comments	426 comments
Total number of comments with no replies	416 comments
Total number of likes in the comments	367 likes
Total number of shares	2 shares
Total number of comments with replies	6 comments
Total word count of all comments	5,832 words
Average word count per comment	13.69 words
Shortest comment	3 words
Longest comment	120 words
Comment with an emoji	229 comments
Total number of characters	37,550 characters

Table summarizes descriptive statistics of YouTube comments collected between February 5 and March 1, 2025 related to the LPG subsidy policy change.

^aThe final dataset was collected from the YouTube channel Metro Pagi Primitime, specifically from the video titled “Menteri Bahlil Dimarahi Warga Saat Sidak Gas 3 Kg” (MetroTV, 2025) retrieved from February 5 and March 1, 2025.

evaluative stances. By situating audience comments within the broader scholarship on the digital public sphere, anonymity, user-generated content, and participatory journalism, the study emphasizes that online discourse is not only informational but also affective and symbolic. Appraisal Theory enables the categorization of sentiments—such as hostility, critique, or support—while highlighting how emotional intensity and evaluative language function as markers of civic frustration, symbolic contestation, and digital activism. This conceptual orientation positions comment sections as arenas of affective politics, where emotional discourse intersects with participatory governance and shapes the dynamics of public engagement in digital spaces.

Furthermore, comment sections can also reflect the emotional aspects of the readers themselves (Graf et al., 2017). The presence of anonymous accounts or profiles in news comment sections is a concern (Barnes et al., 2018). Among them are providing negative comments and reducing the credibility of the news (Waddell, 2018). In Christopherson’s (2007) view communication on the internet allows for the presence of anonymous accounts based on technical anonymity and social anonymity. Technical anonymity refers to the absence of any information approaching the account owner, while social anonymity operationalizes anonymity with pseudonyms, nicknames, or by comparing the absence of photos with photos (Graf et al., 2017).

The various comments that appear in the comment fields on the studied social media will be categorized according to the sentiment categories, as adapted from the development of sentiment categories by Amarasekara and Grant (2019).

The open nature of online news comment sections allows for the expression of public opinion, but it is also susceptible to the display of negative sentiments, often conveyed through offensive or abusive language (Sohn et al., 2019). The sentiments found within news commentary columns are a clear illustration of how the audience favors or disfavours media content (Lee, 2012; Waddell

TABLE 5 Distribution of comments by sentiment category.^a

Comments with	Description
Appearance sentiment	17 comments
Sexual and sexist sentiment	1 comment
Hostile sentiment Positive sentiment	87 comments 55 comments
Critiques and negative sentiment	197 comments
General discussion and neutral sentiment	69 comments

Table presents the distribution of 426 YouTube comments collected between February 5 and March 1, 2025, categorized into six sentiment types adapted from Amarasekara and Grant (2019).

^aAll comments used by the coders and serving as the units of analysis in the ECA remained in their original language. Translations into English, as exemplified in several sample comments provided to illustrate each coding category, were undertaken solely to facilitate the readability of the research findings in an international context. These translations did not replace the original data and were not used as the basis for coding decisions, thereby ensuring that the analytic process was grounded in the authentic linguistic expressions of the commenters.

and Bailey, 2017). It should be noted that the tone of an audience’s comments does not affect perception (Kim and Masullo Chen, 2021). The audience is divided into two camps, namely, supportive of like-minded content and non-supportive of counter-attitudinal content (Guo and Chen, 2022). It has been demonstrated that comments on news articles do more than simply express public opinion. Findings from scholarly research further suggest that these forums are exploited for personal attacks (Chen, 2019; Thorne and Reinhardt, 2008). However, several studies have indicated that news websites are removing comment sections and directing commentary toward social media platforms, with the intention of sidestepping negative sentiment and discourteous language (Liu and McLeod, 2019). A general overview of the YouTube comment corpus is presented in Table 4.

Despite extensive scholarship on audience participation in digital journalism, several gaps remain. Prior studies have largely emphasized engagement metrics, political polarization, or fact-checking practices, while the emotional intensity and ad hominem attacks that dominate online discourse have received limited systematic attention. Moreover, ethnographic approaches to comment analysis are rarely applied to YouTube, leaving unexplored the cultural and symbolic dimensions of audience reactions on this platform. Scholarship on the digital public sphere has also tended to privilege deliberation and information exchange, overlooking the emergence of symbolic figures who embody public frustration and become rallying points for civic sentiment. The distribution of comments across the six sentiment categories appears in Table 5. In addition, Southeast Asian policy controversies—particularly those involving socio-economic issues such as LPG subsidies—are underrepresented in comparative research, and the role of humor, sarcasm, and emojis as shorthand affective markers remains peripheral in existing analyses. This study addresses these gaps by employing ECA to examine 426 YouTube comments on the LPG subsidy regulatory adjustment in Indonesia, foregrounding emotional discourse, symbolic contestation, and affective communication. In doing so, it contributes to a deeper understanding of how digital platforms function as arenas for emotional release, civic engagement, and

TABLE 6 General description of comment corpus with appearance sentiment.

Comments with	Description
Total number of comments	17 comments
Total number of likes in the comments	4 likes
Total word count of all comments	159 words
Average word count per comment	9,35 words
Shortest comment	2 words
Longest comment	27 words
Comment with an emoji	3 comments
Total number of characters	870 characters

Table summarizes descriptive statistics of comments categorized under appearance sentiment within the corpus of 426 YouTube comments on the LPG subsidy policy change.

TABLE 7 General description of comment corpus with sexual and sexist sentiment.

Comments with	Description
Total number of comments	1 comment
Total number of comments with no replies	1 comment
Total word count of all comments	13 words
Average word count per comment	13 words
Shortest comment	13 words
Longest comment	13 words
Total number of characters	51 characters

Table summarizes descriptive statistics of comments categorized under sexual and sexist sentiment within the corpus of 426 YouTube comments on the LPG subsidy policy change.

participatory governance in social media contexts. Descriptive statistics for comments categorized under appearance sentiment are shown in [Table 6](#).

The objective of this study is to investigate how audiences emotionally respond to the LPG subsidy regulatory adjustment on YouTube, categorizing sentiments through ECA and highlighting the role of symbolic contestation in digital civic engagement. This study contributes to the literature by foregrounding emotional discourse and symbolic contestation in digital audience participation, applying ECA to YouTube comments on the LPG subsidy regulatory adjustment in Indonesia. By highlighting how audiences’ sentiment intersects with civic engagement, the research expands and underscores the role of digital platforms as arenas for emotional release, symbolic activism, and participatory governance.

The LPG subsidy regulatory adjustment in Indonesia is theoretically significant because it demonstrates how governance decisions are increasingly shaped by public sentiment expressed in digital arenas. The temporary suspension of 3-kilogram LPG cylinders not only disrupted household and small business routines but also triggered extensive coverage across mainstream media outlets throughout the country. Simultaneously, the incident went viral on social media platforms, where discussions of scarcity and citizen protests circulated widely and rapidly. This dual visibility—through both mass media and participatory digital

spaces—amplified the regulatory adjustment and compelled policymakers to respond in real time. For digital governance research, the case illustrates how emotional discourse and symbolic contestation in comment sections and viral debates function as forms of affective accountability, highlighting the central role of digital publics in shaping state responsiveness and policy communication. The characteristics of comments categorized as sexual and sexist sentiment are provided in [Table 7](#).

Materials and methods

The LPG subsidy regulatory adjustment in Indonesia unfolded within a compressed timeline in February 2025. On 1 February, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources announced a ban on retail sales of subsidized 3-kilogram cylinders, triggering public unrest and extensive media coverage on 2–3 February as households and small businesses faced acute shortages. In response to escalating protests and viral dissemination across social media, President Prabowo Subianto revoked the regulation on 4 February, restoring retail distribution ([ANTARA, 2025](#); [Kompas.com, 2025](#); [Kontan.co.id, 2025](#)).

To capture audience sentiment during this critical period, 426 YouTube comments were collected ([MetroTV, 2025](#)) between February 5 and March 1, 2025, immediately after the government’s policy reversal on February 4, 2025, ensuring that the dataset reflects audience reactions in the aftermath of the suspension and its rapid revocation rather than during the initial announcement phase. A descriptive summary of hostile comments is included in [Table 8](#). The dataset included both primary comments and replies, each treated as an independent unit of analysis, allowing the study to capture the sentiment landscape in full complexity. Replies—while sometimes functioning as affirmations or reinforcements of existing views—could also introduce new perspectives, tones, or discursive strategies, thereby encompassing direct reactions to the news clip as well as dialogic exchanges among users.

After gathering 426 YouTube comments, the sentiment framework was applied independently by two coders. The diagram illustrates the workflow from data collection to reliability outcome.

The comparison of coding outcomes demonstrates that the two evaluators reached near-perfect agreement across all sentiment categories. The observed discrepancies account for <3% of the total corpus (426 comments), affirming both the clarity of the coding framework and the consistency of its application. The most notable variation appeared in the General/Neutral category, where differing interpretations of ambiguous comments produced minor divergence. Crucially, the overall Krippendorff’s Alpha of 0.993 confirms exceptionally strong reliability, ensuring that these small differences do not undermine the dataset’s integrity. Rather, they illustrate the interpretive nuance characteristic of qualitative content analysis, while simultaneously reinforcing the study’s methodological rigor and robustness. To capture the dynamics of this digital contestation, the study employs the sentiment categories developed by [Amarasekara and Grant \(2019\)](#). These categories are particularly appropriate for Indonesian political discourse, where rational critique often coexists with sarcasm, humor, ad hominem attacks, and symbolic support for ordinary citizens. By applying this framework, the study is able to document both substantive

TABLE 8 General description of comment corpus with hostile sentiment.

Comments with	Description
Total number of comments	87 comments
Total number of comments with no replies	86 comments
Total number of likes in the comments	19 likes
Total number of comments with replies	1 comment
Total word count of all comments	726 words
Average word count per comment	9,34 words
Shortest comment	1 word
Longest comment	49 words
Comment with an emoji	17 comments
Total number of characters	4,637 characters

Table summarizes descriptive statistics of comments categorized under hostile sentiment within the corpus of 426 YouTube comments on the LPG subsidy policy change.

policy critiques and affective expressions, showing how emotional discourse and symbolic contestation in comment sections function as mechanisms of civic engagement and affective accountability in digital governance.

The ECA approach is utilized to document and comprehend how meaning is generated in social media responses following news coverage. Within this study, meaning extends beyond mere textual analysis; it is also derived from the choice of phrasing, message format, employment of capitalization, and the contextual or situational background. The method maintains a dynamic nature, continuously cycling through concept development, sampling, data collection, coding, analysis, and interpretation (Altheide, 1987). Furthermore, this method is fundamentally based on the concept of constant discovery and constant comparison across the range of emerging user comments. The primary goal is to both uncover and contrast the relevant situations, communicative styles, underlying meanings, and nuances. Descriptive statistics for positive sentiment comments are presented in Table 9. These elements are subsequently managed through a process of coding and final categorization based on the commonalities in expressed sentiment.

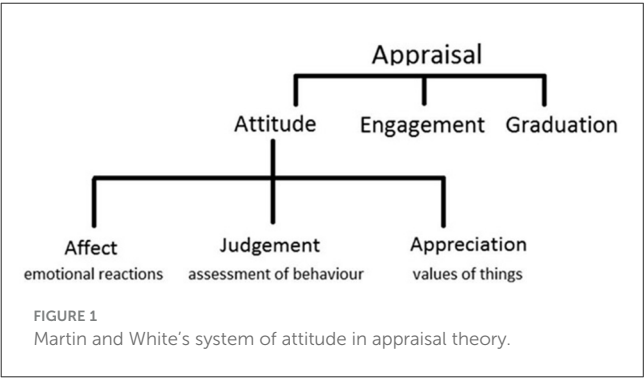
ECA is utilized not just to convey countable, quantitative data, but to deliver rich descriptive information on sentiments arising from social media news. From a social and media perspective, this ethnographic approach to digital media helps to investigate the social practices, norms, and experiences that ultimately unveil the routines, interactions, processes, and identities that are formed and performed in the digital domain (Bakry et al., 2022; Forberg and Schilt, 2023; Hine, 2015; Shumar and Madison, 2013). The main focus of this research is on the first domain of attitude, subdivided by affect, which signifies emotional reactions in the comments given (Martin and White, 2005; Tran and Ngo, 2018) (Figure 1).

This research began with the systematic collection of 426 YouTube comments related to the LPG subsidy regulatory adjustment, which served as the primary dataset. These comments were then categorized using a sentiment framework adapted from Amarasekara and Grant (2019), encompassing six categories:

TABLE 9 General description of comment corpus with positive sentiment.

Comments with	Description
Total number of comments	55 comments
Total number of comments with no replies	53 comments
Total number of likes in the comments	176 likes
Total number of comments with replies	2 comments
Total word count of all comments	726 words
Average word count per comment	13.2 words
Shortest comment	1 word
Longest comment	63 words
Comment with an emoji	16 comments
Total number of characters	3,859 characters

Table summarizes descriptive statistics of comments categorized under positive sentiment within the corpus of 426 YouTube comments on the LPG subsidy policy change.



appearance, sexual/sexist, hostile, positive, critiques/negative, and general/neutral. Two independent coders applied this framework to the corpus, paying close attention not only to textual meaning but also to communicative markers such as phrasing, capitalization, and emoji use. Reliability was tested through Krippendorff's Alpha, yielding a near-perfect score of 0.993, which confirmed the consistency of the coding scheme. Beyond quantitative classification, the ECA approach emphasized interpretive ethnography, examining communicative styles, symbolic figures, and cultural practices embedded in digital discourse. A detailed overview of critique and negative sentiment comments is shown in Table 10. The method followed a dynamic cycle of constant discovery and comparison—concept development, sampling, coding, analysis, and interpretation—ensuring both methodological rigor and qualitative richness. Ultimately, this procedure allowed the study to foreground emotional discourse and symbolic contestation, demonstrating how YouTube comment sections function as arenas for emotional release, civic engagement, and participatory governance.

The analysis in this study focused on all comments posted on YouTube in response to the LPG subsidy regulatory adjustment, including replies to comments. Both primary comments and replies were treated as independent units of analysis. This methodological choice was based on the understanding that replies, while sometimes functioning as affirmations or reinforcements

TABLE 10 General description of comment corpus with critique and negative sentiment.

Comments with	Description
Total number of comments	197 comments
Total number of comments with no replies	170 comments
Total number of likes in the comments	36 likes
Total number of comments with replies	2 comments
Total word count of all comments	3,615 words
Average word count per comment	18.4 words
Shortest comment	1 word
Longest comment	120 words
Comment with an emoji	16 comments
Total number of characters	20,406 characters

Table summarizes descriptive statistics of comments categorized under critiques and negative sentiment within the corpus of 426 YouTube comments on the LPG subsidy policy change.

of existing views, may also introduce new perspectives, tones, or discursive strategies that enrich the overall sentiment landscape. By incorporating replies alongside original comments, the study ensured that the analysis captured sentiment as a multifaceted and independent expression of audience reaction.

Results

The temporary chaos in the distribution of 3-kilogram gas cylinders began with a policy announcement from the Indonesian government. On February 1, 2025, Deputy Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Yuliot Tanjung, stated that the sale of these subsidized cylinders, commonly known as *tabung melon* [“melon cylinder”] due to its melon-like shape, would no longer be permitted through retailers. This policy, according to various news reports, was introduced to improve the targeting of subsidized gas, which was originally intended exclusively for low-income households. The regulations stipulated that distribution would be restricted to government-appointed distributors or official agents.

These restrictions, however, quickly led to widespread public unrest. Stocks of 3-kilogram cylinders at retailers and small shops dwindled or vanished, causing significant disruption for households, small traders, and home-based businesses. This resulted in long queues for gas across various Indonesian cities.

In response to the regulatory adjustment, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, Bahlil Lahadiah, appeared before the House of Representatives (DPR) on February 3, 2025. The meeting concluded with a decision to improve the management of the gas distribution system. The following day, President Prabowo Subianto officially lifted the ban on sales through retailers, effectively reversing the earlier policy.

Despite this reversal, public outcry had already erupted on social and mainstream media platforms. On February 4, 2025, during an unscheduled inspection of a gas distribution center, Minister Bahlil personally witnessed public outrage. A 57-year-old resident and daily wage worker, identified as Effendy, openly

TABLE 11 General description of the comment corpus with general discussion and neutral sentiment.

Comments with	Description
Total number of comments	69 comments
Total number of comments with no replies	68 comments
Total number of likes in the comments	21 likes
Total number of comments with replies	1 comment
Total word count of all comments	646 words
Average word count per comment	9.4 words
Shortest comment	1 word
Longest comment	58 words
Comment with an emoji	21 comments
Total number of characters	3,568 characters

Table summarizes descriptive statistics of comments categorized under critiques and negative sentiment within the corpus of 426 YouTube comments on the LPG subsidy policy change.

criticized the minister and urged the government to implement policies that do not burden home-based producers.

This incident, a rare public outburst directed at a government official, quickly went viral. It was widely covered by national media, including television, print, and online outlets. Google Trends data from February 3–5, 2025, documented “Bahlil” as a top-searched keyword related to the gas distribution turmoil. The confrontation was notably broadcast by MetroTV on its Metro Pagi Primetime program and later uploaded to the official MetroTV YouTube channel.

The content uploaded ultimately received responses from YouTube users. In less than a week, various comments were posted on the news clip about the residents’ anger toward a minister. Descriptive statistics for general and neutral sentiment comments are summarized in Table 11.

Comments responding to YouTube content related to the regulatory adjustment over the distribution of 3-kilogram LPG reflect a wide spectrum of audience reactions, each carrying distinct characteristics that represent individual perspectives. The average comment length is 13.69 words, with the shortest consisting of only three words and the longest extending to 120 words. This suggests that, in digital spaces, audiences generally prefer brief and direct expressions, often reflecting immediate emotional responses. This tendency is further illustrated by the frequent use of emojis—😏, 🙄, and 🤔—which dominate among the 426 comments analyzed. These emojis highlight how sarcasm and humor emerge as rapid, shorthand forms of engagement, often outpacing verbal expression.

The emotions of the audience expressed through comments, both in text and emojis, can then be categorized based on sentiments as shown in Table 4.

Each YouTube comment was coded once into a single sentiment category. Categories were treated as mutually exclusive, with coders assigning each comment to the dominant sentiment expressed. Even when comments contained overlapping features, such as hostile language combined with appearance-based remarks, the primary sentiment was identified and coded accordingly. This

ensured clarity, consistency, and allowed for reliable calculation of Krippendorff's Alpha.

Appearance sentiment

Based on the comment analysis, the sentiment category of appearance comprises 17 comments out of a total of 426 related to the 3-kilogram LPG subsidy distribution crisis. Comments within this category appear to shift away from discussions or critiques of policy—which constitute the substantive issues in the news coverage—toward attacks of a more personal and superficial nature. These comments tend to target the physical appearance, facial expressions, and even the behavior of the news subject, rather than engaging with the core policy matters.

Comments within this category exhibit a consistent pattern, characterized by the use of demeaning language and sarcasm that focuses on the physical or nonverbal characteristics of the news subject. Content analysis of these comments identifies several sub-themes:

1. Sarcasm targeting facial expressions: Several comments specifically target the minister's facial expressions when responding to public protests. The most common examples of data are:

“Muka si bahlil merah padam menahan malu di marahin warga”
 [“Bahlil's face appeared flushed with embarrassment when confronted by local residents”]
 “Senyum malu....di ajarin rakyat. 😊”
 [“Embarrassed smile.... when corrected by citizen.. 😊”]

2. Direct physical insults: Other comments openly attack the subject's physical appearance, employing harsh and derogatory language. The most common examples of data are:

“CENGAR-CENGIR, MIRIP KEBO DISAWAH..... MOOOOOOOOO”
 [“SMILING LIKE A BUFFALO IN THE RICE FIELD..... MOOOOOOOOO”]

Although limited in number, the presence of these comments is highly significant as it reveals the degradation of discourse within digital spaces. When rational argumentation fails or emotions become overwhelming, audiences tend to resort to the easiest form of attack—targeting physical appearance.

Sexual and sexist sentiment

Although this category consists of only a single comment out of the 426 analyzed, its inclusion remains analytically significant. Its limited frequency is outweighed by its interpretive value from a digital culture perspective. The comment is noteworthy as it exemplifies a form of audience engagement in which dissatisfaction is conveyed through responses that are not only irrelevant to

the news content but also potentially harmful to the subject of the report.

While representing only one of the 426 comments, this entry is significant for its illustration of online disinhibition. It not only engages with the news discourse but also includes a direct personal attack on the subject. By deviating from the core topic and employing disrespectful language, such commentary underscores a problematic dimension of online interaction.

“Sumpah aku pengen liat Menteri Bahlil telanjang!”
 [“I swear I wanna see Minister Bahlil naked!”]

While the news report focused on substantive issues such as distribution shortages and government policy, the audience member's comment diverted the discourse. The remark was sexual in nature, effectively objectifying the subject and reframing them as an object of personal fantasy, thereby undermining the intended focus of the public discussion.

Hostile sentiment

The audience's responses to the YouTube videos reflect a profound sense of dissatisfaction that extends beyond mere criticism of policy, instead manifesting as aggressive and derogatory verbal attacks. This form of digital engagement illustrates how viewers channel their disappointment, frustration, and sense of helplessness by directly targeting the subject of the news. Of the 426 comments analyzed, 87 were classified as negative, representing a substantial proportion of the overall responses. This finding indicates that a significant segment of the audience not only rejects the official narrative presented in the news coverage but also expresses a heightened level of anger and hostility.

While often containing aggressive language, these comments are rooted in a sense of powerlessness and frustration. They function as an outlet for anger related to the issue at hand; however, rather than addressing policy matters, the frustration is redirected toward the individual representing the policy. This indicates that the comments are not merely expressions of criticism, but also serve as a means of venting intense negative emotions.

Content analysis of the comments reveals that they can be systematically categorized into several distinct sub-themes:

1. Personal attacks: comments targeting the physical appearance, personality, or private life of the news subject. The most common examples of data are:

“Dasar TOLOL !!!!”
 [“You IDIOT!!!!”]
 “Satu kata GUOBLOK POOOLL”
 [“One word: FUUULLL STUPID”]
 “Menteri tolol”
 [“Stupid Minister”]
 “Pecat setan keparat nyusahin warga dasar setan bahlil”
 [“Fire that bastard who's causing trouble for the people, you devil bahlil”]

“Bukan menteri Bahlil, tapi menteri BAHUL”
[“Not Minister Bahlil, but Minister BAHUL”]

The use of all-caps phrases, such as “IDIOT!!!” or “FULL STUPID!!!” within the comments signifies a heightened emotional state. Additionally, the term “Bahlul”—derived from the Arabic word for “stupid”—is used as a phonetic and semantic play on the minister’s name, “Bahlil”. This keyword is repeatedly used as a derogatory label, demonstrating disrespect and a clear rejection of the regulation in an uncivil manner.

2. Hyperbolic attacks and veiled threats: A portion of the comments go beyond conventional insults, resorting to threatening language and verbal abuse. Although the literal intent of such expressions is not always explicit, their presence reflects an elevated level of anger and frustration directed at the news subject. The most common examples from the data include:

“tonjok aja harus nya yah”
[“you should have punched him”]
“harusnya timpuk tuh”
[“you should have hit him”]
“kalau tidak di pegangin tabung gas nya melayang ke kepala bahlil, sayang tidak terjadi”
[“if you hadn’t grabbed the gas cylinder, it would have flown into Bahlil’s head. Too bad that didn’t happen”]

3. Delegitimization of authority: this category includes statements that question or ridicule the credibility, competence, or integrity of public officials. Comments in this category exemplify verbal attacks by trivializing the minister’s educational background and challenging the legitimacy of his appointment to a government position. The most common examples from the data include:

“Menteri BAHUL ya kayak Si BAHUL ini, Menteri titipan Mulyono yang menjadi Ketua Golkar dengan cara tidak elegan. Pantas aja Si BAHUL S3 nya di UI dipermasalahkan banyak orang, BAHUL BAHUL BAHUL”
[“The BAHUL minister, it seems like Si BAHUL, a puppet minister from Mulyono, who became the leader of the Golkar Party through unethical means. It’s no wonder the university degree from UI (University of Indonesia) of SI BAHUL is being questioned, BAHUL BAHUL BAHUL”]

4. Sarcasm and ridicule: this category is characterized by the use of mocking language, humor, and irony as rhetorical strategies aimed at delegitimising the news subject. The most common examples of data are:

“Rakyat mikir pake otak, bahlil mikir pake dengkul”
[“The people are thinking rationally, while Bahlil is thinking irrationally”]

Analysis of the provided examples suggests that audience comments function as a means of delegitimising the news subject. This delegitimization extends beyond critiques of professional

performance to include attacks on the individual’s integrity and educational background. Such commentary reflects a deep sense of public dissatisfaction and conveys a perception that the official is unqualified or undeserving of their position.

Positive sentiment

The positive category, comprising 55 comments, offers a distinct perspective. The significance of this discourse lies not in the volume of comments but in the focus of the praise.

These positive comments were not directed at the government officials who were the primary subjects of the news coverage. Instead, they were aimed at a citizen who was perceived as courageous for directly voicing his grievances to the Minister, thereby embodying the aspirations of a public affected by inadequate policy. The most common examples from the data include:

“Salut sama bpk ependi 👍👍”
[“Salute for MR Ependi 👍👍”]
“Bapak yang protes seperti nya lebih pintar dari bpk menteri”
[“The man who protested seems to be more intelligent than the minister”]
“Terimakasih bapak yang dengan berani mewakili rakyat”
[“Thank you, sir, for your courage in representing the society”]

The range of positive comments indicates that contributors were pleased that someone had the courage to voice their complaints and hardships directly to a government representative. This praise serves as a form of social validation, highlighting that citizens like Effendy—who not only reject the official government narrative regarding the regulation of 3-kilogram LPG distribution but also emerge as symbolic heroes by opposing the policy—are still present. The comments commend his actions as an ordinary citizen who dared to express his grievances to the Minister, despite the emotionally charged and confrontational tone.

Critique and negative sentiment

The analysis reveals that comments within this specific category dominate the digital landscape surrounding the issue, offering critical insights into prevailing sentiments. A quantitative assessment shows that of the 426 total comments, 197 were negative and critical in tone. This corroborates the journal’s initial hypothesis that public discourse regarding the temporary chaos in the distribution of 3-kilogram gas cylinders would be characterized by a predominantly negative sentiment. Nevertheless, the expression of this negativity should not be interpreted solely as a destructive phenomenon. On the contrary, it transforms the online forum into a space for active participation, where digital

citizens voice their critiques, express disillusionment, and construct alternative narratives that challenge official government accounts.

Content analysis of the comments reveals that they can be systematically categorized into several distinct sub-themes, each reflecting specific dimensions of public sentiment and critique:

1. Critiques of policy rationale and governmental efficacy: this category encapsulates comments that moved beyond expressions of frustration regarding the gas scarcity. It includes substantive critiques that questioned the underlying logic and effectiveness of the governing policy. These respondents engaged in a form of performance evaluation, directly challenging the government's decision-making process and its tangible consequences on their everyday existence. An illustrative example of this is seen in the following comment:

“WONG ORANG MAU BELI, TIDAK MINTA GRATIS; KENAPA SIH RIBET AMAT PEMERINTAH INI...”

["PEOPLE WANT TO BUY, THEY'RE NOT ASKING FOR FREE STUFF; WHY IS THIS GOVERNMENT MAKING THINGS SO COMPLICATED..."]

This commentary not only underscores the issue of queuing but also critiques the fundamental nature of a bureaucratic system perceived as obstructive to the public. The use of exclamation marks and capitalized text reflects a heightened level of frustration with a system regarded as inefficient and misaligned with public interests. A recurring sub-theme is the public's discontent with perceived governmental inefficiency. Several users emphasized that they intended to engage in a straightforward commercial transaction rather than to seek welfare assistance, with one explicitly stating that they were “not asking for free stuff.” Consequently, government policies on regulating 3-kilogram LPG distribution were interpreted as unnecessarily complex interventions in basic market activities, prompting widespread criticism of regulatory overreach.

These critical remarks extend beyond systemic critique to target specific individuals deemed responsible for implementing policies that significantly affect citizens' lives. The underlying assumption is that these officials lack credibility or integrity and are therefore incapable of providing transparent or trustworthy explanations regarding the situation.

“Masih Pinter ngeles aja nih menteri 🤔🤔🤔”

["This minister is still just making excuses 🤔🤔🤔"]

2. Frustration and socio-economic injustice: audience comments suggest that the issue of LPG cylinder distribution is perceived not as an isolated incident, but as symptomatic of broader systemic failures attributed to governmental policies and the conduct of public officials. Respondents frequently referenced macro-level concerns such as corruption, economic inequality, and the perceived indifference of political elites. These critiques reflect a deep-seated frustration with governance structures that are seen as prioritizing personal gain over public welfare. One particularly poignant comment illustrates this sentiment:

“Sedih bgt. NKRI 80 thn merdeka, gas rakyat masih harus antri. Sementara pejabat2, pada berbisnis tambang, SDA nkri habis dikeruk oleh kelompok pejabat, anak2 pejabat, mereka hanya mikir kantong pribadi, keluarganya. Pdhal mereka digaji dari pajak rakyat”

["It's so sad. The Republic of Indonesia has been independent for 80 years, yet the people still have to queue for gas. Meanwhile, officials are doing business in mining, and the Republic of Indonesia's natural resources are being exploited by groups of officials and their children, who only think about their own pockets and their families. Even though they are paid from the people's taxes."]

This statement encapsulates a sense of betrayal and disillusionment, highlighting the perceived disconnect between the state's obligations and the lived realities of its citizens.

3. Emotional release and other forms of criticism: the comments not only conveyed substantive criticism but also functioned as a form of digital catharsis, allowing audiences to express their accumulated frustrations. The comment section served as a space for emotional release, where individuals articulated their discontent with what they perceived as an unjust situation directly affecting their lives. This emotional engagement was evident in numerous responses, such as:

“Rakyat buat coba coba kebijakan.”

["The people are trying out policies."]

“Menterinya copot..nggak becus bikin gaduh di bawah.. kebijakan nggak jelas.”

["The minister should be removed... he's incompetent and causing chaos below... the policy is unclear."]

“Pak inget, gaji lu kita yang bayar.”

["Sir, remember, we pay your salary."]

General discussion and neutral sentiment

The 69 comments categorized under neutral sentiment offer valuable insights into how digital citizens engage with public discourse. These comments often reflect attempts to document reality, share personal observations, or pose reflective questions. Rather than expressing explicit agreement or disagreement, they tend to convey a more cautious or even apathetic stance toward the issues being discussed. This category illustrates a form of participation that is contemplative rather than confrontational, suggesting a nuanced engagement with socio-political matters.

Furthermore, these comments can be systematically categorized into the following sub-themes:

1. Factual observation or clarification: some comments merely serve as observations of the situation without offering moral or political judgments.

“Ini mentri yg cium tgn anak muliono itu kah????”

["Is this the minister who kissed Muliono's child's hand????"]

“Menterinya Jokowi”
[“Jokowi’s minister”]

- Rhetorical questions and expressions of doubt: several comments employ rhetorical questions that allow users to express skepticism or mock authority figures without engaging in confrontation. This rhetorical strategy enables the audience to question the legitimacy or competence of the speaker while maintaining a tone of ambiguity.

“Siapa yg pilih dia jadi menteri ya?... 😊”
[“Who chose him to be a minister, anyway?... 😊”]

- Apathetic reflection or sarcasm: although the uploaded comment may be interpreted as sarcastic, it does not explicitly exhibit any discernible bias toward the news content. Its tone remains ambiguous, suggesting a critical stance without overt alignment or opposition.

“Wwwkkweekkk itu kn pilihan kalian sendiri”
[“Wwwkkweekkk, that’s your own choice.”]

- Responses to other comments: a subset of neutral comments consists of direct replies to previous audience remarks. These responses do not introduce new sentiment or perspectives but instead serve to maintain the flow of conversation. Functioning as discursive bridges, they connect different threads within the comment section, facilitating continuity and interaction without contributing additional evaluative content.

Komentar: “Siapa yg pilih dia jadi menteri ya?... 😊”
[Comment: “Who chose him to be a minister?... 😊”]
Tanggapan: “ternak mulyono”
[Response: “Mulyono’s pet project”]

The YouTube comment corpus, comprising 426 entries, reflects a diverse spectrum of audience engagement. The predominance of negative and hostile sentiments indicates a high level of public dissatisfaction. These comments often transcended policy critique, targeting the personal attributes and perceived integrity of the minister. Such expressions align with theories of online disinhibition and digital incivility, where anonymity and emotional intensity foster aggressive discourse.

Appearance-based and sexist comments, though limited in number, are analytically significant. They reveal a shift from rational deliberation to ad hominem attacks, suggesting a breakdown in constructive public discourse. These findings resonate with existing literature on the degradation of online political communication, where emotional responses often supplant reasoned argumentation.

Conversely, the presence of positive sentiment, directed not at government officials but at the protesting citizen, highlights the emergence of symbolic figures in digital activism. Effendy’s actions were celebrated as emblematic of public courage and resistance, illustrating how ordinary individuals can become focal points of collective identity and dissent.

Neutral comments offer a more contemplative form of engagement. These entries often posed rhetorical questions

or shared observations, contributing to a dialogic rather than confrontational discourse. This suggests that digital publics are not monolithic but encompass a range of communicative orientations.

The critique and negative sentiment category, which dominated the discourse, provides substantive insights into public perceptions of governance. Comments in this category frequently addressed policy rationale, governmental efficacy, and socio-economic injustice. They reflect a deep-seated frustration with systemic issues, including corruption and inequality, and articulate a demand for accountability and transparency.

In sum, this study demonstrates that digital platforms serve as multifaceted arenas for political expression, emotional release, and symbolic contestation. The findings underscore the importance of understanding digital audience behavior not merely as reactive but as constitutive of public discourse. As such, they contribute to broader discussions on media, governance, and the evolving nature of civic engagement in the digital age.

Discussion

The findings demonstrate that YouTube comment sections function not merely as participatory extensions of journalism but as arenas where emotional discourse and symbolic contestation shape civic engagement. Rather than passive consumption, comments reveal active involvement through sarcasm, ad hominem attacks, and symbolic support for ordinary citizens, extending the digital public sphere beyond deliberation into affective politics.

Emotional discourse and symbolic contestation evident in the comments operate as mechanisms of civic accountability. Sarcasm, humor, and ad hominem attacks not only express frustration but also transform ordinary citizens into symbolic figures who embody collective grievances. These affective responses highlight how digital publics hold policymakers accountable, demonstrating that emotional intensity itself can function as a form of political participation and governance oversight.

This contribution is particularly significant because YouTube has rarely been examined ethnographically, and its comment culture illustrates how digital publics articulate frustration and accountability in distinctive ways. The platform’s participatory affordances highlight cultural practices of engagement that differ from other social media, underscoring its importance as a site for symbolic activism and affective politics.

Based on the findings and preceding discussion, several recommendations can be proposed to improve the quality of public communication and the management of digital spaces, particularly in the context of citizen participation through social media. One essential step is the enhancement of digital literacy, which should not only focus on technical competencies but also emphasize ethical communication, empathy, and critical thinking. A comprehensive approach to digital literacy will empower citizens to engage constructively in public discourse, avoid destructive expressions, and foster healthier dialogue. In addition, mass media and digital platforms must implement more advanced comment moderation systems, ideally powered by artificial intelligence, to systematically filter out comments that are sexual, physically abusive, or contain hate speech. Such moderation should be supported by clear editorial policies to ensure that comment

sections remain productive spaces for discussion rather than arenas of verbal violence.

Within this framework, it is equally important to empower citizens as public communication actors. Figures like Effendy, who emerged as a symbol of courage in voicing public grievances, demonstrate that ordinary individuals can play a meaningful role in representing collective concerns. Therefore, governments and media institutions should establish more formal and structured channels for public participation, such as policy forums, online consultations, and citizen feedback platforms. To mitigate the negative effects of anonymity, which often encourages destructive commentary, social media and news platforms could develop verified discussion features that require identity confirmation. This would promote accountability and ethical engagement in digital communication.

Furthermore, continued research into the dynamics of emotion and digital identity is essential. Interdisciplinary studies combining political communication, social psychology, and digital anthropology can offer deeper insights into how collective emotions are formed and expressed online, and how these affect perceptions of policy and governmental legitimacy. Lastly, governments should consider integrating sentiment analysis from social media as a real-time tool for evaluating public policy. Spontaneous and widespread citizen commentary on digital platforms can serve as an early indicator of policy effectiveness, public reception, and societal impact. By incorporating these insights into decision-making processes, policymakers can become more responsive to public needs and reinforce accountability in governance. Overall, these recommendations aim to build a healthier, more inclusive, and democratic digital communication ecosystem, where citizen participation is not only valued but systematically accommodated in the development of public policy.

These findings resonate with Habermasian notions of the public sphere while simultaneously complicating them through emotion and symbolism. By foregrounding affective discourse and symbolic contestation, the study extends theoretical understandings of digital publics, demonstrating that civic engagement in online spaces is shaped not only by deliberation but also by emotional intensity and symbolic representation. Taken together, these insights conclude the discussion and set the stage for the study's final implications.

Conclusion

This study demonstrates that YouTube comment sections on the LPG subsidy regulatory adjustment in Indonesia operate as arenas of affective politics, where emotional discourse and symbolic contestation shape civic engagement. By applying ECA, the research highlights how sarcasm, humor, ad hominem attacks, and symbolic support for ordinary citizens function as mechanisms of civic accountability. These findings extend theoretical understandings of the digital public sphere, showing that online participation is driven not only by deliberation but also by emotional intensity and symbolic representation.

Beyond theoretical contributions, the study offers practical implications for improving digital communication ecosystems. Enhancing digital literacy, strengthening moderation systems, and creating structured channels for citizen participation are essential

steps toward fostering constructive engagement. Moreover, integrating sentiment analysis into policy evaluation can help governments respond more effectively to public needs and reinforce accountability in governance.

Overall, the research underscores the importance of recognizing emotion and symbolism as central dimensions of digital civic participation. By situating YouTube comments within broader debates on digital journalism, digital public communication, and governance, the study contributes to building a healthier, more inclusive, and democratic digital environment where citizen voices are acknowledged as integral to policy discourse.

Data availability statement

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

Ethics statement

Ethical approval was not required for the study involving human data in accordance with the local legislation and institutional requirements. Written informed consent was not required, for either participation in the study or for the publication of potentially/indirectly identifying information, in accordance with the local legislation and institutional requirements. The social media data was accessed and analyzed in accordance with the platform's terms of use and all relevant institutional/national regulations.

Author contributions

RN: Conceptualization, Methodology, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. Murodi: Supervision, Writing – review & editing. Suhaimi: Formal analysis, Project administration, Writing – review & editing. UM: Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Project administration, Writing – review & editing. NK: Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Resources, Writing – original draft. MS: Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Resources, Writing – original draft.

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Conflict of interest

The author(s) declared that this work was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Generative AI statement

The author(s) declared that generative AI was not used in the creation of this manuscript.

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