SELF-ACKNOWLEDGEMENT PORTRAYAL OF INDONESIAN READERS THROUGH MOJOK.CO 'CURHAT' SECTION

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ABSTRAK

For years, scholars have been researching the quarter-life crisis. Quarter-life crisis (QLC) is a popular term for developmental crisis episodes that occur during early adulthood. It occurs when a person is switching or has just switched from a life structure that is unstable, open, and exploratory to one that is more settled, more predictable, and more rooted in productive roles (Robinson, 2019). A considerable amount of research had successfully spotlighted the existence of OLC in Indonesia. However, limited studies really explained to what extent OLC is projected in society. In addition, none of the studies above managed to show OLC projection through electronic discourse. Experts believe that technology offers opportunities for linguistic research. Electronic communication is considered an important linguistic means that covers every phase of human life (AbuSa'aleek, 2015). Here lies the reason why the writers decided to use the corpus to see the projection of QLC through the 'Curhat' section of Mojok.co. This online-news portal is chosen for the study since it has become a preferred platform for young adult readers mainly ranging from 18-34-year-old readers (Sokowati & Junaedi, 2020; Saraswati & Hastasari, 2020; Utomo, 2015). Reflecting on the section name, the readers share their problems in this section to get suggestions from the editorial in return. However, to see the insight of the readers' life experience, this study only analyses the writing from the users. Data for this case study was a corpus compiled from 179 correspondences written by Mojok.co users from November 2016 to October 2020. To analyze the data, this study applies a corpus approach since corpus studies have been used to analyze the representation of life issues from different platforms such as newspapers, Twitter, and fiction (Bednarek, 2020; Simanjuntak, et al., 2020; Pace-Sigge, 2018). First, the data was fed to AntConc, and it resulted in 64,862-word tokens and 7173-word types. Afterward, the writers checked the word list feature. Among the word types, this study focuses on the top 50 most frequent words used in the correspondence. Then, the writers carefully selected the words associated with QLC based on QLC theory from Robinson, Wright, Smith, and Arnett that had been summarized by Agarwal, et al (2020). To examine the issue, the collocation of each word was checked by using the level features. From the concordance line, it can be seen how the words collocated in the readers' text. As to the scope and the limitation, this study focuses on one of QLC's developmental features, which is self-acknowledgement. The study showed that the subject of the issues were the users themselves who projected negative emotions such as confusion and helplessness. Furthermore, the most projected problems are correlated with the developmental features one and three: feeling trapped in between and instability in roles and relationships.

Keywords: QLC, self-acknowledgement, corpus, online media

INTRODUCTION

The term 'quarter-life crisis' was first introduced by Robbins and Wilner (2001) as a growing phenomenon in society suffered by many young adults in the age of 20s and 30s. It is a period of stress, instability and major life change. The quarter-life crisis happens when young-adults feel doubted about their future and feel like they are being trapped in their life choice. Since then, Thorspecken (2005) noted that the issue of 'quarter-life crisis' began to gain attention in the media. Quarter-life crisis became the topic of talk shows such The Oprah Show, TV series episodes such ER, movies entitled Garden State (Thorspecken, 2005, p. 120). As quarter-life crisis has finally gained recognition in society, various researches about quarter-life had been done in Indonesia in the field of psychology, literature, philosophy and religion.

Herawati and Hidayat (2020) conducted a quantitative psychology research by distributing Likert-chart questionnaires to 236 adults in Pekanbaru who attended for 20-30 years. The results showed that the early adult individual quarter-life crisis in Pekanbaru reached 43.22%, which means that most of individuals within 20-30s in Pekanbaru experienced the Quarter-Life Crisis period (Herawati & Hidayat, 2020, p. 151). In addition, the results showed the fact that factors affecting the quarterly life crisis estimated as gender, status, and occupation (Herawati & Hidayat, 2020, p. 154). Similarly, Balzarie & Nawangsih (2019) stated that Bandung students' between 18-29 years-old experienced quarter-life crisis period; and among students who experienced a quarter-life crisis they showed average resilience level. In other words, even if they experienced quarter-life crisis they still had beliefs and strength to continue living. In the literature field, Nurhidayah & Kistanto (2016) analyzed the portrayal of quarter-life crisis in the movie Laggies, through the main character Megan. In that movie, in her mid-20s Megan is shown

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suffering a quarter-life crisis in which she does not know what she wants to do for her future. The study also shows that eventually Megan has finally overcome her quarter-life crisis and lived according to her interest and values of life. Lastly, in the field of philosophy and religion, it was found out that the moderator variable of religiosity showed insignificant results. So it can be said that religiosity cannot moderate the influence of anxiety about the future on subjective well-being (Habibie et al., 2019; Qolbi et al., 2020).

On the whole, a considerable amount of research had successfully spotlighted the existence of quarter-life crisis on subjects with the age range between 20s-30s. However, none of the studies above really explained to what extent the quarter-life crisis is shown in Indonesia. In addition, none of the studies above managed to show quarter-life crisis projection through electronic discourse. To interpret quarter-life crisis experts had proposed to use the theory of emerging adulthood JJ Arnett and the model of early adult crisis by Robinson, Wright, and Smith that had been summarized by Agarwal, et al (2020). Theory of emerging adulthood proposes five defining developmental features: (1) feeling ambiguous in terms of adult status – young people in this age range typically describe themselves as in some ways an adult, yet in some ways not, and as being caught in between; (2) a period of active exploration of self and world; (3) a time of instability in roles and relationships, stemming from a continued lack of long-term ties that permits changes in lifestyle, role and residence; (4) a time of adaptive self-focus as young people attempt to invest in their own future; and (5) a time of future-focus and optimism. Considering this, the writers are interested in finding out further which feature from the five characteristics above that dominantly shown by Indonesian respondents.

Experts believe that technology offers opportunities for linguistic research. Crystal (2001) summarizes that "once in a lifetime" chance provided by the emerging means of communication. An innovative scholarly research of "Internet Linguistics" contains a comparative research of the variations of electronic discourse and the expansion of language revolutionize inside these means of communication (as cited in AbuSa'aleek, 2015). The electronic communication is considered as the important linguistic means. It covers every phase of human life, as well as the education and learning of the target language (AbuSa'aleek, 2015). Taking the issue into account, the writers are intrigued to find out Quarter Life Crisis Projection of Indonesian Readers through Mojok.co 'Curhat' Section. Therefore, this research is aimed at answering the following questions:

1. Which feature from the characteristic of QLC that is dominantly projected by Mojok.co users?

METHOD

This study applies a corpus linguistic approach which can be used to extract the information drawn from global structuring of texts (Herat, 2020). The information includes the conceptual and subjective entities which can be reflected from the usage-based linguistics. The usage-based linguistics refers to natural language produced by users that can be used as the basis of language model (Rajeg et al., 2019). Furthermore, this approach allows researchers to investigate texts by looking at a particular linguistic variable in the corpus like the prosodics, phonetics, lexicon, grammar, discourse, or pragmatics (Baker, 2010). In this study, the corpus was used to reveal the QLC from a data corpus since the corpus can reveal the social reality. To analyze the data, this study applies a corpus approach since corpus studies have been used to analyze the representation of life issues from different platforms such as newspapers, Twitter, and fiction (Bednarek, 2020; Pace-Sigge, 2018; Simanjuntak et al., 2020).

The exploration of this study was based on 179 correspondences of www.mojok.co readers in the 'Curhat' section. This online-news portal is chosen for the study since it has become a preferred platform for young adult readers mainly ranging from 18-34-year-old readers (Saraswati & Hastasari, 2020; Sokowati & Junaedi, 2020; Utomo, 2015). Reflecting on the section name, the readers share their problems in this section to get suggestions from the editorial in return. However, to see the insight of the readers' life experience, this study only analyses the writing from the users.

The tool used to analyze the data is AntConc software version 3.5.9 (Anthony, 2020). This software allows users to compile the data to be a corpus and facilitate the corpus analysis by categorizing the word list, keyword list, collocation, and cluster (Herat, 2020; Luszczuk et al., 2020). Words in the corpus are listed based on the frequency of word occurrence in the corpus. This software also enables the users to see the collocation of the words. The collocation can be seen by setting the Kwic Sort where the software users can see words on the right and left side of the reference words.

To use the software the data collected from the 'Curhat' section was converted into .txt format fed to software. It resulted in 64,862-word tokens and 7173-word types. According to Baker (2010), texts

can reflect social reality by investigating the linguistics variables including the lexical. Therefore, this study focuses on the top 50 most frequent words used in the correspondence. Then, the writers carefully selected the words associated with QLC based on the research conducted by Agarwal, et al. (2020) figured out words which represented strengths of correlation to QLC. The first person pronouns which was observed in users going through QLC are "I", "my", and "myself". In addition, this research also highlighted references focused on reflection and a willingness to conduct activities, which are "I should", "I can", and "I could". With this consideration, the writers chose the words "*saya*" and "*bisa*". Lastly, analyse the findings by using QLC theory from Robinson, Wright, Smith, and Arnett that had been summarized by Agarwal, et al (2020). To examine the issue, the collocation of each word was checked by using the level features. From the concordance line, it can be seen how the words collocated in the readers' text.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

The most frequently used word 'saya'

Firstly, the writers decided to take a look at the most frequently used word from the corpus. From there, the writers got the most frequently used words as it is shown in Table 1 below.

Rank	Freq	Word	Rank	Freq	Word
1.	4686	saya	11.	458	sudah
2.	1811	yang	12.	427	tapi
3.	1157	dan	13.	423	nggak
4.	852	di	14.	417	sama
5.	837	dia	15.	412	kami
6.	808	ini	16.	399	bisa
7.	721	dengan	17.	399	saja
8.	594	tidak	18.	371	karena
9.	530	Itu	19.	368	aku
10.	488	untuk	20.	353	dari

Table	1.	Most	freq	uent	used	words
I uore	т.	111000	1100	aom	abea	W OI GL

From the table above, it can be seen that the most frequent word used by Mojok.co users is 'saya'. Afterwards, the writers then used AntConc to see how the word 'saya' or 'I'/'Me'/'My' is used in the corpus. The table below shows the most frequent collocation to the word 'saya' with the sorting level of 1L and 1R.

Table 2. Most frequent collocations to the word 'saya' with the level 1L and 1R

1L	Frequency	1R	Frequency
Yang	117	Ini	119
Membuat	66	Sudah	118
Pacar	64	Tidak/Nggak	102

The table above shows that, in the setting of 1L the word 'saya' is mostly preceded with the word 'yang' with 117 hits, 'membuat' with 66 hits, 'pacar' with 64 hits. On the other hand, when the writers study the word 'saya' in the arrangement of 1R; interesting results are revealed. Table 2 shows that the word saya is mostly followed by the word 'ini' with 119 hits, 'sudah' with 118 hits, and 'tidak/ nggak' with 102 hits.

The most frequently used verb 'bisa'

Secondly, the writers decided to analyse the word '*bisa*' [be able to]. The result can be seen in Table 2 below:

Table 3. Most frequent collocations to the word 'bisa' with the level 1L and 1R

1L	Frequency	1R	Frequency
Negation forms	99	Saya (I)	17
(<i>nda</i> , <i>ngga</i> , <i>tak</i> , and <i>tidak</i>)			
aku/saya (I)	51	dikatakan/dibilang (said)	13
yang (which)	25	menerima (accept)	9

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After being sorted in the setting of 1L, it is shown from table above that the most frequent collocations were negation forms (*nda, ngga, tak,* and *tidak*) with 99 hits, followed by *aku/saya* (I) with 51 hits, and *yang* (which) with 25 hits. While in the setting of 1R level, the most frequent collocations were *saya* (I) with 17 hits, *dikatakan/dibilang* (said) with 13 hits, and *menerima* (accept) with 9 hits.

Discussion

The most frequent used word 'saya'

Firstly, from Table 1, it can be seen that the most used word is 'saya'. It shows that Mojok.co users are actually referring to themselves as the one who experienced trouble and confusion. Interestingly, when the word 'saya' is analyzed further, more result can be drawn from the collocation list. When the writers check the word in the setting of 1L, the word on the top list is a relative pronoun - 'yang'.

ous Files	Concordance Conc	cordance Plot File View Clusters/N-Grams Collocates Word List Keyword List	
6_11_05.txt	Concordance Hits 4	4686	
6_11_12.txt 6_11_19.txt	Hit KWIC		File
6_11_26.txt	4620	yang Cina Dear Mas Agus Mulyadi yang saya kagumi. Semoga Mas Agus belum melupakan saya,	2016_11_19
6_12_03.txt	4621	seluruh redaksi Mojok. Semua kata mutiara yang saya dapat dari rubrik Curhat saya simpan di	2017_10_21
6_12_10.txt 6_12_17.txt	4622	kaos saya akan semakin besar. Nah, yang saya heran adalah, entah kenapa, dengan pekerjaan baru	2020_07_04
5_12_24.txt	4623	ka akan menjadi seorang 'kekasih' nantinya. <mark>Yang</mark> saya heran, semakin saya dingin, ternyata semakin bany	2017 12 02
_12_31.txt	4624	kenyataan pahit, berpisah dari orang-orang yang saya sayang. Saya sayang kalian, Gus, Cik, Sumpah,	2017 03 1
_01_07.txt _01_14.txt	4625	saya tolak. Alasannya? Ya karena orang yang saya kira jadi pacar saya sekarang ini. Dia	2017_12_1
01_14.txt	4626	n sebagainya, dan sebagainya. Sebagai orang yang saya kira masih sanggup membantu, saya pikir akan	2017_12_2
_01_28.txt			
_02_04.txt	4627	ubah drastis. Menjadi pendiam, menatap orang <mark>yang</mark> saya suka pun takut-takut. Pernah saya bertemu	2018_06_0
_02_11.txt 02_18.txt	4628	-takut. Pernah saya bertemu dengan orang <mark>yang</mark> saya suka dan hanya keluar kata sepatah dua	2018_06_0
02 25.txt	4629	dan merasa kasihan terhadap orang-orang <mark>yang</mark> saya anggap dholalah, kini berbalik saya justru mengas	2018_07_1
03_04.txt	4630	, pergi ke gereja yang berisi orang <mark>yang</mark> saya benci, jauh lebih buruk. Dari semua ini,	2019_04_2
_03_11.txt	4631	jika harus menyakiti dan mengecewakan orang yang saya sayangi—termasuk diri saya sendiri. Saya harus	2019_07_3
_03_18.txt _03_25.txt	4632	. Pasalnya, ini menyangkut nama baik orang yang saya cintai, yaitu pacar saya. Pacar saya ini	2019_12_1
_05_20.txt	4633	. Saya baru saja ditinggalkan oleh orang yang saya percayai. Selama 5 tahun kami berhubungan meskipu	2020_05_1
_06_03.txt	4634	gn meskipun organisasi ini adalah organisasi yang saya minati? Atau saya harus bertahan dengan hal	2019_07_2
_06_10.txt 06_17.txt	4635	idak takut untuk mengungkapkan perasaan pada yang saya taksir. Segitu saja surat dari saya. Semoga	2017 03 0
_06_24.txt	4636	. Lalu alumni kami menanyakan apakah pantas yang saya lakukan pada tiga teman saya. Di luar	2019 07 2
_07_01.txt	4637	saya yakin, dengan semangat dan passion yang saya dan kawan-kawan saya miliki di bidang	2020 08 1
07_08.txt 07_15.txt			
07 22.txt	4638	saya merasa tidak yakin dengan pekerjaan <mark>yang</mark> saya jalani dan ingin mencari pekerjaan lain. Saya	2018_12_0
07_29.txt	4639	stitusi saja. Kebetulan institusi pendidikan <mark>yang</mark> saya pasang ini cukup bergengsilah kalau dalam pandang	2018_11_2
_08_12.txt		ords 🗌 Case 📄 Regex Search Window Size	> <
_08_19.txt	~		
No.	saya		
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Figure 1. Collocations of the word 'yang' related with the word 'saya'

Result shows that Mojok.co users used the word 'yang' mostly to describe their confusion by asking yes/no question preceded with the word 'apa/ apakah' (with 11 hits), for example: *Apakah yang saya lakukan sudah benar*? [Is the thing I am doing is right?] By asking the question, it can be seen that Mojok.co users are doubting themselves which makes them confusedly asked whether his/her action is actually correct or not.

Then, the usage of the word 'yang' also can be found whenever Mojok.co users refer to the person they are having problem with, such as: ... *jika harus menyakiti dan mengecewakan orang yang saya sayangi – termasuk diri saya sendiri*. [If I have to hurt and disappoint **the person that I** love – including myself]. From the example above, it can be seen that Mojok.co users used the word 'yang' [that] whenever they explained with whom they are having problem with. The preceded words before 'yang' are usually refer to people such as: *orang yang saya*... [the person that I...], *perempuan yang saya*... [the woman that I...], *laki-laki yang saya* [the man that I...].

Afterwards, the writers check the word in the setting of 1R, the word on the top list is pronoun - 'ini'. Result shows that Mojok.co users used the word 'ini' mostly to describe their uselessness and their low self-esteem. The example can be seen from the figure below.

s Files		ordance Plot File View Clusters/N-Grams Collocates Word List Keyword List	
11_12.txt	Concordance Hits 4	686	
11_19.txt	Hit KWIC	пудактнай оснай сарск сарск потовно ситнальт зауч тіп, арнаўтті зон расаг зауч. Тічојок	File
11_26.txt	1349	dalam banyak hal. Saya selalu merasa kalau saya <mark>ini</mark> berbeda dengan teman-teman saya yang	2017_12_30
12_03.txt 12_10.txt	1350	, nambah satu lagi ya, hehe. Permasalahan fisik saya ini berdampak juga pada asmara saya. Menurut	2017 12 30
12_17.txt	1351	kah. Sungguh kotor otak saya. Perilaku kebucinan saya ini berlangsung selama dua tahun lebih. Karena	2019 06 01
12_24.txt	1352	sama halnya dengan geng motor. Entahlah. Kisah saya ini bermula saat semester pertama masuk kuliah.	2018 02 10
12_31.txt 01 07.txt	1353	bercerita tentang kami. Jadi, saya dan pacar saya ini berstatus PNS dan merencanakan menikah di	2019 02 05
01_14.txt	1354	, Mas Agus. Keluh kesah saya dalam curhat saya ini basa saja. Bukan tentang asmara, tapi	2020 07 04
01_21.txt	1355	harus bagaimana, Jok? Dengan cara apa penyakit saya ini bisa sembuh? Bagaimana caranya agar saya	2019 02 05
01_28.txt 02_04.txt	1356	runut dan ngalor ngidul dan memusingkan karena saya ini bodoh betulan dan belakangan ini semakin	2019_02_03
02_11.txt	1357		
02_18.txt		asalahnya, Kak (masalahnya kok banyak banget ya), saya ini cinta banget sama dia dan berharap	2017_10_14
02_25.txt 03_04.txt	1358	sekitar dua tahun saya putus dari mantan saya <mark>ini</mark> dan saya belum berani lagi menjalin	2018_05_05
03_11.txt	1359	saya sampai menduga aneh-aneh, jangan-jangan saya <mark>ini</mark> dijampi-jampi sama orang jahat biar	2018_06_23
03_18.txt	1360	tidak ingin berprasangka. Beberapa orang bilang, saya <mark>ini</mark> goblok nggak ketulungan. Nggak bisa menyortir	2017_12_23
03_25.txt 05_20.txt	1361	ranikan menelpon. Iya, diangkat, tetapi kalimat, " saya <mark>ini</mark> hanya temanmu" keluar dari ucapan Merin.	2019_06_12
06_03.txt	1362	. Oke, langsung saja ya, Gus. Jadi begini, saya <mark>ini</mark> hobi banget nulis. Hobi yang sudah	2017_07_15
06_10.txt	1363	saja terbawa suasana. Kadang saya mikir, apakah saya ini istimewa—kayak martabak telor yang telornya	2019_07_10
06_17.txt	1364	yakin Mas Agus punya solusi atas masalah saya ini. Jadi begini, Mas Agus. Singkat saja.	2020_05_23
06_24.txt 07_01.txt	1365	air di dalam keluar. Masalahnya, Gus, Cik, saya ini jarang mandi, sehingga untuk telinga saya	2017 03 11
07_08.txt	1366	punya saran nggak buat saya terkait masalah saya ini? Kalau ada, boleh dong saya dikasih	2020 09 12
7_15.txt	1367	tapi beda keriaan. You know what sahabat sava ini karena merasa asing dan nggak punya	2019 04 20
7_22.txt 7_29.txt	1269	putra Langgiani no kana mang banada saya ini katagari arang unag banitu sahal dangan.	2020 00 05
08_12.txt	< > <		> < >>
08_19.txt	Search Term 🗹 Wor	rds Case Regex Search Window Size	
10 tvt ⊻	saya	Advanced 50	
lo.	Start St	top Sort Show Every Nth Row 1	
ocessed	Kwic Sort		
	🔽 Level 1 1R 🚔 🖓	☑ Level 2 2R 🚖 ☑ Level 3 0 🚖	Clone Res

Figure 2. Collocations of the word 'ini' related with the word 'saya'

Align with the previous finding, in the setting of 1R, it can be seen that Mojok.co users used the word 'saya' mostly to describe their confusion about themselves. Surprisingly, *Mojok.co* users are so open in labeling themselves with negative words, such as: *saya ini bodoh betulan* [I am totally dumb]; *saya ini goblok nggak ketulungan* [I am irrationally foolish] *; saya ini berbeda dengan teman-teman* [I am different from my friends]; *saya ini dijampi-jampi orang jahat* [I was under black magic spell].

By looking at the finding above, it can be seen how low the self-esteem of *Mojok.co* users in seeing themselves. Based on Robinson, Wright, Smith, and Arnett, as summarized by Agarwal, et al (2020) there are five defining developmental features. Among these developmental features, the result shows that from the 'usage' of the word 'saya' portrays the first and the third problem of QLC; which are: (1) feeling ambiguous in terms of adult status – young people in this age range typically describe themselves as in some ways an adult, yet in some ways not, and as being caught in between; and (3) a time of instability in roles and relationships, stemming from a continued lack of long-term ties that permits changes in lifestyle, role and residence.

The first problem in QLC is that people in that range of age feel ambiguous and trapped in between being an adult and not an adult yet. For example, from Table 2, it can be seen that in the sorting level of 1L the word 'saya' is also usually preceded with the word 'membuat'. The word 'membuat; is used for example: *lantas hal itu membuat saya bimbang*, *satu sisi ketika saya melepas hijab maka ayah dan bunda akan marah karena anaknya tidak lagi mematuhi petuah orang tua* [so, that **makes me anxious**; on one hand when I stop wearing hijab then my father and mother will be angry as their daughter is no longer following their advice]. From the example above, it can be seen that one the users are caught in between following her own belief and becoming a good daughter for the parents. Her decision is still very much affected by her parents' opinion and it leads to confusion.

Secondly, another example of how the users used the word 'saya' is shown in Figure 2: *dia* sempat bilang kalau saya ini laki-laki yang nggak punya rancangan masa depan [she once said that **I** am a man with no plan for the future]. Interestingly, when the writers examined the text further, the user is mainly feels confused and intrigued because the sentence before was stated from the subject 'dia'; the girl that he likes. Aside from being triggered of having a stable life; the user wanted to impress this girl. Hence, he is asking about the move he has to make to get her. In conclusion, from the usage of the word 'saya' [I'/'Me'/'My'] in the corpus; it can be seen that most projected problems are issues related with the developmental features one and three: feeling trapped in between and instability in roles and relationships.

The most frequent used verb 'bisa'

To strengthen discussion above, the writers decided to analyze the word '*bisa*' (able to). The result shows that it collocated frequently with the negation forms (not) for verbs as shown in the figure below:

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	fool Preferences H	neip			
orpus Files	Concordance	Concordance Plot File View Clusters/N-Grams Collocates Word List Keyword List			
2016_11_05.txt ^ 2016_11_12.txt		Concordance Hits 399			
016_11_19.bxt	Hit KWI		File		
016_11_26.txt	328	orang, termasuk kekasih saya, saya mungkin tidak bisa dihubungi untuk sementara waktu. Akhirnya saya me	2018_05_07		
016_12_03.txt	329	istrinya. Saya pikir, taraf cueknya Papa <mark>tidak</mark> bisa dijadikan alasan Mama selingkuh. Saya bingung, M	2019_08_18		
016_12_17.txt	330	kan untukku. Namun, sepertinya hubungan ini <mark>tidak</mark> bisa dilanjutkan lebih jauh lagi. Aku tidak tega	2019_02_23		
016_12_24.txt	331	sudah telanjur dibutakan asmara. Sayangnya, <mark>tidak bisa dimungkiri</mark> bahwa dia bukan perempuan idaman mertu	2017_11_18		
16_12_31.txt	332	-betul apakah hubungan kami memang sudah <mark>tidak</mark> bisa dipertahankan lagi. Nah, tentu selain hal yang	2018_02_03		
17_01_14.bd	333	ernet. Pintu kamarnya itu berkualitas jitu, tidak bisa hanya didobrak atau dicongkel. Sifat pelupa ini	2018_01_28		
17_01_21.bt	334	menumpahkan beban saya kepada mereka, tapi tidak bisa. Kesalahan yang telah saya perbuat terlalu fatal.	2018 01 10		
17_01_28.txt	335	saya alasan Mawar menikah adalah karena tidak bisa lagi mengharapkan saya yang belum jelas masa	2020 04 25		
17_02_11.bt	336	cerita sesuatu yang membuat saya hampir tidak bisa melakukan apa-apa selain menggerutu. Saya adalah	2019 10 15		
17_02_18.txt	337	tanpa melabrak. Hal yang membuat saya tidak bisa melakukan apa-apa adalah karena Imam merupakan	2019_10_1		
17_02_25.txt 17_03_04.txt	338	mana yang mau dia percaya. Saya tidak bisa melakukan itu karena saya tahu, perasaan mereka	2017 08 12		
17_03_11.txt	339	masalah ini, tapi saat ini, saya tidak bisa melakukannya. Jalah keluar pertama adalah mencar	2017 08 12		
17_03_18.txt 17_03_25.txt	340	melarang ia menyukai saya, tetepi saya tidak bisa membalasnya. Saya sedang tertekan dengan masalah	2018 01 13		
17_05_25.txt	341	. Saya takut, kalau kami putus, saya tidak bisa menemukan lelaki yang seperti Tomo. Menurut Mojo	2018 07 28		
17_06_03.txt	342	sudah terpatri di dalam hati. Saya tidak bisa menerima mereka yang seperti romo, mendud timojo sudah terpatri di dalam hati. Saya tidak bisa menerima mereka yang telah meninggalkan saya. Wal	2019 04 27		
17_06_10.txt	343	mengkhianati ormas ini, tapi saya juga tidak bisa menerima mereka yang telah meninggaikan saya. Wan	2018 07 14		
17_06_24.txt	344	pada waktu yang tepat sehingga saya tidak bisa mengangkatnya. Tiga bulan berlalu ketika suatu h	2018 06 23		
7_07_01.txt	345				
17_07_08.txt	345	agama saya saat ini. Saya juga <mark>tidak</mark> bisa mengatakan saya ingin anak saya mengenal semua	2017_08_12		
17_07_22.txt	Search Term	Words Case Regex Search Window Size			
17 07 29.txt	bisa	Advanced 50 O			
al No.	Start	Stop Sort Show Every Nth Row 1			
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Figure 3. Collocations of the word 'tidak' related with the word 'bisa'

In English, the negation forms (not) would mean 'not able to'. The result shows that Mojok.co users used the negation form repeatedly to express their inability in doing things. Robinson (2019) explains that young adults usually experience the QLC in the form of feeling locked-in or locked-out. The collocate of the negation and the word '*bisa*' shows the first phase of feeling locked-in where the persons feel inauthentic and false as the result of their dissatisfaction. Similar with discussion of the word 'saya'; it can be seen from the concordance list that Mojok.co users are showing their dissatisfaction for not being able to do things such us cannot be contacted [*tidak bisa dihubungi*], cannot do anything [*tidak bisa melakukan apa-apa*], cannot accept things [*tidak bisa menerima*...], and others. They were expressing the struggles and dissatisfaction related to the relationship.

By the same token, similar results are shown by the occurrence of word 'saya' as the writer checked the word 'bisa' in the setting of 1R. In general, Mojok.co users show overlapping usage of negation forms in the previous discussion above. Here is the example of how the word 'bisa' collocates with the word 'saya' in the setting of 1R: *Hal yang selama ini entah kenapa tak bisa saya temukan dalam hubungan antara saya dan Yuni walau saya yakin kami saling mencintai* [The things that I do not know why, I cannot find in my relationship with Yuni even though we love each other]. From the example, it can be seen that although the word 'bisa' represents ability, but the word is negated since the user describes the inability of doing things regarding the relationship. Thus, the discussion of the word 'bisa' supported the findings that Mojok.co users experiencing problems related with the developmental features one and three: feeling trapped in between and instability in roles and relationships.

CONCLUSION

All in all, the discussion of the word 'saya' and 'bisa' showed that the subject of the issues were the users themselves who projected negative emotions such as confusion and helplessness. In addition, the most projected problems are correlated with Robinson, Wright, Smith, and Arnett's developmental features one and three: feeling trapped in between and instability in roles and relationships. In this phase, while making decisions in their life, they are still very much influenced by their parents' point of view; and they encounter instability in roles and relationships.

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